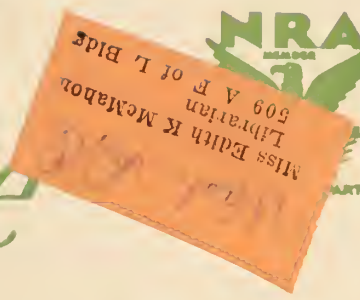
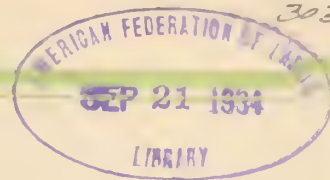


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The

LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA



"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXV

SEPTEMBER, 1934

No. 1

Steelcrete

Figures Don't Lie!

BLOCK PARTITIONS — BAR-Z-PARTITIONS

MASON LABOR 22%

PLASTER LABOR 28%

50%

of Cost Price

*Note: Lather for patching and
Corner Bead only*

LATHER LABOR 17%

PLASTER LABOR 39%

56%

of Cost Price

*Note: 1ST More field labor
2ND A Better Partition
3RD It can be done at
the same Price*

THE DIFFERENCE IS More work for the /
plasterer and the lather

CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES WHEELING WEST VA.

Pay Your Dues Promptly

Protect Your Standing in the Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Entered as second-class matter at the Cleveland, Ohio, Postoffice.

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917.
authorized September 6, 1921."

VOL. XXXV

SEPTEMBER, 1934

No. 1

Decisions of the General President and Executive Council

Sec. 109—All decisions of the General President must be published in the following issue of *The Lather*, together with a short, concise synopsis of the case. All decisions of the Executive Council must be published in the following issue of *The Lather*, showing how each member of the Council has voted.

Raymond Schonewetter No. 35376, vs. Local Union No. 21

Brother Schonewetter appealed against the action of Local Union No. 21 in placing a fine of \$25.00 against him and in removing him for one year from the shop in which he was acting as foreman, on the charge of having violated Section 127 International Constitution and Section 15 of the local's laws. After carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides in this case, the General President found that said evidence did not warrant or justify the action taken by the local union, and therefore declared the fine illegal and ordered it rescinded.

A. B. Hauge No. 28625, and H. W. Steelman No. 15266, vs. Local Union No. 54

Brother Hauge appealed to the General President against the following action taken against him by Local Union No. 54: Placing a fine of \$90.93 against him on the following three charges:

1—Accepting or encouraging the accepting of an unfair wage scale.

2—Working with a non-union man.

3—Working Saturday and Sunday in violation of local's working agreement with Astoria contractor.

He was also charged with patronizing an unfair Jap restaurant.

Brother Steelman appealed against the action of Local Union No. 54 in placing a fine of \$21.25 against him on the charge of accepting wages below

the scale on the same job upon which Brother Hauge was working, namely the Astoria, Ore., Post Office, in violation of Section 10 of the local union's laws.

The General President after carefully reviewing and considering all of the evidence submitted in these cases, found them both guilty of the charges preferred in each case, and therefore sustained the action of the local union, Brother Steelman having been found guilty upon his own admission.

A. B. Hauge No. 28625, vs. Local Union No. 54

Brother Hauge appealed against the action of Local Union No. 54 in placing a fine of \$100.00 against him on the charge of having worked with non-union men and below the wage scale on a job at Vancouver, Wash., and refusing to come off another job when instructed to do so by the Business Agent of Local Union No. 54. This brother was also suspended for working unfair. The General President after carefully considering all the evidence presented, likewise found the appellant guilty (on the same date above decision was rendered) upon the brother's own admission that he had worked with non-union men, and he therefore sustained the action of the local union in this case.

A. B. Hauge No. 28625, vs. Decision of General President

Brother Hauge being dissatisfied with the decision rendered in the above cases, appealed against said decision to the General Executive Council, which body voted to sustain the General President's decision. Five members voted in this manner, that being the number voting, 5th Vice Pres. McKnight not voting.

Moffett Promises Speedy Action in Housing Program

HOME renovation under the new Housing Act, will get under way within a short time, James A. Moffett, Housing Administrator, said.

Moffett, who is a former Standard Oil executive, predicted, on the basis of talks with bankers, that \$500,000,000 in private funds would be behind the renovation campaign before the fall months and 5,000,000 persons eventually would be put to work through stimulation of the heavy industries and the building trades.

The government's building program will be brought into operation in three stages, Moffett explained.

Three Stages Outlined

For home modernization, the first, the government is authorized to back loans up to 20 per cent. Moffett said that a home owner needing money for repairs or other similar work would apply at a loan association, a bank or other financial agency. The institution will refer it to the Housing Administration. If the administration approves the terms, it will guarantee 20 per cent of the loan. Under present plans no security will be required of the borrower.

The second stage will be the mortgage insurance feature, which provides for mutual plan insurance, supervised by the government, on mortgages for new construction. Establishment of a standard long-term mortgage at a comparatively low rate of

interest is sought through this arrangement. Exchange of short-term mortgages for 20-year guaranteed amortized mortgages is made possible.

The third stage will be the setting up of national mortgage associations, which will rediscount paper and other lending entities in the same manner in which Federal Reserve Banks rediscount paper for member institutions.

Moffett said that he considered loans to home owners and prospective home owners "a genuinely sound business proposition."

"The more I have studied the home building and modernization plan, the more I am convinced of its possibilities," he said. "The more I have discussed it with the leaders of industry and bankers, who will be more or less affected, the more enthusiastic I have become over the job Mr. Roosevelt has placed in my hands."

Asked if he thought building material costs would be lowered, the Housing Administrator said he was not as yet ready to discuss the subject. He added:

"All the heavy industries are extremely anxious to co-operate with us, and I think that through increased business on account of this housing program they will shade their selling prices."

Moffett said that a well organized publicity campaign on a scale comparable to that of the NRA would be started. There will be no "circus ballyhoo" in the campaign however, he asserted.

CARBOLOY, DIAMOND JOINED

Carboloy, hardest metallic substance, and diamond, hardest of all substances, have been brought together to form an improved combination for cutting tools, grinding wheels and any other process which requires sharp, lasting edges, says Science Service. A method has been found of burying chips of diamond in carboloy which has greatly increased the demand for the small and imperfect stones that used to be of little cash value.

Carboloy itself, a substance composed of tungsten carbide, a compound of tungsten and carbon, and cobalt, a metal like nickel, since its invention in 1928 has been used as an abrasive because of its extreme hardness.

It has been found that by mixing it in its powdered form with fragments of diamond and heating to a temperature above the melting point of the metallic substance and safely below the temperature at which diamond turns to graphite, the two join together. The diamonds are bedded so tightly in

the matrix of carboloy that they cannot be loosened when the new substance is used in drills or grinding wheels.

The use of diamonds as a machine shop abrasive and in drilling tools seems fantastic, but, it is pointed out by George F. Taylor, research physicist in the General Electric Laboratories at Schenectady in charge of the work on carboloy, more than \$4,000,000 worth of commercial diamonds are used by industry yearly. Carborundum wheels are used in the marble industry. Diamonds have been used in cut stone industry for many years.

o

There is not much resistance nowadays to attempts to modify nature, but when you get over into the realm of human relations, into economics, for instance, and propose new rules for the economic game in the interest of the many, then it is that you hear groans of dismay from those who in the past have made the rules and profited by their making.—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture

Rights As Workers

AS a worker in America, you are a free man in a free country. You have certain rights which others must respect.

Our forefathers stated their rights in the Declaration of Independence and set up a free government to protect them. But to have a free government is not enough if your rights are not recognized and respected in the workshop.

You have a voice in deciding who shall govern your city and state. Haven't you a right to a voice in deciding things that concern you at work?

Haven't you a right to a job, and a wage you can live on? Haven't you a right to insist on higher wages and shorter hours when industry can give them? Haven't you a right to know what profits your company is making? And who is getting them?

If an injustice is done you at work, haven't you a right to protest and see that it is rectified? Haven't you a right to join with your fellow workers in a union and set standards for work conditions by agreement with your employer?

These are your rights as a worker. Can you really be free if they are not recognized and respected?

In the last few years you have seen wages reduced till men could not live on them; you have seen men laid off till no one could be sure of a job. You have seen many things that were not fair. There was nothing you could do. Your rights as a citizen were protected by the Constitution, but there was no law to protect your rights as a worker.

In June, 1933, a century and a half after our forefathers set up the Constitution, Congress passed the National Industrial Recovery Act which establishes a constitutional government for industry. Under this act codes or laws for industry have been set up. Each code establishes legally workers' right to join a union and fixes minimum wages and maximum hours of work. The National Labor Board and the National Compliance Board have been created to see that code provisions are carried out.

For the first time in history, your right to join a union and bargain collectively with your employer has been established by law and you have a government for industry to which you can appeal for justice. This is the first step in the struggle for your rights. But the law alone will not give you your rights as a worker unless you have some agency to deal with your employer and see that the law is carried out.

Your union is the agency by which you can secure your rights under the law and take part in the government of your industry. Through your union you can see that code provisions are carried out and violations reported to the proper government authority.

Your union can represent you in conferences with management to decide wages, hours, work conditions not covered by the code, or to rectify an injustice.

Your union can drive for higher wages and shorter hours. Your union can find out what profits your company is making and what becomes of them. You can always count on your union to protect your rights and take care of your interests at work. But if you have no union, you have no voice in matters that concern you in the shop.

If your employer tries to prevent you from joining the union he is breaking the law. Your union can report this violation to the National Labor Board and the Board can see that justice is done. If your employer tries to prevent you from bargaining collectively and making an agreement he is breaking the law.

The struggle for your rights is not won when the law is passed. It will not be won until you have a strong union, recognized by your employer as the agency to represent you, and an agreement to set standards for wages and hours.

In 1776, our forefathers had to struggle for their rights; they cared enough for freedom to fight for it. We have all thrilled at the courage of Patrick Henry who cried, "Give me liberty or give me death!" and gloried in the devotion of George Washington who led our forces to freedom.

Today the struggle for freedom in the workshop is no less hard, though the battle can be won by peaceful methods. It took courage to fight for freedom in 1776. It takes no less courage to win our rights as workers today.

Win your rights as a worker! Join your union!

THE GROUND FLOOR

Most observers believe that recovery will come slowly, and that there is little fear that any severe setbacks to the progress already made will occur.

If that is true, there is one investment the far-sighted citizen can make that will bring him "dividends"—a modern home. It will give his family something that cannot be adequately measured in dollars and cents—a higher standard of living. And, through the act of building it, he will stimulate recovery. No dollar we spend does more to provide employment and to stimulate industry than the construction dollar.

Prices are rising, and strong forces, backed by government itself, are attempting to accelerate their rate of climb. Build now, repair now—and "get in on the ground floor."

Issues Confronting Congress

IF we are going to end the depression, which is still with us, it will be necessary for the incoming Congress to move fast and put on "full steam" ahead in the direction of making realities of President Roosevelt's program.

Roosevelt's "New Deal" when reduced to its simplest terms, is a reorganization of industry and finance along lines which will result in a larger share for the great masses of the common people, than they are now getting and less for the privileged few at the top, who have been and still are realizing billions at the expense of the rest of the people.

To accomplish this change it will require the most terrific struggle, both politically and industrially, which has ever taken place in the United States. We have a president, who is willing and ready to go ahead, but he cannot go farther than Congress makes it possible for him to go.

The present Congress slowed down perceptibly during its regular session. Most of the advanced and beneficial legislation it passed was done at its special session, when the emergency was so great that both Democrats and Republicans joined hands to avert the crash which would have taken place had this not been done.

Unless we move ahead much faster and far more aggressively in the direction Roosevelt is leading, than did the present Congress during its regular

session recently ended, we are heading for a worse crash than confronted us March 4, 1933.

Everything which has been accomplished in the direction of better prices for farmers and higher wages for labor has been more than neutralized by greater increases in wholesale prices than these gains have amounted to.

The net result, therefore, is that about the only recovery we have experienced is that stimulated artificially by government work and this can continue only as long as funds are available for continuing such relief work.

To accomplish a real and fundamental change for the better it will be necessary for the incoming Congress to actually do what has been talked of so much in the past two years.

About the only hope there is to put Roosevelt's program over is to nominate and elect enough new "live wires" to Congress to convert that phlegmatic body into the fighting progressive one which it will require to put the "New Deal" over.

Unless the "New Deal" is put over with enough completeness during the next two years, so that most of us can be experiencing enough improvement to be convinced that we are conquering the depression and achieving recovery, it is more than likely that the patience of the American people will have reached the breaking point by that time.

Keeping Out of War

DURING the current threatening situation in Austria the cry of our pulpits, statesmen and the press is, "Stay out of it!" The same cry was heard in 1914. Mr. Wilson was re-elected in 1916 with the slogan: "He kept us out of war," but how different it was in the spring of 1917.

Lest we forget, lest we forget, is it not appropriate to review Mark Twain's comment on war from "The Mysterious Stranger," written shortly before the World War?

"There has never been a just one, never an honorable one—on the part of the instigator of the war. I can see a million years ahead, and this rule will never change in so many as half a dozen instances. The loud little handful—as usual—will shout for the war. The pulpit will—warily and cautiously—object—at first; the great, big, dull bulk of the nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be a war, and will say, earnestly and indignantly, 'It is unjust and dishonorable, and there is no necessity for it.'

"Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair

men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing and be applauded; but it will not last long; those others will shout them, and presently the anti-war audiences will thin out and lose popularity.

"Before long you will see this curious thing: the speakers stoned from the platform, and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers—as earlier—but do not dare to say so.

"And the whole nation—pulpit and all—will take up the war-cry, and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth; and presently such mouths will cease to open.

"Next the statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame upon the nation that is attacked, and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing falsities, and will diligently study them, and refuse to examine any refutations of them; and thus he will by and by convince himself that war is just, and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of picturesque self-deception."

Strike Right Affirmed

THE undercover propaganda seeking to curb by statute law the right of working men and women to refuse to sell the use of their labor power to profit-grabbing employers whenever the workers regard such action as necessary to promote their general economic welfare received two setbacks in labor laws enacted at the close of the 1934 session of the Seventy-third Congress.

Limiting this inherent right is frequently sought by employers who petition judges to issue injunctions restraining workers from striking and vigorously conducting strikes.

The first blow at the anti-strike scheme is found in the Crosser Amendment to the Railway Labor Law. After setting up machinery to guarantee the right of railroad employes to organize in bona fide unions without interference from employers and outlining the enforcement procedure, the amendment says:

"Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to require an individual employe to render labor or service without his consent, nor shall anything in this Act be construed to make the quitting of his labor by an individual employe an illegal act; nor shall any court issue any process to compel the performance by an individual employe of such labor or service without his consent."

By this amendment, and without mincing words, the Congress of the United States plainly and posi-

tively informs judges of high and low degree that they are debarred by Federal law from issuing injunctions or other court orders which either directly or indirectly limit the right of railroad employes to strike.

The second curb on those employer dictators, who would like to see American workers chained by law to their tasks without the right to withhold their labor power whenever they see fit to do so, is contained in the La Follette Amendment to the new Labor Disputes Act, which reads:

"Nothing in this resolution shall prevent or impede or diminish in any way the right of employes to strike or engage in other concerted activities."

The right to strike is the right of working men and women to refuse to sell the use of their labor power—their power to create wealth and perform service—to those who own and control industry, who buy it for the sole purpose of employing it to produce profits for the exclusive benefit of coupon clippers, dividend receivers and rent grabbers. To limit this right in any way is to deprive the workers of their major final weapon of defense and offense in preserving their economic liberties.

Congress did well in reaffirming the right of labor to refuse to work, to strike, whenever in labor's belief the exercise of that right is absolutely necessary to protect and enlarge the workers' economic liberties.

RADIO BROADCASTING ABROAD

An interesting pamphlet, *Broadcasting Abroad*, summarizes practices in foreign countries as to control of radio and broadcasting of programs. All degrees of control are found, from private to practically official relationship. In some countries finances are from taxes imposed by the state on receiving sets, which is generally collected through the Postal Administration. In our own country it is interesting to note that the \$10,000,000 invested by radio companies is more than counterbalanced by \$100,000,000 invested in receiving apparatus. The broadcasting of advertisements is either restricted or altogether prohibited in most European countries.

Control over broadcasting takes various forms. Belgium has vested control over all programs in the Belgian National Broadcasting Institute, which consists of a representative of the Postmaster General, a chairman and nine members chosen equally by the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies. Great Britain has a public corporation created by a Royal Charter which builds and operates British stations. In Italy the right to broadcast is a govern-

ment monopoly. Japan has a Broadcasting Corporation which controls and operates the whole service for the entire country. Switzerland granted an exclusive license to a central organization.

The report on educational programs shows that many countries provide for the teaching of languages such as English, Esperanto, French, Italian, Spanish. Programs are broadcasted in as many languages as a country may need. The French Government broadcasts lectures and conferences at the Sorbonne. In Norway lecture courses are given by the museums and technical academies.

These illustrations serve to indicate the important educational place which the radio has gained in all countries. It is a way of greatly extending the area in which the spoken word is effective. The radio is primarily an educational tool and no educational endeavor for mass groups can afford to neglect its use.

Unless the Recovery Act is made a reality, especially the labor provisions of it, there is not apt to be much recovery and if depression is permitted to stalk about, as it has been doing during recent years, we are pretty apt to have troublesome days ahead.

Shorter Work Week and Higher Wages Demanded by Wagner

New York Senator Condemns NRA Code Employers for Grabbing Big Increase in Profits and Refusing Pay Advances and Reduced Hours

WASHINGTON.—Vigorous criticism of the manifest determination to refuse to reduce the length of the work week to provide employment for our millions of idle, all in the face of mounting profits, was voiced by Senator Robert F. Wagner in a speech in the Senate in defense of the original principles underlying the Recovery Program.

Just Return to Industry and Labor

"A balance between the return to industry and the return to labor is at the very core of economic stability, and it is here that the New Deal program seems in greatest need of immediate attention," he said.

"During the period between June and October, 1933, hours of work were reduced 16 per cent and employment increased 19 per cent, although production was declining by 17 per cent.

Hours Lengthened, Earnings Cut

"Paradoxical as it may seem, subsequent improvements in the general condition of business have been matched by increasing unwillingness to reduce hours and to raise wages. Between October, 1933, and March, 1934, production increased over 11 per cent. During the first quarter of 1934, corporation earnings have been three times as great as during the same period last year. Out of 670 dividend changes reported by Standard Statistics, 515 were favorable, as compared with only 156 a year ago.

"But this latter period has witnessed a gain of only 1.5 per cent in employment, hours of labor have been actually lengthened by one-half hour per week, and the real earnings of the individual worker are not appreciably greater than they were in March, 1933.

Injustice Breeds Violence

"If the return to prosperity, as measured by increased industrial output and higher profits, is going to be accomplished by a desire to return to the wage philosophy of the 1920's, additional and more serious depressions are only a matter of a few years.

"The wage problem is not merely a technical question of providing enough purchasing power to keep industry running at full speed. We can not justify ourselves of stopping short when that level is reached. We must go on to create a fairer system, in which the worker will share equitably in our great wealth and live in comfort and security. To deny this right to men who are intelligent is to invite unrest and violence.

"The same principles apply to hours of labor. Most of the maximum hour scales are far too high even by the narrow test of re-employment, measures. They are indefensibly high when contrasted with the number of hours that people shall be required to work in a highly industrialized civilization."

HIDE BEHIND KIDS IN FIGHT TO RETAIN CHILD WORKERS

Washington, the capital city of the world's richest country, has just witnessed the amazing spectacle of the nation's wealthiest and most influential publishers almost unanimously demanding the right to continue employing boys and girls as young as 10 years of age—at a time when 10,000,000 adult workers are jobless.

With the exception of one for the newspaper industry, every code which has gone through the NRA has prohibited child labor. The newspaper code, however, permits children of any age to sell and deliver papers. President Roosevelt asked that it be amended to prohibit the use of boys under 14 and girls below 18.

Hearings on the proposed amendments have just been concluded by the NRA. Newspaper publishers and their business managers appeared in solid array to oppose any change.

Voice in Wilderness.

The only publisher who raised his voice against child labor was J. David Stern, owner of the Philadelphia "Record," the Camden (N. J.) "Courier-Post" and the New York Evening "Post."

Elimination of the employment of children would not be any hardship on the newspaper business, Stern told the NRA. On the other hand, he asserted, it would be a distinct benefit.

"The only objection I have to the amendment," he said, "is that it does not go far enough. It should make 16 years the age limit.

"And that would be only a small contribution to the New Deal and the elimination of child labor throughout the United States."

Other publishers told of the "ruin" which would be visited upon their industry if the newspapers had to dispense with child workers. They pictured their tiny employes' lives as the very acme of juvenile happiness.

The Company Union as It Is Made by the Shipbuilding Concerns

Whole Thing Is Completely Under the Domination of the Employers, Who Can Veto Any Action Taken by the Members

ONE of the most amusing items appearing in the daily press recently was an account of the nomination of company union committee representatives for one of the largest shipbuilding concerns in the United States. This concern has contracts in the amount of thirty-eight million dollars for United States naval vessels.

The report states that the committee will consist of thirty-seven men representing the employes, and thirty-seven members representing the company, and one additional non-voting company representative who will attend meetings and probably act as Chairman. The report goes on to say that certain restrictions are placed upon the eligibility for election as representatives—that a man to qualify must be an American citizen, twenty-one years of age or over, and in the employ of the company for a period of not less than one year. However, employes who have served the company for a period of not less than sixty days will be eligible to vote.

The action of this committee it is stated will be final and binding unless disapproved by the President of the company within fifteen days. Therefore, the balance of power is always in the hands of the company.

In this way, collective bargaining becomes a farce in view of the fact that the employes are at all times subjected to the will of their employer.

Sixty dollars per year is paid to employe representatives as compensation for attending committee meetings which are held monthly on the company premises; however, should any of the employe representatives fail to attend a meeting, a deduction of \$5 is made. This appears to be a direct violation of the intent and purpose of the labor sections of the National Industrial Recovery Act, as it constitutes interference with the free right of collective bargaining among the employes. The contribution of funds for the employe representatives on the committee cannot be overlooked, as this financial influence is bound to affect their attitude while serving as committee representatives.

It will be recalled that an iron clad edict forbids the contribution of financial assistance to any company union on American railroads, and it is logical to assume that if one governmental agency is empowered to adopt such an attitude, others, for the same reason, have the right to do so.

Unquestionably the company union cannot provide

adequate representation for the employes in any industry, and it is only a matter of time until they will pass completely below the horizon of American industry. Meanwhile, the employes who contribute to the support of such an organization are wasting funds which might otherwise be used for their families.

MR. PENNEY'S SOCIAL CREED

Many years ago J. C. Penney owned a little store in a small town in Wyoming. He embraced the "chain" idea while it was still new and accumulated vast wealth. Now he has retired and is fond of attending church gatherings where he is hailed as "a philanthropist and Christian gentleman."

Recently Mr. Penney took a newspaperman into his confidence and expounded his "social creed." First of all, he said, his concern hired no man over 40, and the recipe for promotion which he offered his employees was "work 18 hours a day and don't complain about being underpaid."

Isn't that a nice "social creed" for a Christian gentleman? Mr. Penney does not tell us what he would do with those unfortunate workers who are more than 40. Probably he is willing they should starve, providing they do not make too much of a fuss.

Neither does Mr. Penney tell us what would happen to America if all workers labored 18 hours a day and never talked about being underpaid. Under those idyllic conditions where would we get the purchasing power to consume the output of American industry?

Apparently Mr. Penney hasn't thought about that—he has been too busy thinking about Mr. Penney, the "Christian gentleman," and owner of 1,500 stores.—Labor.

EVENING

By M. J. Mahoney

Evening shadows softly calling

O'er the mountain, the vale, and hill,
Home from work are gently calling

From the factory, the shop and mill.
The sun is hid behind the ocean,

Its beaming face has gone to rest—
Showing to all the day is done

As twilight settles in the west.

NRA Policy Will Simplify Relations With Industries

THE first step toward shaping a unified policy toward problems facing industry under codes, according to an announcement of the National Recovery Administration, is taken as an aid toward simplifying the relationship of NRA to industry in carrying out the general policies of the Industrial Recovery Act.

NRA officials stressed the fact that development of a unified-policy program "will not affect codes already approved as long as they are functioning without difficulty." However, changes will be made where study reveals that any code provision is proving troublesome from an administrative standpoint or is not operating in harmony with the purposes of the act. Also that whenever desired by the industry or when the occasion is appropriate changes in existing codes will be made.

As to codes now pending before NRA, if in final form and have been assented to by the industry before the date of announcement of a general policy, such codes, if otherwise acceptable, will be approved, but provisions inconsistent with essentials of such

general policy will be stayed to the extent of such inconsistency until the industry shows why such portions should not be permanently stayed or made to conform with such policy.

NRA officials explained that the experience of the last thirteen months has developed certain rules which are designed to give the best results to the greatest number in any industry. Application of these rules or policies comprise practical problems and not arbitrary demands. Such action is contemplated in line with the theory that industry shall help itself, and it does not intend to unsettle a satisfactory situation for the arbitrary purpose of bringing an industry's code into line with a rigid policy.

It will be the duty of the Division of Research and Planning and the deputy administrators to observe the operations of coded industry and also to keep close watch on the administrative workings of code provisions. An unaccounted for number of complaints from any group in industry, protests from labor, small businesses, or consumers will cause immediate investigation by NRA to the end that the abuse is corrected promptly.

Public officials could learn a lot about the unemployed by making a personal investigation of their plight, as Commissioner George E. Allen of the District of Columbia recently did. Allen put on old clothes, let his beard grow and lived among the unemployed in Chicago, Milwaukee and other mid-western cities for a week. In this short time he learned something of how it feels to be without a job in these times.

Commissioner Allen discovered that above everything else the unemployed want work, that "snooty" people run Federal job agencies and that the reason communists have influence among the unemployed is because they will listen to them and fight for them.

"I found out beyond question that, as to 98 per cent of the people you find around relief stations and employment agencies, all they want is a job," Allen said. "And, furthermore, all of them hope they are going to get one. Tomorrow, perhaps, or the next day. How long this hope will hold out I don't know. But it's there now."

* * *

"Also," Allen continued, "I found out our employment system is wrong from beginning to end. Around the employment agencies run by the Federal Government you will find the snootiest people on God's green earth. You ask them for a job and they feel they are doing you a favor when they take

your application. Most of the offices close at noon. Why don't they keep open all day, anxious for business and why don't they at least assume the attitude they are fighting for you, trying their damndest to get you a job?"

Many persons have suspected that government employment agencies were not so hot when it comes to digging up jobs for the idle. Allen's investigation tends to confirm this suspicion. He evidently thinks that people charged with finding jobs for the unemployed must be shocked into real action, as he advocated "setting dynamite" under case workers and social workers to make them use their brains and imagination in finding work for the idle, or making work for them.

But even the best efforts of the job agencies would fail at finding work for all. There are simply not enough jobs to go around, as Allen discovered. He bore personal testimony to the effect that his bread line companions could not get a job—he tried many times and failed.

WHAT IS IT?

It's said drops of water wear away stone, so why not bone? Wherefore we respectfully renew our request for the appointment of a federal lunacy commission to find out what's wrong with a nation that is facing the poorhouse because it has too much wealth behind it.

Labor Refuses to Be "Goat" for High Building Costs

**Profiteering Material People Hold Up Housing Campaign, Says McDonough.
Construction Workers' Sacrifices Cited; Have Been Chief
Victims of Depression**

THE Federal Housing Administration, which will attempt to pump private credit on a large scale into home building and repairs, indicated that the success of its program may depend on its ability to lower construction costs.

Administrator James A. Moffett called a conference of representatives of the building material industry, railroads and labor to consider the question. He said there must be a substantial reduction if the average home owner is to be induced to borrow for repairs or to construct a new home.

Labor's spokesmen assured Moffett that they wanted to co-operate to the limit, but insisted that if lower prices are to be obtained, some way must be found to curb profiteering in materials and supplies and that workers must not be asked to make further sacrifices.

Labor's Position

M. J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, outlined the viewpoint of organized labor.

"Everybody who has studied the question," McDonough said, "knows that building costs are high, and he also knows the reason. Since the adoption of the NRA codes, prices have been boosted beyond reason.

"The lumber industry, for instance, has raised prices around 60 per cent, but at Moffett's conference its representatives made a great show of generosity and patriotism by agreeing to a 10 per cent reduction. Then they looked at labor and said with their eyes, if not in so many words: 'Now it's your turn to do likewise.'

"We'll be damned if we do. During the past four years building trades workers have taken not one, but several wage cuts. Their rates are now the lowest in years, and their earnings are smaller than they have ever been.

Made Enormous Sacrifices

"No group of Americans has made greater sacrifices than the workers in the construction industry, and as yet they have had little benefit from recovery efforts. Naturally, they are anxious to see a revival. They are vitally interested. But they don't want to be the 'goat' of the recovery efforts. Naturally, they don't want to be the 'goat' of the recovery as they have been of the depression.

"If profiteers play fair, there will be no complaint that costs are prohibitive."

In his first press statement Moffett disclosed that bankers, industrialists, real estate operators and other Big Business leaders had pledged their co-operation and predicted great things for the Federal Housing Administration. They warmly praised the selection of Albert L. Deane, head of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, as assistant administrator in charge of the renovation campaign.—Labor.

"HANSOM CAB" INVENTOR WAS POPULAR ARCHITECT

In 1833 Joseph Aloysius Hansom registered an invention with the British patent office—the drawings and model of "a one-horse, two wheel, safety vehicle"—and soon found a manufacturer for the article. So great was the demand that in 1840 he disposed of his patent at \$50,000. The patent was to become known all over the world as the "hansom cab."

Hansom was born in York in 1803, and was educated as an architect, and when he died, June 29, 1882, and was buried at the Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, Fullham, London, he had been several times declared a bankrupt, but had nevertheless managed to design important buildings all over England, notably St. Asaph's college, Darlington convent, St. Walpurg's at Preston, and Plymouth cathedral as well as churches at Ryde, Dalkeith, Leeds, Ripon, Acomb and Manchester.

WHY HITLER FAILS

Beating Jews doesn't buy limburger.

Swastika signs are not edible.

Wotan was a great guy, but he's dead.

Goose-stepping is no substitute for goose liver-wurst.

"Heil Hitler" isn't as satisfying as Hofbrau.

No man can serve two masters after contracting to serve twenty.

When a guy has his nose in the gravel and ten others sitting on his back, it's poor policy boasting what he'll do to them when they get off.

It is easier to rob people of their liberties than to rob them of their notions.

Employers Responsibility

THERE is abroad in the land a spirit that it would be well for employers and public officials to understand. The depression years have stripped wage-earners and professional workers of jobs and property. They have little to lose if they make a fight for their rights. Deep-seated, burning resentment of what business has done to them is apt to burst forth in situations that ordinarily would not be serious to industry. Grown wise as to words that mean nothing, wage earners insist on something real. In the face of widespread unemployment, only desperate, determined people strike.

Employers who refuse to concede to their employees the right to organize in unions and to representatives of their own choosing, and who refuse to meet with such representatives for the purpose of talking over problems and reaching joint agreements, are the main cause of the present unrest and strife. Every job rests on a work contract—oral or written, specific or implied. Wage-earners want to choose their own representatives to have a hand in making these contracts, which for practical reasons cover groups of workers. This is a most reasonable position which is the accepted basis for justice in all human relations. If employers were not trying to protect a special interest they would not resist so stubbornly. Employers are opposing recognition of workers' equities in production and definition of rights accruing therefrom in order to retain their practice of dictating distribution of income from joint production as well as all other conditions of work.

The National Recovery Act assures workers rights conceded when industry was so sick complete collapse seemed imminent. Each step toward recovery has found industry less willing to follow the prescription for balanced control instead of employers' domination. Wage-earners refuse to be put off by customary practices of industry or by substitutes for real rights. Armed guards, gas bombs, and all the other equipment for warfare will not settle the issues raised.

Men and women do not strike for perversity or for excitement. A strike means personal loss and suffering—it means taking a serious risk. When large groups of workers begin to consider a general strike it means a protest against the power of organized society used to prevent justice being done. Striking unions are not revolutionists, but they may become victims of revolutions and unwise counsel, when employers act like the Bourbons of old. Wage-earners without jobs, without incomes, have only inadequate, humiliating relief between them and

starvation. Such an experience leaves indelible marks on character and minds.

Only the will to justice on the part of employers, as well as employees, and adequate agencies for enforcing justice will prevent or settle strikes.—American Federationist.

—o—

WALCHEREN NATIVES ARE HAPPY AS THEY DREAM ON

An island the Dutch wrested from the sea remains as one of its prized sections. Long before Hendrik Hudson, some 320 years ago, set out on his voyage to the western world the Dutch were extending their national shores by fighting the sea, and Walcheren stands as part of the result of their efforts.

Life in Walcheren lets the rest of the world go by willingly and freely. Walcheren's natives are content to live in their dreamy way—wooden shoes, old Dutch customs and dress, windmills, ancient churches and plenty of cheese.

There is no night-life gayety in Walcheren, to be sure, but there's a little bit of bad in every good little girl, and so, while the signs of the beach say "Verboden te Baden" (forbidden to bathe), the girls roll up their dresses and go wading. But lipsticks and powder are still foreign things to them, and as they congregate outside their churches Sunday mornings they all have healthy, rosy complexions, but not bought and paid for in a drug store.

—o—

OLIVE ONE OF THE OLDEST FRUITS KNOWN TO WORLD

There is one fruit with an ancient past, if there ever was one—the olive. It has been cultivated for 4,000 years and more.

The olive has always been a token of peace and purity. It is said that way back in the beginnings, when one country wanted to show off its good manners, it would present another country with a load of olive branches to be planted and grown into olive trees.

Pickle olive, similar to our green olives of today, have been found in the ruins of Pompeii.

Olives are a product of sunny lands—Spain, Italy, Greece, northern Africa and California.

Virtually all our green olives come from the sunny slopes of Spain. No one knows just when or how the process of curing olives was discovered—except that it was thousands of years ago. Every packer in Spain still has his own jealously guarded secret method of preserving olives. These familiar green olives, packed in glass, are carried by every grocer in the land.

Timely Observations on Interesting Past Events

"To hell with the trouble makers!"

So said General Hell 'n Maria Banker Charles G. Dawes one day.

Of course, he was provoked.

An impudent school teacher had mentioned the R. F. C.'s loan to his bank—

That little loan of 80 millions.

And after he had left the R. F. C. as chairman, too!

Another teacher—probably a red-headed one—

She suggested a connection between Dawes and Insull's cheating—

Before Insull decamped for the classic shores of modern Greece.

* * *

Now, if the General had only said something original—

But the teachers said it first,

Thousands of them!

America is getting ready to say it with—

Well, who knows what they are going to say it with?

"To hell with the trouble makers!"

When they have really made up their minds—

Who the trouble makers are.

General: you'd be surprised.

* * *

Did the teachers make the trouble?

Teaching Chicago's children for months without pay—

Did the union labor men make trouble?

Taking wage cuts quietly—and other bitter medicine—

Did the bank depositors make trouble?

Taking their losses, while Government R. F. C. fed the big banks—

Who made the trouble, anyway?

Whoever made it, it came from unpaid taxes.

And who is supposed to pay the taxes?

Well, those who get the tax receipts—directly.

And who might that be?

Mostly the big bankers,

And their friends.

The folks who got theirs from that 80 million gift from the R. F. C.

* * *

So, sure! You bet!

To hell with the trouble makers.

Who held the money the depositors never will get back again?

Who took the money they knew they never could pay back again?

Who rigged the stock and bond market for suckers to bite at?

Who sold rotten bonds to school teachers and anybody else?

Who knew that the depression was coming on, and never peeped?

Who profited by the selling out of the little fellows?

Who skimmed the cream out of the yellow money harvest?

The trouble makers!

To hell with 'em!

You bet!

Who used to import cheap foreign labor?

The trouble makers!

Who swore to smash organized labor?

The trouble makers!

Who defended child labor?

The trouble makers!

Who demanded—and got—machine guns to beat labor's fight for life?

The trouble makers!

Who owned—and rewarded—the yellow dog injunction judges?

These same members of the Charles Dawes breed—that's who!

To hell with 'em!

—————o—————

AMERICAN LEGION URGED TO WIPE OUT COMMUNISM

National Commander Hayes Wants Revival of Old-Fashioned Patriotism

Buffalo, N. Y.—(AFL)—Edward A. Hayes, national commander of the American Legion, urged the organization to wage unrelenting war on Communism in an address here before the annual convention of the New York State American Legion. Mr. Hayes said:

"The Legion is not hunting a Red behind every bush, but it does recognize a very definite communistic movement in the United States, and in making war upon the radical teachings that exist the Legion is taking the leadership in the thing for which it was organized and is a bulwark of protection to America against the communistic menace.

"If we are to be truthful, if we are to recognize things that we believe to be detrimental to our government, then we cannot ignore the fact that in our schools, in our colleges, in our churches and our social organizations—even in government circles—strange tenets are spreading.

"Our citizenry should exercise its intelligence in support of the old-fashioned patriotism which we call Americanism."

The LATHER

VOL. XXXV SEPTEMBER, 1934 No. 1

Official Publication and devoted to the interests of
The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.



SUBSCRIPTION

A Year\$1.20
Single Copy10 Cents

TERRY FORD, Editor
Lathers' Building
Detroit Ave. at W. 26th St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone CHerry 5403

Published Monthly
Press of Riehl Printing Company
28

The Lather earnestly solicits correspondence, but disclaims responsibility for opinions or views expressed under its heading.

All articles for the correspondence columns of The Lather must be signed by the writers of same to insure publication, but publication of signature will be withheld on request.

Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

HOPKINS MAKING JOBLESS CENSUS

What percentage of the unemployed on relief rolls are capable of holding jobs and what kind of work is best suited to their talents?

Nobody can answer that question, but Harry L. Hopkins, Federal relief administrator, has started a study in 79 cities which he believes will supply the information.

Hopkins has stated that several million men and women are permanently "unemployable" and that some provision must be made for them after conditions return to normal. Some are physically unfit, others have passed the age when employers are willing to hire them.

Were the number of these unfortunates known, Hopkins declares, the nation would have a clearer picture of the unemployment situation and would also be shocked out of its boots.

The records of every person on relief rolls in the cities chosen for the survey will be studied, to learn

the education, physical defects and work records of the needy. The data, Hopkins said, will disclose what types of relief must be provided for non-employable persons and their families, and will also show how many persons may be expected to leave the relief rolls for jobs when employment opportunities increase.

UNCLE SAM'S LAWS

Massachusetts has some queer laws, but other states can beat it. It is said that during the making of the film, "Disorderly Conduct," a search was made for odd statutes, and among dozens of others these were found:

That Pennsylvania has a law forbidding singing in the bathtub; that in Kentucky any one operating a still must blow a whistle; that impersonating Santa Claus on the street is illegal in Minneapolis; that in West Virginia it is against the law to sneeze on Sunday; that in Newark, N. J., it is illegal to sell ice after 6 p. m. without a doctor's prescription; and that in Zion, Ill., it is a crime punishable by a prison sentence to make ugly faces at anyone.

SAYS DEATH RAY WILL MAKE NEXT WAR IMPOSSIBLE

Another effort to make war so horrible that it will be impossible has been announced by Nikola Tesla, famed electrical engineer.

On his seventy-eighth birthday, Tesla announced that he had perfected a death beam, guaranteed to protect any nation against attack by airplane or invading armies.

Tesla's apparatus, he claims, sends particles through the air with such tremendous force that they will destroy a fleet of 10,000 airplanes 250 miles away or will wipe out an army of millions. The beam will operate as far as "the curvature of the earth permits."

His death beam makes war impossible, Tesla maintains, since every nation becomes impregnable against attack, and no nation will dare attack for fear of annihilation by the beams. Moreover, he insists, it is strictly a defensive weapon, since it can be generated only from large stationary power plants at strategic points within a nation's borders.

WHAT NEXT?

A new X-ray observation device, showing the anatomy of the least substantial body organs and even the blood vessels in their natural color, has been perfected by Luther G. Simjin, former director of the photographic department of the Yale Medical School. The invention, it is said, will show the structure and density of barely opaque parts that appear on present X-ray plates as shadowy forms.

A GRACEFUL CELEBRATION OF PEACE

One of the few "international incidents" which pleased everybody—except munitions makers—was formally concluded on July 4, at Toronto, Canada. It began at the same place 123 years ago.

At the time of the War of 1812, the Canadian part of the St. Lawrence Valley was divided into provinces; Lower Canada, corresponding roughly to Quebec, and Upper Canada, the predecessor to Ontario. Where Toronto stands now was the settlement of York, and near it was Fort York.

An American force crossed the border in 1813 and captured Fort York. The Yankee general, Zebulon Pike, after whom Pike's Peak was named, was killed in the attack; but the victors, when they turned homeward, carried away a royal British standard and the official mace of Upper Canada. The mace was sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

With money raised by American women now living in Canada, a monument has been erected to General Pike at the site of the old fort, now turned to a park, and thus unveiled July 4. A few Canadians grumbled a little at the proposal to build on Canadian soil a monument to a Yankee invader; but the majority agreed with good grace. Then President Roosevelt suggested to Congress that the mace be sent back to Canada as a courteous return for Canada's favor in sanctioning the monument. This will be done.

When two nations make up their minds in good faith to keep peace with each other, they can do it. There were plenty of grudges between Canada and the United States when peace came in 1814, but they were not allowed to shape national policy. The two countries determined to have peace, and they have had it. On 4,000 miles of international boundary, there is not a fort or a soldier, and not a warship on the Great Lakes. What an example for a war-plagued world!

AMERICAN FIRMS MAY QUIT FRANCE BECAUSE OF TAXES

Many American firms in France fear they will be forced to quit the country because of Premier Gaston Doumergue's failure to get Parliament to ratify a long-pending treaty with the United States lifting double taxation.

Some firms were said by a spokesman for American interests to be already considering leaving the country in order to avoid collection of \$100,000,000 in excess taxes which have been suspended by the French for several years.

Franco-American trade relations also may be seriously complicated through an avowed intention of the Chamber of Deputies committee handling the matter to hold up the treaty ratification for trading

on the war debts matter, or to get more favorable treatment in a commercial treaty.

The anti-double taxation treaty under which France agreed to abolish its tax on the dividends of American parent corporations having branches in France, was signed on April, 1932, but never ratified by the French Parliament.

Its consideration in Parliament was shelved by a committee when it became entangled with war-debt issues, with prospects that it will be put over at least until fall.

M. Germain Martin, Minister of the Treasury, promised to do his utmost to force the measure through while speaking at a Fourth of July celebration under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce, but despite his efforts the matter apparently was dropped. With the dismissal of Parliament all possibility of its immediate consideration was lost.

THE LAST WORD IN MEANNESS

We live and learn. LABOR thought itself sadly familiar with all the bad and brazen excuses which corporation masters make for evil deeds. But an article in the *Winsted* (Conn.) "*Citizen*" shows that this was a mistake.

Allesandro Reigodanso worked several years for the New England Lime Company of Canaan, Connecticut. Two years ago, he was injured at his work and later died of his injuries. The compensation commissioner of Connecticut made an award, requiring the lime company to pay \$5 a week for the support of Allesandro's three children.

The company has appealed on the ground that the children were not living with Reigodanso for a time before his death. The lime company explains that it paid him such low wages he could not support them. Therefore, they were not dependent on him, and therefore, the company owes them nothing!

Surely, this is breaking new ground in mean, contemptible chiseling. Pay such low wages that a man cannot support his family; and then use the results of your own miserly conduct as an excuse to dodge compensation!

SOME QUEER FACTS

Fly's wings are mixed with rag fibers in making a high-quality correspondence paper.

We might live for 1,900 years if we could keep our blood temperature at forty-five degrees Fahrenheit, laboratory tests show.

So much static electricity accumulates in one New York skyscraper that a neon lamp can be lit by applying wires to a doorknob.

Red doesn't madden a bull because a bull can't see red. Tests have shown the animals are color-blind, so red looks like black.

Senate Committee Indicts Bankers

THE Senate Banking and Currency Committee submitted the third section of its report on its investigation of the Stock Exchange and of the leading banks of this country. This is the picture the committee draws of the way our monarchs of finance did business prior to the bank holiday of March, 1933:

"The custodians of funds gambled and speculated for their own accounts in the stock of the banking institutions which they dominated;

"Participated in speculative transactions with the capital stock of their banking institutions that directly conflicted with the interests of the institutions which they were paid to serve;

"Participated in and were the beneficiaries of pool operations;

"Bestowed special favors upon officers of their banking institutions and investment affiliates to insure domination and control, for their own personal aggrandizement, of those officers and directors;

"Received the benefits of 'preferred lists' with resultant impairment of their usefulness and efficacy as executive officers;

"Bestowed the benefits of 'preferred lists' upon individuals who were in a position to aid and abet their personal plans;

"Devoted their time and effort for substantial consideration to extra-banking activities and positions, to the detriment of the institutions which these officers were paid to serve;

"Borrowed money from the banking institutions either without or with inadequate collateral;

"Caused to be paid by the banking institutions to themselves excessive compensation;

"And resorted to devious means to avoid the payment of their just government taxes."

In other words, to put it in plain English, they were a bunch of crooks, and the sad fact is that practically all the men who committed these crimes are still doing business "at the old stand."

Company Union Photographed

ORGANIZED labor's claim that the company union is nothing more nor less than a scheme devised by certain employers to impose their dictatorial decrees on employes and prevent their organization in bona fide independent trade unions is reflected in cogent language in an editorial in "America," a Catholic review published in New York City.

Discussing the declaration by Senator Wagner, Chairman of the National Labor Board, that the company union is an association controlled by the employer, with its expenses paid by the employer and its decisions usually subject to the employer's veto, and that it is not an instrument to enable the worker to bargain with his employer on the basis of equality, the editorial says:

"Isolated from other labor groups, unable to profit by their special knowledge, and forbidden to employ 'outside' counsel, the company union is but a Quaker gun used against an enemy equipped with the most powerful munitions that science can devise and money buy. Certainly, it cannot give its members the weight and authority which they need to bargain collectively with the employer. Indeed, unless the two parties can meet on an approximately equal footing, collective bargaining is a sham. In dealing with the company union, the employer usually has the agreeable task of driving a bargain with himself. That is why some of our largest, and most ruthless employers anathematize the union affiliated with the

American Federation of Labor, and foster the company union."

The editorial concludes that the company union imperils "the rights of workers in general, and thus makes the problems of every wage earner more difficult of solution. In any crisis, it necessarily ranks the claims of the employer above those of the worker."

The conclusion reached by the editorial in "America" is, of course, reflected by all progressive and reasoning citizens. Nevertheless, officials of some of our largest corporations, notably those in the automobile and iron and steel industries, continue to impose this monstrosity on their employes in violation of both the letter and spirit of the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Indeed, they seek to protect their subversive position with the cloak of patriotism. All of which reminds us that Samuel Johnson, the eminent English writer and lexicographer, once said that "patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel."

Cellophane is made from spruce wood in the same manner as artificial silk; both products are the same until they reach their final form, when the silk is reduced to threads while the cellophane is cast in a sheet.

It takes 333 human hairs placed side by side to cover a distance of one inch.

Bread or Bullets For Strikers

MR. MORGAN'S Chicago Daily News is frightened, badly frightened, over looming disasters to organized labor in President Roosevelt's program. It is certainly kind of Mr. Morgan and his editors to show such concern for the people who toil humbly.

Readers of the editorial leader bewailing federal relief for strikers must have felt much the same concerning the attitude of these tried and true friends of the worker. The Daily News is afraid that this course will lead to a dependence upon the government which in the end will debauch, and perhaps destroy, trade unionism.

Of course, as the News explains, the real hurt in the matter is that if the government is going to feed starving strikers, it will only be encouraging to keep on striking, and Mr. Morgan never did believe in strikes.

A notable omission is found in the News' contentions. The editor talks as if feeding people on a strike is the only way in which government participates in the struggle. It ought not be necessary to remind Colonel Knocks that there are countless time-honored ways of taking sides between combatants. Right here in Chicago and elsewhere not only a spiteful state's attorney and an obedient police force get into the fray at every chance, on the side of the

employers, but they are able to procure an endless array of sluggers to dog the footsteps of the strikers and pound them into submission. State and federal troops have but to be called before they participate with deadly effect in the controversy and, curiously, nearly always on the side of the chiseling employers.

Colonel Knocks seemingly has no fear that this sort of aid will have a bad moral effect on the masters of the mills, lead to the overthrow of their financial standing and wreck society. Only the giving of bread to strikers is wicked.

Further light on the proper disposition of hungry strikers may be gathered from a perusal of the files of the Chicago Tribune. Back in the early seventies, in the days of Uncle Joe, the World's Worst made the following contribution:

"The simplest plan probably, when one is not a member of the Humane Society, is to put arsenic in the supplies of food furnished the unemployed or the tramp. This produces death in a short time and is a warning to other tramps to keep out of the neighborhood."

It was about the same time that the president of the Pennsylvania railroad said: "Give them a rifle diet and see how they like that kind of bread."

Unemployment Insurance

THE cause of unemployment insurance for idleness forced on American workers by the reactionary business leaders who own and control our system of production and distribution received an added impetus by the continued support which Governor Lehman of New York gave the movement in his address before the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor at Buffalo.

Referring to his message to the special session of the State Legislature in 1933 recommending unemployment insurance "as a duty which industry must assume and the State must initiate," Governor Lehman said:

"It is a source of real regret to me, as I know it has been to all of you who are here today, that no legislation for the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance was enacted by the Legislature last year or this year. There can be no doubt however, that the day is not very distant when the passage of such legislation will come. With an ever-growing realization on the part of the people that

unemployment insurance serves a real purpose in the social and economic scheme, I am very confident that legislation will be enacted that will be of benefit to all, employer and worker alike.

"The rapidity with which the adoption of such legislation comes will, I believe, be largely dependent on the soundness of the measures offered. Between now and the end of the year the most careful and painstaking study and consideration should be given to the subject by all those interested in it, to the end that measures may be introduced that will, because of their very soundness and practicability, commend themselves to the great mass of the thinking people of this State. I believe that there is no legislative subject more important."

The unemployment insurance measure approved by the New York State Federation of Labor stipulates that employers shall be required to create the entire fund from which the benefits are paid. This is in line with the policy recommended by the American Federation of Labor.

DREAMS*By M. J. Mahoney*

Their grip upon us when we're asleep;
 Dreams that come in the daytime
 When the sun is shining bright;
 Dreams that come at our playtime,
 And the dreams that come at night;
 Dreams of riches that bewitch us
 With wealth and of treasure rare;
 Dreams of loving conquest which is
 The greatest dream beyond compare;
 Dreams enchanting, dreams implanting
 True love within the human heart;
 Dreams replacing, dreams embracing
 All who would tear our love apart;
 Dreams of mother, dreams of brother,
 And of loved ones now passed away;
 Dreams of sweetheart as none other,
 Of whom we dream by night and day;
 Dreams of children, dreams of wife,
 Near and dear to each loving heart;
 Dreams of this world and after life,
 When from loved ones we must part;
 Dreams that frighten and so tighten
 Dreams that brighten and enlighten,
 While we lie in our slumbers deep.

CORRECTION

The reinstatement of Frank Molinore 32730, published in the May issue, has been cancelled, as Local Union No. 308 intended to reinstate Louis F. Salpietra 28647. The latter's reinstatement is being published in this issue.

TO THE SECRETARIES OF OUR LOCAL UNIONS

Please file your questionnaire for your local before October 1. If you have lost the blank sent to you, Headquarters will send you another upon request.

SURETY BONDS EXPIRE ON OCTOBER 14**Notice to Secretaries:**

Any local wishing to renew an old bond or order a new one should do so as soon as possible so that the bonding company can be notified before October 15, the date on which the blanket bond is renewed. Attention is directed to Section 102 of the International Constitution which states that "it shall be compulsory upon all locals whose membership exceeds twenty to bond the financial officer."

Fraternally yours,

TERRY FORD,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

ATTENTION, MEMBERS

The wage scales published on page 11 of the August issue are the **MINIMUM** wage scales to be paid in the three zones, as designated. These are not to be considered as the maximum scales to be paid and our local unions are at liberty to negotiate for agreements with higher scales.

DUES BOOKS LOST**Local**

26 T. N. Mitchell 20194
 42 A. S. Douthwaite 30318
 71 B. Scarborough 33310
 72 R. T. Knight 29835
 74 Geo. Juhl 9600
 74 A. N. Wagner 20144
 143 R. L. Young 31756
 224 P. H. Wilson 23901
 429 A. L. Shearer 15831

While most wild animals in southern Africa are becoming accustomed to airplanes, lions still rush panic-stricken into the densest jungle when one appears.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, Brother Albert Wilson Peebles, No. 30562, and

WHEREAS, Brother Peebles was a true and loyal member of our local, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union No. 380, extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their bereavement. Be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our International office for publication and the charter of our local union be draped for a period of thirty days.

ROY COMSTOCK,

Secretary Local Union No. 380.

IN MEMORIAM

1 Joseph Alvin Martin 11464

380 Albert Wilson Peebles, 30562

Recognition of Section 7-A of Recovery Act From Mellon Company

PITTSBURGH, PA. (AFL)—The National Council of the Aluminum Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, won the strike of 8,700 employes of the Aluminum Company of America in a settlement in which the company gave unqualified and effective recognition of the Council as the bargaining agency of the company's employes. The agreement "recognizes and accepts the principles of collective bargaining" as provided in Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Other vital points in the agreement are the establishment of procedure whereby any wage adjustment or other disputed matters will be carried out through negotiations between the company and the workers' representatives, with final arbitration by the National Labor Relations Board upon agreement by the union and the company, and the recognition of

the principle that seniority shall govern in the re-hiring and layoff of employes.

The agreement also contains a number of points regarding the retention of rates of pay in cases of reclassification and other matters. It is effective for six months.

In a letter to Fred A. Wetmore, secretary of the Aluminum Workers at Maryville, Tenn., President Roy A. Hunt of the company, said:

"In the resumption of operations there will be no discrimination in returning to work all who can be given employment, except those who have been responsible in the event of any violence or destruction of property.

"While this agreement is applicable to all employees, that fact in no way implies any lack of recognition of your council or the local unions in our plants which form a part of your council.

HOW THE WORLD DO MOVE

When William Hale Thompson, then mayor of Chicago, was proclaiming that war was exactly what General Sherman said it was and that it was the duty of the government to conscript money as well as men, there was much talk of having him shot for the good of the country.

The mayor also added a few damaging remarks about war hogs and profiteers which only served to increase the threats in certain quarters.

To fully understand how fast the progress of the world has been in twenty years one has but to note the position maintained by Edward A. Hayes, national commander of the American Legion, who is running around the country scaring folks about the reds, who, he maintains, are about to take over the country and wreck the constitution. He looks upon the doings at Washington portending a new social order, with an evil eye. In short, Hayes is loved by all the stand-patters and militarists.

Hayes in a speech at Grand Rapids, Mich., is represented by the stand-pat press as having urged that "in time of war the nation should draft all of its resources and take all profit out of war."

One now feels safe in predicting the nearing day when one can assert his belief in pacifism without being hurled in jail and kept there for years, as Gene Debs was.

Petrels are named for St. Peter because of their ability to "walk the waves" of the sea.

VOTERS TO REJECT ASPIRANTS OVER 40 IN IN OKLAHOMA TOWN

After the next election, any candidate more than 40 years old is going to be out of luck in Schuler, Okla.

A decision to refuse support to such candidates was made at a mass meeting attended by three-fifths of the town's 500 voters.

Public officials, especially legislators, were criticized freely for failing to relieve a situation under which corporations are unable to obtain compensation insurance for employes more than 40 years old.

"This restriction on compensation insurance simply prevents men more than 40 years old from getting jobs," said a spokesman.

The electors had observed, he said, that most candidates were over that age.

"We intend to give public officials and candidates for office a dose of the same thing that has been inflicted upon us by their indifference to the condition," he added.—Washington Evening Star, June 8, 1934.

WHAT NEXT?

A new paper milk bottle is sealed with a metal clip easily removed and replaced. The folded top snaps out to make a pouring spout. A machine automatically makes, sterilizes, fills and caps the containers, producing them at a cost of less than a cent each.

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

CALIFORNIA

VISALIA, CALIF.—Court House: \$125,721. F. J. Reilly, 6350 Fulton St., San Francisco, Calif., contr. PWA.

INDIANA

SULLIVAN, IND.—Post Office: \$50,000. A. C. Atherton, 1024 Judson Ave., Evansville, contr.

IOWA

ATLANTIC, IA.—Court House: \$117,598. H. C. Metcalf, Anamosa, contr. PWA.

MICHIGAN

HANCOCK, MICH.—Post Office: \$50,000. Fleisher & Son, 444 Loeb Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

MISSOURI

COLUMBIA, MO.—School additions: \$227,161. Robert E. Lee School, Jefferson Junior High School, Fred Douglas School. J. Epple Constr. Co., contr.

GARDENVILLE, MO.—School: \$120,566. Kellermann Contg. Co., 625 North Euclid Ave., St. Louis, contr.

HANNIBAL, MO.—Post Office: \$78,940. A. Smith & Co., 100 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

KIRKWOOD, MO.—Home for aged, Carmelite Sisters of Divine Heart of Jesus, St. Charles: \$150,000. Selden-Breck Constr. Co., Fullerton Ave., contr.

MONTANA

GLASGOW, MONT.—Frances Mahon Deaconess Hospital: \$82,600. McGough Bros., 1954 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn., contr. PWA.

NEW JERSEY

SKILLMAN, N. J.—Dormitories: \$313,379. Pellechia Constr. Co., 50 Branford Pl., Newark, contr. PWA.

TOTOWA, N. J.—Dormitories and detention building: \$147,992. Reliable Constr. Co., Grantwood, and L. Auriema, 1765 Boulevard, Jersey City, contrs. PWA.

NEW YORK

COLD SPRINGS, N. Y.—School: To exceed \$100,000. C. P. Boland, 101 Park Ave., New York, contr. PWA.

MALONE, N. Y.—Post Office: \$139,763. M. E. Ryan Co., 1545 Union St., Schenectady, N. Y., contr.

MOUNT UPTON, N. Y.—School: \$85,000. F. W. O'Connell, 332 Water St., Binghamton, N. Y., contr. PWA.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Sanitarium: \$298,181. J. J. Turner & Sons, 120 Guy Park Ave., Amsterdam, contr.

NORTH CAROLINA

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—School: \$99,564. J. J. McDevitt Co., Charlotte, N. C., contr.

OKLAHOMA

CHICKASHA, OKLA.—High School: \$250,000. W. F. Little, Amarillo, Tex., contr. PWA.

—Court House: \$166,826. D. A. Harmon, Elks Bldg., Oklahoma City, contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

EASTON, PA.—Garage: \$63,204. Berwick Lumber Co., Berwick, contr.

HARMARVILLE, PA.—Research laboratory buildings: \$200,000. W. T. Grange Constr. Co., Kennan Bldg., Pittsburgh, contr.

QUEBEC

MONTEBELLO, QUE.—Convent, Dominican Sisters, Three Rivers: \$200,000. Heroux & Robert, Ltd., 1414 Crescent St., Montreal, Que.

TEXAS

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.—Theatre building: \$90,000. Con. Q. M.

THREE RIVERS, TEX.—Subsistence houses: \$74,386. Cage Constr. Co., Taft, contr.

UTAH

SPRINGVILLE, UTAH—School additions: Part of \$202,000 PWA school program. C. Ashworth, Provo, archt.

SMALL BUSINESS AND CHISELING

Much is said these days about the aches and pains of little business men under the NRA codes. Unquestionably some of them are hard put, especially where the business is not on a sound footing, and many of them are deserving of consideration.

But some of the trouble arises also in the fact that codes have raised a barrier of a kind against unrestrained chiseling; in other words, against wage slashing at will, lengthening hours, employing children and resorting to any trade practice not prohibited by the criminal code.

Some of these "little fellows" who are crying loudest now that the shoe pinches are the ones who led the way two and three years ago in the relentless wage slashing that made the depression more severe than it would have otherwise been, broke up homes, led to mortgage foreclosures, and by pressure, started the victims downward spiral in employment.

Before tears are shed for the distress of these "little fellows," something of the records of past performance should be known. If they are merely looking for latitude and freedom to chisel, they are entitled to no consideration whatever.

Capital's Idle to Make Their Own Necessaries

Government Shops Will Employ Those on Relief to Make All Sorts of Articles Needed by the Poor—Payment Made in Scrip Redeemable at Central Commissary

WASHINGTON—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia announced their intention of establishing shops here to produce the things required by 20,000 unemployed on the District's relief rolls. The workers and employees, it was stated, will be chosen from those who have been receiving public relief.

The employees will be paid in scrip, redeemable at a central commissary through which the output of the shops is to be cleared. None of the articles is to be put on the market in competition with the products of private industry.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration will advance \$50,000 to start the plan. A corporation will be established to manage the project.

The District Commissioners stated that in addition to establishing the shops the corporation is to be empowered to buy or lease land, with the purpose of transferring some of the city's relief recipients to farms in near-by Maryland or Virginia, where they could raise foodstuffs for relief distribution.

First of all, it is planned that a sewing shop be set up, in which clothing would be made for relief distribution or in which old clothes donated by the more fortunate would be mended and put in wearable condition.

Beyond that the project contemplates the establishment of a cannery in which the output of the relief farms would be processed for later distribution through the commissary or the usual relief channels. A furniture factory also is planned.

Federal Road Projects Make Jobs for 300,000

Ickes Says \$600,000,000 Worth of Highway Improvements Are Being Constructed in the PWA Program

WASHINGTON (AFL)—Secretary of the Interior Ickes announced that 300,000 men were now directly employed on various projects under construction in the Public Works Administration program. He said about \$600,000,000 worth of road, street and highway improvements will be left behind as permanent memorials to PWA activities.

In addition to those directly employed the Secretary said, "the best available estimates are that considerably more than 300,000 men have been given employment indirectly through production and transportation of materials and machinery being used at construction sites."

As an indication of the employment and activity created in the heavy industries by the Federal road-building program alone, he said, was the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor that \$127,525,000 worth of materials had been purchased up to July 15.

It was also pointed out that under supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, the government is building \$400,000,000 worth of main highways and feeder roads as part of the Federal-aid system, \$15,000,000 worth of roads in the national forests and \$5,000,000 worth on the public lands of the United States.

The National Park Service of the Interior Department is building \$26,884,144 worth of roads and

trails to make the national playgrounds, monuments and reservations more accessible and enjoyable to visitors. Many of these roads are considered by officials as important links in the national system of improved highways.

TAKE TIME

For the lack of a little time the whole day is crowded, nerves are pinched, thoughts whirled between the revolving doors of the mind like so many frenzied subway passengers besieging the entrance turnstiles.

I have no time! Yet, tell me—was ever a masterpiece of the museums, or a symphony from an immortal, or a sunset, or a friendship, realized and enjoyed without taking time? Time sieves all the golden dust from common streams of life; plans our fortune and our poverty; melts dream and reality and alloys them in one solid jewel of living.

The finest compliment you can pay a book is to read it again, the best tribute a man can render his wife is to make love to her again, and the truest honor one can bestow upon a friend is to keep a chair for him by one's fireside. These things need time. The hour glass must be hid!

John Erskine remarks that haste is often the mark of the charlatan. Let us take time for our sincerities!



WIT AND

Grocer—We have some very fine string beans today.

Mrs. Youngbride—How much are they a string?

—o—

Timothy Hay: "Yes, I've seen a few bad crop years in my time, too. One year our string beans were so poor that the crop didn't even pay for the string."

Al Falfa: "That's nothing, Tim. In '94 our corn crop was so bad that my old dad, who had a very poor appetite, ate up fourteen acres of corn at a single meal."

—o—

Junior came home from his first day at school. "Well, son," greeted his father, "how did you like it?"

"Aw, they asked me too many questions," replied the younger edition. "First they asked me my name, and I told them. Then they asked me your name, and I told them. Then they asked me where I was born. I didn't want to be a sissy and say it was in a maternity ward, so I just told 'em Yankee Stadium.—Ala. Rammer Jammer."

—o—

"You're a low-down, spineless jellyfish, and do you know what I'm going to do to you?"

"What?"

"I'm going to break every bone in your body."

—o—

There are a lot of timid people who won't take an airplane trip until the law of gravity has been repealed.

—o—

She: "Say, Tom, you jest reminds me of an airplane."

He: "Dat so? How I minds yo' of a airplane? Is it 'cause I is such a high flyer?"

She: "High flyer nuthin'; it's 'cause yo' ain't no good on earth."

—o—

"Shipwrecked for a whole week."

"My, my, do tell."

"Lived the week on a can of sardines."

"Tsk, tsk, how could you move around?"—Reserve Red Cat.

Coach Chadd: "You're great! The way you hammer the line, dodge, tackle your man, and worm through your opponents is simply marvelous."

Bob Spurgeon: "I guess it all comes from my early spring training, sir. You see, my mother used to take me shopping with her on bargain days."

—o—

"Ah," said the doctor, looking into one eye, "It's easy for me to see what's the matter with you. This is not merely eye trouble; it's an affection of the nervous system. There are all kinds of liver trouble, fatty degeneration of the heart, bad blood supply. The only thing I can recommend is—"

"Here, here!" shouted the patient. "Isn't it about time you looked into the other eye? That's my glass one, you know."

—o—

Working his way across one of the northern counties of Michigan with a horse and buggy, an itinerant met a farmer on foot, whom he asked how far it was to the town of Greenville.

"Which one?" was the response, after a full half minute spent in reflection.

"Why, I didn't know there was more than one Greenville."

"Didn't you? Well, there's one in South Carolina, another in Illinois, a third in Texas, a fourth in Ohio, and some more in Iowa and Pennsylvania. Which one do you want to go to?"

"The nearest one."

"Well, that's about seven miles off. Next time you inquire for Greenville you'd better name the state. Got any tobacco?"

"Which tobacco do you want?"

"Why, I didn't know there was more'n one tobacco."

"Oh, yes, there is. There's plug tobacco, fine cut, shorts, and smoking. Which did you want?"

"Wall, I'll take plug."

"I haven't got any. Next time you ask for tobacco, you'd better name the kind, and save all this wear and tear on a fellow's jaws."

—o—

Headline: "Husband Leaves Wife's Bridge Party; Disappears." Just a fugitive from the chin gang.—Chicago Phoenix.

HUMOR



A Boston teacher asked her class to name the twelve greatest men in the world. One boy wrote:
The Harvard football team.....11
Babe Ruth 1

—
12

—o—
A celebrity was placed next to a talkative and inquisitive maiden lady, who bored him excessively with her questions.

"Tell me, won't you, what was your greatest ambition as a child, and have you attained it?" she asked.

Looking at her sadly the celebrity said: "Madam, I regret to say I have never attained my boyhood ambition."

"And what was it?"

"To throw an egg into an electric fan."

—o—
Let us rise to remark that the greatest of all horticultural feats is not yet accomplished—the grafting of Weed chains on banana skins.—Washington Dirge.

—o—
Speaking of operations, what this country needs is a good five-cent scar.—Columbia Jester.

—o—
"There's something dovelike about our child."

"Yes, he's pigeon-toed."—Arizona Kitty-Kat.

—o—
DOGIE—Westerns, among whom this word originated, pronounce this word to rime with "stogie" long "o". There is nothing more irritating to the ears of Texas cowboys than the way some radio singers croon the "Git Along, Little Dogie" in the well-known song taken from "The Last Round-up." Strictly speaking, the word refers to a motherless calf, but in recent years the term has come to be applied to any motherless young animal, whether a lamb, colt or calf. In a radio talk, Will Rogers said the word refers to a "young coyote, following and whining after a cowboy." Another Westerner says that "dogies" are a "drove of calves intended for beeves." At any rate the word does not refer to a dog.

"Now, sir," said the counsel to the witness, "did you, or did you not, on the date in question, or at any time, previously or subsequently, say or even intimate to the defendant or anyone else, whether friend or mere acquaintance, or in fact, a stranger, that the statement imputed to you, whether just or unjust, and denied by the plaintiff, was a matter of no moment or otherwise? Answer—did you or did you not?"

"Did I or did I not what?" asked the witness weakly.

—o—
Mrs. Smith (spitefully): "She's of the bungalow type—no upper story."

—o—
Wireless enthusiast: "Do you like Handel's 'Largo?'"

Dear Old Soul: "I'm afraid not, dear. As a matter of fact, I'm a staunch tee-totaler!"

—o—
Good humor is one of the chief attributes in life. To be able to laugh makes life much easier.—Queen Marie.

—o—
He thought it safer to write to the girl's father asking for her hand. He was an ardent lover, but a poor speller, and his note ran: "I want your daughter—the flour of your family."

"The flour of my family is good," replied the old man. "Are you sure it isn't my dough you are after?"

—o—
Neighbor: "How is that incubator doing that you bought?"

Mrs. Newbride: "I suppose it's all right, but I'm a little worried about it. It hasn't laid a single egg yet."

—o—
"Your husband has a new suit."

"No, he hasn't."

"Well, something's different."

"It's a new husband."

FURRING of CEILING

(Continued)

In Fig. 2 one of the small ceilings of the group is used to illustrate the method used to place the furring in this type of ceiling.

The furring from the wall arc (B-R-C) to the groins B-F and F-C is at right angles to the wall. The furring from those groins to the diagonal groins B-O and O-C is at right angles to the center line (K-L). The rest of the ceiling is similar. When all the furring is in place it is advisable to run pencil rods in the intersections forming the groins, as this gives a convenient place to tie the lath to between furring channels at these points and also brings out more prominently the groins.

The carrying bars or carrier channels K-L and A-A are at the center lines of the ceiling and are level. All the furring channels extending from these carriers and at right angles to them pitch down toward the diagonal sweeps, O-B, O-C, O-D and O-E.

In erecting this type of ceiling, the center bars K-L and A-A are first erected and on them is established the points F-M-N and J which represents the crowns of the intermediate ribs. These ribs (as B-F, F-C, etc.) are then set in place and the lunettes on each end of ceiling as B-F-C-K, etc., are erected. The diagonal sweeps B-D and E-C are next placed and the furring completed as illustrated.

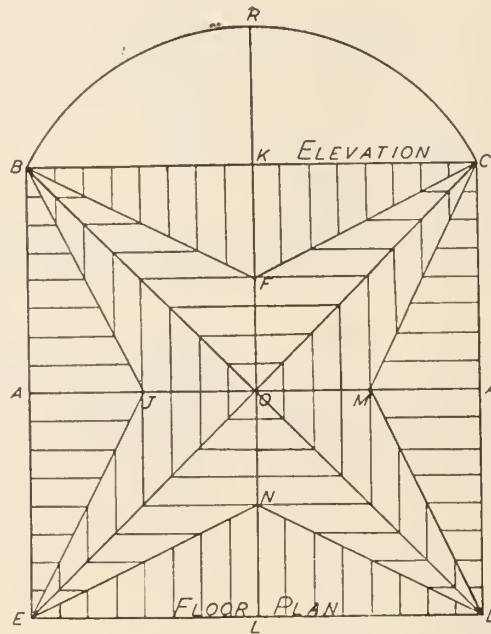


Fig. 2—Furring of Ceiling

In Fig. 3 the method used to develop the groins or ribs for this type of ceiling is shown. Note that the diagonal rib of which B-O is the spring line and the intermediate rib of which B-F is the spring line are both developed from the end or wall arc B-R-C in the same manner as the diagonal rib of a groin ceiling. By remembering this, it will help in laying them out.

Note that if the furrier of the ceiling would extend from the wall arc to the diagonal rib, there would be no reason for developing the intermediate rib, for you would then have a large lunette which would be one-fourth of the entire ceiling, and the ceiling would be a groin ceiling consisting of four large lunettes.

But the furring which starts at the wall or end arc and extends in toward the center, stops at the intermediate rib and from there to the diagonal ribs the furring is at right angles to the furring of the lunettes. The ends of the furring which intersect the diagonal ribs is at all times lower than the ends which intersect the center carriers and the intermediate ribs, thus changing the contour of the ceiling entirely. This is more strikingly illustrated when Gothic curves are used.

The given arc B-R-C is first laid out. One-half the span as B-K is then divided into a number of spaces and lines run at right angles from it to the curve B-R. The length of these lines are noted as shown.

These same lines are extended in the opposite direction until they intersect the intermediate line B-F' and the diagonal line B-O. At the points of intersection on these lines, other lines are run at right angles to them, and these lines with numbers corresponding to those above line B-K are made the same lengths.

Their ends are then connected to form the desired sweeps.

The only layout necessary to develop the sweeps is one-fourth of the ceiling as B-K-O-A, but the layout in Fig. 3 was given in its entirety for clarity.

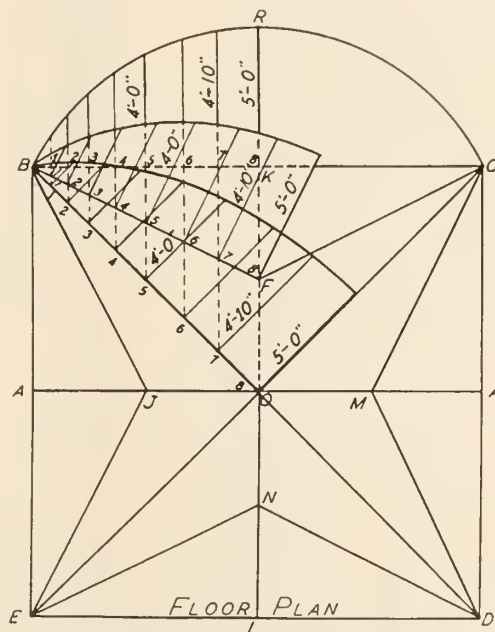


Fig. 3—Developing the Groins

Placing Sweeps (Ribs) In An Elliptical Dome Ceiling

A method of placing the sweeps or ribs in an elliptical dome ceiling (also called oval or egg shaped) and keeping their spacing as near four feet on centers as practical is illustrated in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1 the dotted lines extending from the rim toward the center signify the ribs of the dome. Fig. 1 is a floor plan of the dome and illustrates how ribs would look in place from above.

Fig. 2 is an elevation thru the center A-A and Fig. 3, an elevation thru the center B-B. The rise in each (M to N) being the same. The rise in all sweeps of the dome is the same and all sweeps point toward the center, although only every other one of them extends entirely to the center, the others stopping at the carrier channel as shown. While the rise of all sweeps is the same, the span of every one of them in the quarter section of dome from A to B (on rim) is different, but after these are laid out, the other three-fourths of dome is the same and the sweeps may be made up in groups of four with the exception of the center sweeps where only two of each are required (as A to center to A and B to center to B). The ribs that only extend from the rim

to the carrier channel are gotten out in their proper lengths, thus saving considerable time and material. The other ribs are made to extend to the center of dome or near enough to it so they may be attached to the channel iron ring as shown.

In erecting the dome, the rim is first placed in its proper position, level and true and the center ribs A-A and B-B placed securely in their place. A small circle is then made out of channel iron and placed above the center ribs at the center of dome, thus forming a convenient place to fasten the other ribs to, that is the ones which extend to the center, as ribs b, d and f.

Every other rib which extends to the center of dome is then placed (those marked b, d and f). These ribs are at eight foot intervals around the rim and of course all point toward the center of dome, where they meet. The channel carrier is then put into position where these ribs are approximately four feet apart and the intermediate ribs as c, e, and g which extend from rim to carrier only are then erected.

(Continued)

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

AUGUST RECEIPTS

Aug.	Local	Amount	Aug.	Local	Amount	Aug.	Local	Amount			
1	110	Aug. report ...\$	5.45	14	8	July report ...	13.50	22	158	Aug. report ...	4.50
1	62	Aug. report ...	10.80	14	21	Aug. report ...	7.20	22	278	Aug. report ...	10.80
1	9	July report ...	71.15	14	255	Aug. report ...	3.60	22	142	B. T. & reinst..	4.50
1	82	July report ...	6.30	14	258	Aug. report ...	24.75	23	26	Aug. report ...	26.45
1	85	June-July report	18.00	14	350	July report ...	4.50	23	72	Aug. report ...	123.30
1	104	June report ...	30.60	14	378	Aug. report ...	3.05	23	46	On acct.	187.00
1	111	July report ...	5.20	14	72	Supp.	1.00	23	234	Aug. report ...	9.60
1	139	Aug. report (cr.)		15	1	Aug. report ...	28.40	23	63	Enroll; supp. ..	6.00
1	203	July report ...	8.15	15	2	Aug. report; B.		23	455	Aug. report ...	14.30
1	401	July report ...	9.90			T.	490.90	24	36	Aug. report ...	9.90
2	12	July report ...	12.60	15	14	July report (cr.)		24	54	July report ...	38.80
2	30	Jan.-Feb. reports	12.60	15	24	Aug. report ...	19.70	24	99	Aug. report ...	16.45
2	301	July report ...	14.75	15	25	July report ...	11.70	24	179	Aug. report ...	7.20
2	311	July report ...	14.00	15	27	Aug. report ...	36.90	24	222	Holding a/c	
2	311	B. T. & reinst..	6.00	15	55	Aug. report ...	7.30			Sept.; supp...	9.95
2	47	July report ...	54.70	15	67	July report ...	31.50	24	392	Aug. report ...	27.90
2	240	B. T. & reinst..	3.00	15	75	July report ...	37.05	24	173	Apr. report ...	8.40
3	279	July report ...	3.60	15	76	July report ...	10.00	24	215	Aug. report ...	9.90
3	222	Aug. report ...	9.00	15	100	July report ...	68.30	24	319	July report ...	5.40
6	18	Aug. report ...	18.90	15	123	B. T.	3.60	24	244	Aug. report ...	212.40
6	26	July report ...	26.10	15	125	July report ...	5.40	27	24	B. T.	4.50
6	32	Aug. report ...	49.10	15	144	July report ...	18.60	27	40	Aug. report ...	5.00
6	33	July report ...	71.10	15	185	June - July re-		27	43	Aug. report ...	5.40
6	52	July report ...	10.80			ports	19.10	27	46	On account	165.00
6	49	July report ...	3.60	15	240	Aug. report ...	9.00	27	47	Aug. report ...	67.50
6	55	B. T. & reinst..	3.00	15	263	July report ...	9.00	27	70	Aug. report ...	6.30
6	143	July report ...	48.00	15	340	Aug. report ...	19.40	27	72	Supp.	1.00
6	228	Aug. report ...	4.50	16	84	July report ...	4.50	27	78	Aug. report ...	13.80
6	244	B. T. & reinst.;		16	102	July report ...	73.80	27	93	Aug. report ...	15.90
		supp.	10.00	16	115	July-Aug. reports		27	172	B. T. & reinst..	6.00
6	281	Aug. report ...	5.40			(cr.)		27	230	Aug. report ...	4.60
6	413	Aug. report ...	7.20	16	162	July report ...	16.20	27	238	Enroll; B. T. &	
6	442	July report ...	3.60	16	225	Aug. report (cr.)				reinst.	12.90
6	39	Supp.; B. T., etc.	45.00	16	275	July - Aug. re-		27	262	Aug. report ...	15.90
6	172	July report ...	30.60			ports	5.40	27	401	Aug. report ...	9.90
6	190	July-Aug. report	61.60	16	292	July - Aug. re-		27	481	Aug. report ...	5.40
7	38	Aug. report ...	15.00			ports	10.80	27	483	May - June re-	
7	46	On account	372.00	16	345	July report ...	18.15			ports	20.80
7	73	Aug. report ...	90.10	16	419	July report ...	3.60	28	9	Aug. report ...	43.10
7	57	Aug. report ...	6.30	16	359	July report ...	19.30	28	66	Aug. report ...	9.00
7	83	Aug. report ...	10.40	16	246	July report ...	12.60	28	71	Aug. report ...	13.60
7	209	Aug. report; B.		17	18	B. T. & reinst.;		28	46	On account	196.00
		T.	64.80			supp.	36.60	28	190	B. T. & reinst..	36.60
7	344	July report ...	9.65	17	28	June report ...	8.10	28	208	July report ...	5.40
7	308	On account	50.00	17	34	Aug. report ...	3.60	28	380	Aug. report ...	5.40
8	14	B. T. & reinst..	3.90	16	81	Aug. report ...	13.50	28	486	Charter and out-	
8	299	Aug. report ...	8.10	17	114	Aug. report; B.				fit	15.00
8	429	Aug. report ...	16.30			T.	17.50	29	5	Aug. report ...	86.40
8	435	July report ...	11.00	17	147	Aug. report ...	3.00	29	42	Aug. report ...	150.00
9	31	July-Aug. report	27.20	17	232	Aug. report ...	8.10	29	104	July report ...	30.60
9	87	Aug. report ...	8.10	17	244	B. T. & reinst..	6.00	29	111	Aug. report ...	4.50
9	105	July report ...	16.65	17	254	Aug. report (cr.)		29	132	July report ...	10.20
9	121	Aug. report ...	10.60	17	379	July - Aug. re-		29	203	Aug. report ...	2.70
9	328	July report ...	3.60			port	25.20	29	228	B. T. & reinst..	3.00
10	64	Aug. report ...	5.40	20	52	B. T. & reinst..	3.90	29	243	Aug. report ...	5.40
10	65	July report ...	64.80	20	20	July report ...	4.50	29	250	Aug. report ...	14.00
10	107	May-June report	12.00	20	106	Aug. report ...	16.15	29	435	Aug. report ...	25.35
10	286	July report ...	14.40	20	107	July - Aug. re-		29	74	Aug. report ...	495.70
10	332	July report ...	5.40			ports (cr.)...		29	308	July report ...	225.00
13	4	Aug. report (cr.)		20	113	Aug. report ...	14.20	30	165	Aug. report ...	4.50
13	19	Aug. report ...	9.90	20	260	July report ...	35.40	30	302	Aug. report (cr.)	
13	53	Aug. report ...	114.60	20		Miscellaneous	35.80	30	140	B. T. & reinst..	3.90
13	77	July-Aug. reports	14.50	20	305	July - Aug. re-		31	10	Aug. report ...	12.60
13	103	Aug. report ...	8.10			ports	11.90	31	195	Charter and out-	
13	108	July-Aug. reports	23.30	20	344	Aug. report ...	15.30			fit	15.00
13	109	Aug. report ...	25.85	20	434	July - Aug. re-		31	172	Enroll; B. T. &	
13	123	July-Aug. reports	23.60			ports (cr.)...				reinst.; supp..	9.70
13	213	July report ...	2.70	20	485	July - Aug. re-				Adv., The Lather	112.00
13	224	Aug. report ...	23.30			ports	10.50			Trsfr. indebt....	370.20
13	259	Aug. report ...	4.50	22	24	B. T.	2.00			Interest	2.38
13	268	July report ...	12.60	22	96	Aug. report ...	4.50			Total receipts..	\$6,125.78
13	388	June-July reports	3.60	22	136	Aug. report ...	15.80				

AUGUST DISBURSEMENTS

August		August	
10	Frank Morrison, Sec. A. F. of L., July and Aug. tax\$ 162.00	27	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local & L. D. service 19.79
10	W. C. O'Neill, Sec. Bldg. Trades Dept., July and Aug. tax; supp..... 122.40	27	Wm. J. Murphy, organizer..... 50.00
10	Distillata Co., Aug. installment on cooler and water service 4.60	28	Fred Lindstrom, No. 23193, refund..... 25.00
70	Burrows Bros. Co., office supp..... 2.95	31	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 7/6-8/31/34 4.20
10	Workers Education Bureau, 3d quarter tax.. 20.00	31	31 Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp..... 3.75
10	Western Union Telegraph Co., July messages 9.79	31	Office salaries 710.00
10	P. M. Draper, Sec. Trades & Labour Congress of Canada, per capita tax for 1st and 2d quarter '34..... 9.00	31	Union Paper & Twine Co., Local supp..... 7.34
16	Buster Damron, No. 30066, refund of fine (part payment) remitted by General President 4.70	31	American Checkwriter Co., office supp. 48.00
16	Evarts-Tremaine-Flicker Co., premium on bond ..... .79	31	Funeral benefits paid:
17	Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co., typewriter repairs 3.20		Local 125, Joseph H. Poupore, 14246..... 500.00
27	National Advertising Co., mailing code pamphlets and August journal..... 115.10		Local 74, Ole A. Olson, 4864..... 500.00
27	Riehl Printing Co., August journal; code pamphlets; office & local supp. 978.81		Local 72, Thos. S. Barry, 14313..... 200.00
			Local 55, Nelson T. Brett, 646..... 300.00
			Local 42, Wade Millhouse, 23331..... 300.00
			Local 73, Peter N. Miller, 809..... 341.00
		31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President..... 950.00
		31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer.... 500.00
		31	Central United National Bank, service chrg. and Fed. tax 6.95
		31	Postage 16.50
		31	Misc. office expense..... 2.60
			Total disbursements .....\$5,918.47

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, July 31, 1934.....	\$79,872.24
August receipts	6,125.78
	<hr/>
	\$85,998.02
August disbursements	5,918.47
	<hr/>
Cash on hand, August 31, 1934.....	\$80,079.55

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

203	Raymond Eugene King 36257	123	Jeremeah Arthur Reagan	63	Robert Alex Ashley 36263
33	Henry Daniel Roesch 36258		36260	238	Louis M. Lopez 36264
42	Manuel Enos Gray, Jr. 36259	2	Bernard Jay Clifford 36261	172	John H. Wagner 36265
		260	Leo John Wiswell 36262		

REINSTATEMENTS

301	Isaac Huron 29797 (July)	100	C. E. Armstrong 19101	392	J. A. Lang 30634
311	W. C. Jones 35422	100	S. Cocivera 23751	190	S. E. Larson 30208
40	M. A. Ogden 32880 (July)	100	E. J. Hopkins 21248	42	J. W. Jackson 4995
244	Samuel Silver 12712	100	A. Keegan 15767	93	R. B. Pritchard 22834
244	Sam Castagno 34846	100	J. E. Moran 25324	93	V. S. Olson 35353
244	Raphael Giannone 27906	100	J. Tacy 16362	46	A. E. Gillen 35846
55	H. B. Dalton 20131	100	G. Morra 25040	46	W. G. Lucas 35379
190	J. L. Fitzgerald 31058	100	J. W. Smith 4351	46	T. Thomas 35930
14	F. H. Reese 20979	100	S. Tinto 17233	46	J. Leddy 35791
105	H. Van Der Warf 16518	123	J. J. McCabe 26209	46	J. G. Metz 35042
65	W. H. Young 4145 (June)	240	R. Walthall 36109	46	J. A. Fitzgerald 35680
65	P. Anderson 3939 (June)	18	L. Garrett 17463	172	B. Millspaugh 8927
65	B. A. Cody 18755 (July)	18	H. A. Worden 33381	172	J. A. Roberts 34230
65	M. Grivet 32593 (July)	244	R. Bergin 28305	238	W. Thiehoff 27972
107	S. R. Johnson 19582	244	M. Cohen 20824	238	C. O. Stein 23106
190	Clarence Farnsworth 8731	52	J. U. English 5699	238	F. Du Bois 29759
46	W. F. Kennedy 14421	113	W. J. Scott 33747	262	O. L. Springer 33483
155	J. L. Schilling 8738 (June)	113	C. D. McCormick 32870	262	M. J. Pickett 14054
53	J. A. McSorley 36154	142	M. F. Mooney 26708	1	Henry Baker 15659
483	C. V. Carlsten 10758 (March)	142	F. C. Burke 26709	190	A. Schlenker 29937
143	E. A. Murphy 7688 (July)	142	H. D. McConnell 34717	308	L. F. Salpietra 28647 (April)
185	O. H. Blase Jr. 33692	142	P. T. McDonald 32955	172	F. H. Brakeman 17924
185	L. Houston 34945	142	A. Arsenault 30755	172	M. M. Tritch 17926
185	L. G. Reynolds 32649	392	M. Tranguch 29993	228	C. H. Petrick 34645

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

9	J. E. Walton 17506	30	M. Enright 24567	70	H. G. Becker 8773
9	J. L. Johnson 26136	172	D. C. Flacy 36210 (July)	42	R. C. Kling 30618 (July)
9	R. A. Cochran 15431	64	E. A. Harszy 17600	42	R. H. Lyle 35970 (July)
9	C. W. Hoggan 7555	67	Geo. J. Hetherington 35458	42	Joe Boggio 32728 (July)
9	W. H. Ryon 23987	263	C. E. Skinner 11437 (July)	250	B. M. Weeks 24327 (July)

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

104 L. T. Jones 29867 (May)
 47 T. D. Porter 16046 (July)
 308 P. Ferrara 34249 (Ren. July)
 4 J. E. Conway 29173
 224 T. C. Stallones 33291
 100 M. Henry 28380 (Ren. July)
 100 E. N. Baker 6420 (Ren. July)

72 T. J. Murphy 21137 (Ren. July)
 46 T. R. Copeland 34292 (Ren.)
 244 A. Zager 12488 (Ren. July)
 244 P. Lein 14414 (Ren.)
 47 E. Von Hagen 15427 (Ren. June)

42 W. L. Drawbaugh 20444 (July)
 42 J. E. Terry 35969 (July)
 308 F. Di Palermo 28870 (Ren.)
 308 Chas. Alberti 24058 (Ren.)
 5 G. H. Herron 15750
 74 B. L. Eby 27826 (July)

WITHDRAWAL CARD DEPOSITED

308 L. Sicari 28968

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

57 L. R. McNulty 36244

65 W. H. Wallace 35363 (July)
 308 H. T. Kingston 22935

308 G. Giardina 24489

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE DEPOSITED

228 H. A. Brocker

APPRENTICE INDENTURED

73 John E. Ready, age 18

NEW LOCAL UNION

486 Columbus, Ga.

REINSTATED LOCAL UNION

195 Fargo, N. D.

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

62 J. A. Simmons 20388, \$100

308 G. Modica 8214, \$100
 308 F. G. Piccolo 23259, \$50

18 L. Garrett 17463, \$50

TRANSFERS

From	To
5 Alfred Doll 27092.....	76
5 S. Doll 35603.....	76
5 G. Schuff 27586.....	76
9 J. Nirmaier 5547.....	2
11 A. G. Graham 20114.....	63
14 Wm. Miller 23970.....	32
25 Stanley Dubuc 13178.....	31
25 L. H. Stone 13446.....	31
27 L. L. Coker 14031.....	21
27 W. L. Jones 32950.....	21
45 H. F. Kauertz 18795.....	45
46 E. W. Fleming 2547.....	102
46 A. E. Symington 36077.....	102
47 V. Arighi 20558.....	344
47 W. Klare 12842.....	344
47 Wm. Lane 8479.....	344
47 D. J. McCarthy 34183.....	344
47 G. H. Riser 1047.....	344
47 Wm. Truitt 35577.....	344
47 Clayton Von Hagen 33523.....	344
47 Nelson Von Hagen 24601.....	344
55 H. B. Dalton 20131.....	234
62 A. G. Stoner 6815.....	419
65 C. H. Cook 8545.....	104
65 J. Emerick 24224.....	144
65 George Martin 15129.....	144
65 P. E. Simmons 35078.....	144
65 Fred Styles 6765.....	144
65 Wm. H. Wallace 35363.....	144
65 Wm. Young 4145.....	144
72 Harold Boyd 32586.....	78
72 Archie Drady Sr. 4077.....	123
72 Howard Falconer 8319.....	78
72 C. L. Hammond 16460.....	78

From	To
72 T. S. Mack 8792.....	123
72 W. H. Nagle 18507.....	78
72 A. J. Robichaud 29267.....	78
72 Fred W. Walls 6433.....	123
73 T. C. Smith 8344.....	132
74 W. T. Anderson 22969.....	222
74 F. G. Baker 20490.....	258
74 J. P. Burg 29530.....	258
74 L. Rodier 17359.....	20
81 E. H. Langstaff 9880.....	379
83 Robt. Jones 34007.....	63
88 Jack Hessinger 28763.....	65
88 C. H. Kane 8623.....	179
88 H. E. Lee 21456.....	179
88 Wm. Young 4145.....	179
122 Warren Smith 21108.....	77
136 R. W. Eley 7348.....	113
136 W. A. Porter 1032.....	113
139 G. H. Dandeneau 36245.....	52
140 R. A. Sealey 29048.....	311
144 Geo. Chamberlain 30085.....	278
144 J. Emerick 24224.....	65
144 Chas. Fox 27632.....	278
144 W. G. Martin 15129.....	65
144 P. E. Simmons 35078.....	65
144 Fred Styles 6765.....	65
144 Wm. H. Wallace 35363.....	65
166 Roy Barbour 29333.....	392
190 F. J. Baker 29026.....	258
190 J. G. Connors 34149.....	258
190 R. P. Fourre 25408.....	258
190 Ed. Glynn 29481.....	258
190 J. J. Gutziet 33100.....	258
190 Wm. F. Gutziet 5321.....	258
190 H. Johnston 18842.....	258

From	To
190 V. Nordstrom 15787.....	258
190 L. Wilke 29825.....	258
190 J. Wilke 29605.....	258
190 G. Wilke 30583.....	258
215 J. Cowen 14956.....	46
234 J. H. Nix 25976.....	240
255 Joe Pacetti 36088.....	455
255 J. B. Silvius 32913.....	455
260 H. J. Pike 34672.....	302
301 John Chuoke 30637.....	311
301 H. H. Fairbanks 20532.....	224
301 Chas. E. Morgan 13396.....	224
301 A. L. Salisbury 35592.....	311
301 Chas. S. Wenzel 17736.....	224
340 Z. Ferguson 9730.....	9
340 C. A. Ricer 10321.....	18
344 V. Arighi 20558.....	47
344 Wm. Klare 12842.....	47
344 Wm. H. Lane 8479.....	47
344 David McCarthy 34183.....	47
344 Gus. H. Riser 1047.....	47
344 Wm. Truitt 35577.....	47
344 C. Von Hagen 33523.....	47
344 N. C. Von Hagen 24601.....	47
345 I. F. Hoffer 13322.....	240
386 N. Bagge 12870.....	5
386 Harold Carey 31152.....	32
392 M. C. Chalmers 24439.....	102
483 A. Burg 28703.....	258
483 C. V. Carlsten 10758.....	258
483 B. J. Dalman 31903.....	258
483 R. Hayne 20735.....	258
483 L. M. Hayne 17139.....	258
483 F. Stirzl 7981.....	258

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
435	\$14.00	9	C. H. McKim 17508	65	3.00	144	W. H. Wallace 35363
435	5.00	485	C. C. Carothers 15466	258	5.00	104	J. B. Reed 654
483	1.00	190	C. V. Carlsten 10758	258	3.00	190	F. J. Baker 29026
14	13.00	392	E. H. Farmer 25437	258	5.00	483	C. V. Carlsten 10758
26	1.50	185	C. Dotts 11281	25	16.00	31	S. Dubuc 13178
1	11.00	30	P. E. Farley 15585	74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
46	10.00	286	W. F. Kennedy 14421	144	7.00	88	H. R. Cushman 17202
301	2.25	224	H. H. Fairbanks 20532	240	8.00	7	R. Walthall 36109
301	1.75	224	C. E. Morgan 13396	340	20.00	5	J. Kauertz 7340
301	1.75	224	G. W. Scoregga 8615	102	10.00	392	M. Chalmers 24439
301	3.50	224	C. S. Wenzel 17736	63	2.00	83	R. Jones 34007
301	4.00	435	R. L. Taylor 20177	305	3.00	54	M. T. Reeves 23871
301	12.00	407	I. Huron 29797	26	10.50	185	E. S. Story 34234
311	12.00	407	W. C. Jones 35422	26	8.50	311	G. E. West 13362
311	14.00	224	T. M. Jones 27967	26	8.00	224	W. M. Little 22878
26	2.50	311	P. H. Bynum 33798	234	14.00	9	A. T. Persons 25972
26	5.00	14	H. C. Little 32118	392	1.25	32	G. J. Seitz 34785
26	7.00	224	Wm. M. Little 22878	76	2.00	5	S. L. Doll 35603
26	3.00	228	E. L. Bourassa 25007	76	2.00	5	G. H. Schuff 27586
52	4.20	166	D. Marx 36148	76	2.00	5	A. A. Doll 27092
228	1.50	326	P. Bynum 33798	63	5.50	62	A. G. Stoner 6815
228	.50	311	P. Bynum 33798	93	52.00	109	R. B. Pritchard 22834
172	25.00	109	F. Quirk 26317	262	22.00	483	W. L. Hayne
57	2.00	166	E. A. Shiffer 25097	250	4.00	102	W. T. Hutton 18960
73	3.00	132	F. A. Watts 18207	25	16.00	31	R. J. Smart 34238
46	9.00	386	L. F. Callahan 27200	302	18.25	65	H. J. Pike 34672
65	3.00	302	W. H. Young 4145	302	3.25	260	H. J. Pike 34672

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
18	Louisville, Ky	J. S. Doll	G. Kettler	O. Doll	
66	Trenton, N. J.	H. M. Babbitt	C. R. Beckmann	I. Sigenfoos	H. M. Babbitt
70	Terre Haute, Ind.	A. M. Evinger	C. C. Truitt		
81	Pasadena, Calif.	C. F. Ward	C. Mobray	H. Sanford	
93	Spokane, Wash.	E. Krohn	J. O'Keefe		
103	Chicago Heights, Ill.	P. Goliwas	L. R. Patton		
106	Plainfield, N. J.	R. G. Harding	H. Swartz	V. Hallsworth	H. Swartz
109	Sacramento, Calif.	F. A. Nicklin	F. H. Hessinger	E. Sands	F. H. Hessinger
162	Hackensack, N. J.	F. Eichenauer	G. E. Barber	G. Hinton	
190	Minneapolis, Minn.	A. Lindberg	W. Frank	V. Nordstrom	
203	Springfield, Mo.	H. L. King	O. Miller		O. Miller
230	Ft. Worth, Texas	W. L. Aker	G. H. Roberts		
259	Granite City, Ill.	A. Schaffner	J. Zimmer		
292	Charleston, W. Va.	C. B. McIntosh	E. V. Stricker		
344	Lafayette, Ind.	J. B. Rumfelt	G. Anderson	G. Anderson	G. Anderson
379	Santa Barbara, Calif.	R. Womack	A. Cook	A. Cook	
413	Norwalk, Ct.	E. L. Edmond	C. A. Brown	C. A. Brown	J. W. Hull

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCreedy St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434, 442 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 5th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Boro, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.....	\$.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00
Apprentice Indentures .....	.50	Labels, per 50 .....	.35
Arrearage Notices .....	.50	Lapel Button .....	.50
Charter	2.00	Letter Heads, Official.....	.70
Charter and Outfit.....	15.00	Manual .....	.50
Constitution .....	.15	Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Contractor Certificates .....	.50	Membership Book, Small.....	1.00
Dating Stamp .....	.50	Reports, Long Form, per doz.....	.40
Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15	Reports, Short Form, per doz.....	.60
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal	4.50
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.....	.25	Secretary Order Book.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages.....	3.75	Secretary Receipt Book .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75	Solicitor Certificates .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75	Stamp Pad .....	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50	Statements of Indebtedness.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50	Transfers .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25	Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00	Triplicate Receipts .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00	Withdrawal Cards .....	.60
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00	Working Permits .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50		

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets alternato Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Penn. Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R. Miottel, 2622 McDougall.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. G. Gilbert, acting Sec., 106 Mamie Ave., Pratt City, Ala.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Rm. 308, Mather Bldg., G St. bet. 9th and 10th St., N. W. Exec. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Lincoln 2028.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 W. Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 125B.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, R. 1, Box 558C.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 797 Post Ave. Genesee 6160-R.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2009 Cass St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. Thos. Frongie, 320 Woodrow Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., Hall 228, 127 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Dr.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 83 Penrose St., Phone, 6-8497.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 426½ N. W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. H. W. Andrews, mail address, So. W. 30th St. and Agnew; residence, 2416 So. W. Binkley. Phone 2-8090.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. W. J. Boland, Craig Beach Village, Diamond, O.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3rd St.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs. Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., 513 Lincoln Ave. Geo. C. Gaylord, Sec., R. 2, Box 59, W. Nebraska. Tel. County 22R1.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 5128 E. North St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Sat. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 1307 Vine St. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel., 6-3159-J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

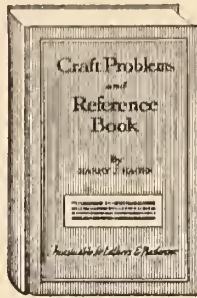
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, R. R. 1, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun. at home of H. M. Babbitt, R. D. No. 6, Didery Rd., Penington. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1031 17th St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 50 Linden Pk. St., Roxbury, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 261 Adams St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon. 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 186 Dana Ave.—P. W. Curley, 186 Dana Ave.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Labor Temple, 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. M. H. Matthiesen, Sec. and B. A., 1621 7th Ave. Phone, Glencourt 6947.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Jack O'Keefe, 904 E. Broad St. Glenwood 3894-W.
- 96 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Blk., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 611 Gladstone Ave.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 22 Butman St., Beverly, Mass. Phone 1140-M.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Labor Temple, Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Mon., 8:30 p. m., Union Lab. Hall, 81 Academy St. Ex. Bd. 7 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri. 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. E. F. McLaughlin, 3942 Bozeman.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., No. Plainfield, N. J. Phone 1899M.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 E. Croswell St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 246½ Main St. C. H. Cody, Gen. Del.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 86 Main St., Room 28. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 1:00 p. m. R. D. 7 Schneider Rd., No. Canton, Ohio. H. W. Little, R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 3532 No. 27th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 48 Barclay St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. F. E. Bundy, 1420 N. Beckley St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 8 p. m. Hibernian Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A., 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. T. W. Mercer, 571 Langside St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash. Phone, Puyallup 3336.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 506½ Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. J. A. Milzarek, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 121 So. Hawk St. A. Clother, B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone 9-1325.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. J. T. Brennan, 25 So. Magnolia Ave. Tel. 675-495.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301. Ford, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 179 Ogden, Utah.—H. L. Gaut, Sec., 3241 Grant Ave.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. C. R. Wellborn, P. T., 1316 No. Lorraine.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., 1510 11th Ave. No. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. C. J. George, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 89.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Payton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor and Trades Council Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 6436 20th Ave.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 E. Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 E. Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. Fred DuBois, Act. Sec., 209 W. Atlantic Ave.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. John O. Hague, B. A. and Corr. Sec., 1510 So. Holt St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 255 Knoxville, Tenn.—Meets 2d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 311 Moreland St. T. C. Baker, Sec. P. T., R. F. D. 6.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Waiters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, Box 1054, Glasgow, Mont.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets Mon., 7:30, Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 415 B St. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 4. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall, Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone 2473-J.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, Sec., 35 Powell Place.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Chas. Kerwin, B. A., 2023 So. 13th St.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnson, R. 4, Box 180.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Exec. Bd. meets Sat. 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem., L. Cottell, 120 Howard St.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. 1st Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 414 Taylor St.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique. Frank J. Horan, 3698 Jeanne Mance St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 102 Exchange St., Hot Springs, Ark. E. W. Bryden, Route 5, Box 442.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St. Albert Webster, 122 H St., Belmar, N. J.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 2823½ Main St., Ocean Park, Calif. M. E. Harding, 725 Lincoln Blvd.
- 358 Johnstown, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Elim Catherine St. (secretary's residence). Geo. B. Thomas, R. D. No. 5, Box 461. Tel., 2209-Y.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d, 4th Fri., Bricklayers' Hall, 17th and Jefferson. R. W. Routt, R. 1, Box 1154. Residence, 3644 N. 18th St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. B. A. Barranger, Sec., 886a Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, pro tem., 123 No. Maple Ave.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone Dial 2—5852.
- 395 Warren, Ohio—W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Bowling, Act. Sec., 515 Eva St.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall. Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 1007 No. 19th St.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 439 Windsor, Ont., Canada.—Meets last Sat. of mo., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 3 Ouellette Ave. W. L. Hall, 437 7th St., East, Owen Sound, Ont., Can.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 117 N. Cleveland St.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. S. C. Hemshrot, P. O. Box 66, Rochester, Minn., res., 201 10th St. S. E.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Pepper, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Cor. Parish and Amite Sts. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 486 Columbus, Ga.—Meets every Fri., Central Labor Hall, 1313½ First Ave. H. B. Dalton, Box 191, Ft. Benning Rd.

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and journeyman*



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becoming a greater problem. The most capable mechanic has the best chance of being regularly employed. This book will help you to become competent.

Starting out with a straight line and a true circle, the instructions gradually lead into many problems in which Angles, Degrees, Bisection, Use of Scale Rule, Mechanical Methods of Division, etc., are fully explained. Methods of showing lines, material, breaks, sections, etc., on blue prints follow. Then the Arches, Semi-Circular, Segmental, Gothic, Elliptical, Moorish, Ogee, etc. (38 large illustrations, many new). Then follow articles on Suspended Ceilings, Partitions, Pilasters, False Beams and Columns, Mitres, Angle Brackets. Laying out Brackets from Plaster Details and other similar subjects. The mechanic is then shown how to lay out Vaults and Groins (18 illustrations, many new); Lunettes and Penetrations (23 illustrations), and other ornamental ceilings. There are also articles on developments of new material in the Lathing Industry, and articles on hangers, both rod and flat iron, showing ordinary and extra strong construction, recognized by Architects and Engineers everywhere as the most complete on the market. Many other articles too numerous to mention but of vital interest to every lather are also included.

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COURTS WILL NOT SUSTAIN NONUNION MEN IN CLAIM TO JOBS ON CLOSED SHOP OPERATIONS

A nonunion man has no claim to court protection in an effort to get a job in a union shop enterprise.

If the job is a union job, under union agreement, the nonunion man must look out for himself in his hunt for work.

Judge John Rufus Booth, Superior Court, Hartford, Conn., has just decided that Peter Strong, who sued the Elevator Constructors' International Union for damages because he couldn't get a job, is not entitled to damages. Peter Strong lost his suit and the union shop principle was upheld.

Strong had been a union man, once upon a time. He was suspended after trouble in the New Haven union hall. Thereafter he ceased to be a member of the union. Strong now claims that for four years he has gone from job to job, only to find that under the union agreements in force he cannot get work at that trade. And, the decision shows, that's all right with the judge.

The right of a union to protect itself under its

agreements is sustained. Union men in union shops do not have to work with nonunion men. Judge Booth said: "The defendant's acts (meaning the union's acts) were not unlawful and the resulting damages, if such followed, is an incident unfortunate but unactionable."

In other words, it's just too bad for the nonunion man—too bad and that's all. Union men are not compelled to create good conditions for the benefit of those who don't pull their part of the load.

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Talks to Trade Unionists on Health Topics

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Underweight is dangerous before age 35. Moderate underweight after 35 is not necessarily unhealthy. When coupled with frequent colds and a general condition of under-nourishment, underweight is unfavorable at any age.

Underweights should build themselves up with starchy foods and sugars such as cereals, bread, potatoes, milk, cream, eggs, butter, green vegetables and fruit. They should slow up, exercise less and learn to relax. They should rest during the day; ride more, walk less and sleep more. Hurried eating amidst stress and strain at mealtime should be avoided. A pleasant atmosphere and a congenial frame of mind will help increase the enjoyment and benefit derived from the meals.

Underweights should be carefully and periodically examined for lung trouble. A well nourished body is one of the best protections against tuberculosis. Any sudden or continued loss of weight merits prompt investigation by a doctor.

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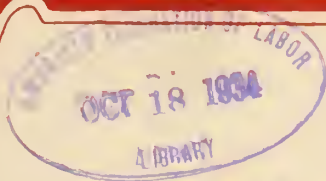
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The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA



"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXV

OCTOBER, 1934

No. 2

Steelcrete

Figures Don't Lie!

BLOCK PARTITIONS — BAR-Z-PARTITIONS

MASON LABOR 22%

PLASTER LABOR 28%

50%

of Cost Price

Note Lather for patching and
Corner Bead only

LATHER LABOR 17%

PLASTER LABOR 39%

56%

of Cost Price

Note 1st More field labor
2nd A Better Partition
3rd It can be done at
the same Price

THE DIFFERENCE IS More work for the /
plasterer and the lather

The CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES WHEELING
WEST VA.

Pay Your Dues Promptly

Protect Your Standing in the Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE
ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,**

Of The Lather, published monthly at Cleveland, Ohio, for October 1, 1934.

State of Ohio,

County of Cuyahoga, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Terry Ford, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of The Lather, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, O.

Editor, Terry Ford, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, O.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Wm. J. McSorley, General President, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Geo. T. Moore, First Vice President, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Wm. J. Murphy, Second Vice President, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

C. J. Haggerty, Third Vice President, 2416 McCreedy St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Jos. H. Duty, Fourth Vice President, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Edw. F. McKnight, Fifth Vice President, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.

M. F. Nealon, Sixth Vice President, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.

Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Signed TERRY FORD
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day fo October, 1934.

(Seal)

Signed LOUIS I. LITZLER,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 15, 1936.)

LOCAL UNIONS LISTED ALPHABETICALLY

A

29 Atlantic City, N. J.
40 Anderson, Ind.
45 Augusta, Ga.
71 Akron, Ohio.
121 Aurora, Ill.
166 Albany, N. Y.
234 Atlanta, Ga.
238 Albuquerque, N. M.
311 Amarillo, Texas.
346 Asbury Park, N. J.
401 Allentown, Pa.
407 Austin, Texas.

B

7 Birmingham, Ala.
23 Bridgeport, Conn.
32 Buffalo, N. Y.
57 Binghamton, N. Y.
72 Boston, Mass.
75 Baltimore, Md.
123 Brockton, Mass.
244 Brooklyn, Kings and Queens Counties, New York.
258 Billings, Mont.
281 Boise, Idaho.
300 Bakersfield, Calif.

C

1 Columbus, Ohio.
2 Cleveland, Ohio.
47 Cincinnati, Ohio.
48 Colorado Springs, Colo.
74 Chicago, Ill.
103 Chicago Heights, Ill.
115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.
126 Canton, Ohio.
292 Charleston, W. Va.
328 Cheyenne, Wyo.
486 Columbus, Ga.

D

5 Detroit, Mich.
8 Des Moines, Iowa
12 Duluth, Minn.
30 Dayton, Ohio.
68 Denver, Colo.
140 Dallas, Tex.
158 Dubuque, Iowa.
222 Danville, Ill.

E

64 East St. Louis, Ill.
77 Everett, Wash.
85 Elizabeth, N. J.
392 Elmira, N. Y.

F

34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.
83 Fresno, Calif.
139 Fall River, Mass.
195 Fargo, N. D.
230 Ft. Worth, Texas.

G

105 Grand Rapids, Mich.
192 Galesburg, Ill.
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305 Great Falls, Mont.
388 Green Bay, Wis.
419 Greensboro, N. C.

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31 Holyoke, Mass.
78 Hartford, Conn.
107 Hammond, Ind.
162 Hackensack, N. J.
224 Houston, Texas.
275 Hamilton, Ohio.
429 Harrisburg, Pa.

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J

19 Joliet, Ill.
67 Jersey City, N. J.
134 Jackson, Mich.
279 Joplin, Mo.
358 Johnstown, Pa.
485 Jackson, Miss.

K

27 Kansas City, Mo.
110 Kankakee, Ill.
225 Kenosha, Wis.
255 Knoxville, Tenn.

L

18 Louisville, Ky.
42 Los Angeles, Calif.
99 Lynn, Mass.
165 La Porte, Ind.
171 Lorain, Ohio.
172 Long Beach, Calif.
209 LaSalle, Ill.
245 Lowell, Mass.
326 Little Rock, Ark.
340 Lexington, Ky.
344 Lafayette, Ind.

M

10 Milwaukee, Wis.
55 Memphis, Tenn.
111 Madison, Wis.
190 Minneapolis, Minn.
212 Missoula, Mont.
240 Montgomery, Ala.
250 Morristown, N. J.
315 Montreal, Que.
319 Muskegon, Mich.
345 Miami, Fla.
378 Marion, Ill.
434 Merced, Calif.

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11 Norfolk, Va.
38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island, N. Y.
46 New York, N. Y.
62 New Orleans, La.
102 Newark, N. J.
174 New Kensington, Pa.
213 Newark, Ohio.
215 New Haven, Conn.
254 New Bedford, Mass.
262 Nashville, Tenn.
263 New Brighton, Pa.
308 New York, N. Y.
386 Newburgh, N. Y.
413 Norwalk, Conn.

O

26 Oklahoma City, Okla.
88 Oakland, Calif.
136 Omaha, Nebr.
179 Ogden, Utah

P

33 Pittsburgh, Pa.
36 Peoria, Ill.
49 Pueblo, Colo.
53 Philadelphia, Pa.
54 Portland, Ore.
81 Pasadena, Calif.
106 Plainfield, N. J.
143 Paterson, N. J.
173 Perth Amboy, N. J.
350 Portsmouth, Ohio.
359 Providence, R. I.
374 Phoenix, Ariz.

Q

96 Quincy, Mass.
336 Quincy, Ill.

R

14 Rochester, N. Y.
63 Richmond, Va.
87 Reading, Pa.
114 Rockford, Ill.
197 Rock Island, Ill.
208 Reno, Nevada.
232 Racine, Wis.
442 Redondo Beach, Calif.

S

4 Scranton, Pa.
20 Springfield, Ill.
21 St. Joseph, Mo
25 Springfield, Mass.
43 Salt Lake City, Utah.
65 San Francisco, Calif.

73 St. Louis, Mo.
76 Sharon, Pa.
82 So. Bend, Ind.
84 Superior, Wis.
93 Spokane, Wash.
104 Seattle, Wash.
109 Sacramento, Calif.
113 Sioux City, Iowa.
120 Schenectady, N. Y.
122 Salinas, Calif.
144 San Jose, Calif.
203 Springfield, Mo.
243 Santa Rosa, Calif.
260 San Diego, Calif.
268 San Rafael, Calif.
278 San Mateo, Calif.
286 Stamford, Conn.
299 Sheboygan, Wis.
301 San Antonio, Tex.
353 Santa Monica, Calif.
379 Santa Barbara, Calif.
380 Salem, Ore.
435 Shreveport, La.
474 Santa Maria, Calif.
483 St. Paul, Minn.

T

24 Toledo, Ohio.
66 Trenton, N. J.
70 Terre Haute, Ind.
97 Toronto, Ont.
132 Topeka, Kan.
155 Tacoma, Wash.
228 Tulsa, Okla.

U

52 Utica, N. Y.

V

302 Vallejo, Calif.
332 Victoria, B. C.

W

9 Washington, D. C.
79 Worcester, Mass.
100 Westchester County, N. Y.
108 Wilmington, Del.
125 Waterbury, Conn.
142 Waltham, Mass.
147 Winnipeg, Man.
185 Wichita, Kan.
276 Waterloo, Iowa.
395 Warren, Ohio.
455 West Palm Beach, Fla.
478 Wenatchee, Wash.

Y

28 Youngstown, Ohio.

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Entered as second-class matter at the Cleveland, Ohio, Postoffice.

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917.
authorized September 6, 1921."

VOL. XXXV

October, 1934

No. 2

Mellon Defrauded Government of Millions in Taxes

THE Bureau of Internal Revenue has filed suit before the Board of Tax Appeals to collect \$3,075,103.23 of back taxes and penalties from Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury. Of this sum, the government claims \$2,050,068.82 as taxes dodged by Mr. Mellon, to which is added 50 per cent of that sum as a penalty for evasion.

The taxes in question are those of 1931. Mellon reported for that year gross income of \$10,890,485, net income of \$1,927,116, on which he paid income tax of \$647,559.36. The government claims that his true gross income in that year was \$15,951,568; that his net profits for the year were \$13,482,660; and that he should have paid taxes of \$2,697,628.18.

Mr. Mellon claims to have sold 123,622 shares of stock in the Pittsburgh Coal Co. at a loss of \$5,672,189.95, and deducted this from his income. The government replies that there was no real sale. The stock was transferred by Mellon to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, which is a Mellon owned and controlled company. The price was \$500,000; and 118 days later, it was retransferred—at cost—to another Mellon corporation, the Coalesced Company, entirely owned by Andrew Mellon and his son and daughter.

The government charges that the sale was a fraudulent transaction, in which Mellon sold stock with one hand, and bought it with the other, merely to show a "loss" that would help him dodge taxes. It makes the same charge against other Mellon transactions of that year.

Mr. Mellon's administration of the Treasury was marked by many incidents which are being recalled

now. While he was Secretary, his own company, the Aluminum Co. of America, got an "allowance" of \$15,589,000 on its taxes; and the Gulf Oil Corporation, another Mellon company, got tax allowances which a Senate Committee called gross favoritism.

Mr. Mellon also permitted refunds, credits and statements on taxes which, in the nine years from 1922 to 1930, both included, came to the astounding total of \$3,432,453,000; which was an average 11 times as great as similar allowances made before he took office.

—o—

WILLIAM J. MURPHY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT, APPOINTED ORGANIZER FOR THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Our members will be pleased to learn that President Green of the American Federation of Labor has conferred the honor upon the Lathers' International Union of appointing our second vice president, William J. Murphy, as organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

President Green has also conferred upon Brother Murphy the honor to act as his personal representative at the Fifty-sixth Annual Convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, which was held at Atlantic City, starting September 11.

I am sure that all the members of the International are pleased to hear of Brother Murphy's appointment and congratulate him and wish him success in his new undertaking.

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

A CLOSE observation of the results of the recent balloting leads to but one conclusion. This is that the people are not only willing to back up President Roosevelt in his various experiments to bring back Recovery, but are anxious for him to go further than he has gone thus far.

Starting with the nomination of Upton Sinclair for Governor of California on the Democratic ticket, right down to the repudiation of the Republican Party in Maine, the registered will of the people stands definitely on the side of more control of industry and greater protection of the masses in their right to security.

For once it is manifest that all the leagues started for "liberty," "protection of the Constitution," and the "defense of property" have not halted in the least the determination of the workers, professional groups and small middle class business men, to have a life free from starvation, free from the overburdening worries of insecurity and free from the strangle hold of big business. They are all good Americans but are beginning to see through these ever recurring references to the constitution as the cry of privilege against loosening their hold on the wealth and resources of their country.

Hereafter, the common man, the man who must work in order to live, the man who is dependent upon finance for his continued business activity, will see that in the interpretation of the constitution, his freedom, his liberty, his right to the pursuit of happiness are protected. And the only manner these can be saafe-guarded for him, he realizes, is for government to step in and to see that the game is played so that the strong do not use their liberty to enslave, impoverish and exploit the weak.

This is what President Roosevelt must realize also and not only not go back on the experiments already started but go farther, much farther in the same direction. By so doing he can save himself, his recovery program and the country.

Everyone is now agreed that free-wheeling in the field of social action means chaos, smash-ups and destruction. This is an age that demands rigid control of industrial, financial and commercial activity. Our social behavior must be just as much regulated as are our automobiles on the public highways. Otherwise the pedestrian—the workers, the professional groups and the smaller business groups, would be run down to death by the juggernauts of industry, finance and commerce.

BREED HATRED OR TIN HATS

SECRETARY DERN is right in his objection to the extent of the use of the militia in labor disputes. He is correct in the assumption that the use of troops at the slightest indication of trouble is making the uniform hated by millions.

When workers, peacefully picketing, find themselves suddenly confronted by bayonets and back of them the steel helmets that are so constantly depicted in the movies as topping the heads of heroes among the regulars there is a revulsion and hatred for the uniform is bred on the spot. Strikers feel keenly about the unwarranted use of the National Guard as strike breakers determined to prevent picketing. Peaceful picketing is a legal process but one which the mill agents cannot brook. In the textile strike seven pickets were shot and killed at Honea Path. These were not "outside mobs" the agents have talked so much about. They were residents of the town, good citizens, industrious workers and fathers of families. They were breaking no law and were trying, in the legal way, to better the condition of themselves and other members of their families working in the mills.

Let us hear Heywood Broun on this subject:

"When I read that 'loyal workers' are 'being escorted to the plant by National Guardsmen' I wonder what has become of the various vehement gentlemen who insisted that the Government should not feed the starving families of textile workers because that would be 'taking sides.' What side is the militia on when it is called out by some governor to 'preserve order'? It is worth pointing out that practically all the fatalities during the present strike have occurred in sections where the troops were on hand to 'preserve peace.' And the list of the dead is a list of strikers or strike sympathizers."

There was a time when marching soldiers with rifles and bayonets and tin hats in serried rows brought applause when shown on the screen. Not a few times lately have these scenes been met with hissing. Secretary Dern may well advance his argument against unwarranted use of soldiers in such disputes. The mill owners have "deputized" plenty of thugs and gunmen everywhere to fight their battles. They are armed with deadly weapons—the strikers are not. Witness the lists of the dead—all workers, and many shot in the back.

SHAME OF SAN FRANCISCO JOURNALISM

HOW a cabal of San Francisco newspaper publishers "whipped up public sympathy against the strikers and finally divided their ranks," is told in the current issue of the "Editor and Publisher," a magazine which circulates among American newspaper owners and editors.

The story was telegraphed red hot from the scene of the big strike. It tells how the newspapers "helped break the general strike" and insisted that the newspaper combine forced General Johnson to retreat from his original position "favoring the striking longshoremen."

According to the writer, the publishers served notice that "they might even have to ask Johnson to leave town" unless he obeyed their orders. Johnson is quoted as saying that this was the first time he had "ever been up against a newspaper oligarchy."

This astonishing story is told with great pride. It relates how every daily newspaper in town joined the council. A Hearst man was put in command, the newspaper bosses "worked 20 hours a day" and "published front-page editorials stating radicals had seized control of the unions and that the general strike was a revolution."

William Randolph Hearst himself helped out by telephoning congratulations from London and cabling a story telling how the general strike in

England in 1926 was crushed when the government took control.

"Under Neyland's (the Hearst man's) leadership," the story continues, "plans were laid to crush the San Francisco revolt." A little farther on the writer jubilantly exclaims: "The strategy of Neyland and the publishers had now begun to work. Public opinion was running like a strong tide against the strikers."

Describing Johnson's attempt to intervene in favor of granting the longshoremen control of the hiring halls, formerly controlled by the shipping bosses, and the chief dispute in the strike, the article describes how the publishers "cracked down" on Johnson to make him recede from his stand.

These newspapers controlled all channels of information concerning the San Francisco strike, not only for citizens of that city, but also for the rest of America. And they used their power to befuddle public thinking and crucify working men who were fighting for rights guaranteed them by the laws of the land.

Creatures like William Randolph Hearst are constantly prating about "freedom of the press." The article in "Editor and Publisher" shows how they prostitute the press they profess to defend.

The appalling feature of the nauseating affair is that there was not one daily in that great city that dared to do the decent thing.—Labor.

LOYALTY

On a large billboard downtown we find, "Loyalty to one's city costs you nothing, yet yields large returns." That quotation is true to a large extent of any organization and since it doesn't cost anything there can be no good reason why we each can't be loyal to our union.

What is loyalty? Would a man be true to his organization if all he did was to pay his dues and then continue to knock and find fault with each and everything that was tried by others to benefit it? Would a person be loyal did he never offer a remedy for the things he thinks are wrong? Would a person be loyal if he thought of his union only in selfish terms? What is the test of loyalty? Let us illustrate.

It has been said of George Washington, when he was commander-in-chief of the continental armies in the Revolutionary War, suffering such trials as that at Valley Forge, money being scarce with the colonies, that he would not accept pay for his serv-

ices, but kept an account of his personal expenditures. After the war was over he was reimbursed by Congress. That was loyalty to a cause that can't be matched by present day patriots. We can't imagine Washington, after a sacrifice of his time and comfort, dividing his loyalty between two or more organizations. He knew that any freedom and rights he enjoyed or hoped to enjoy hinged on the successful conclusion of the war, therefore he had to be loyal to a fault.

It is too bad some union men can't get the right viewpoint, that is, that any privileges we now enjoy or any improved working conditions are the direct result of loyal and enthusiastic union men who see every opportunity to better the condition of the average working man. Nothing is gained by destructive criticism.

The pessimist always sees the dark side for the reason he only looks for that side. Adverse criticism is the natural result of that kind of thinking and loyalty is a word foreign to his vocabulary.

Winter Building Urged On Owners

With Government and private interests engaged in a nation-wide campaign to encourage new construction, property owners are urged to go through with their building plans regardless of any low temperatures this winter. Myron L. Matthews points out in a current Dow Service release that the building trades have had a vast experience in the handling of alteration and new work in cold weather and that fear of damage by freezing of concrete need not deter builders from the successful completion of a structure in the coming months.

"Experienced construction folk," he declared, "know there need be no let up in alteration and new work during the approaching winter months. At least not in a climate as temperate as New York's. And yet this may develop to be a point of resistance by property owners inexperienced with building work and their conclusion may therefore be more fanciful than real. Under proper planning of alteration work, even major ones, there need be no unusual discomfort to the tenant due to winter work.

"Ground can be broken and excavated and con-

crete can be treated with anti-freeze mixtures. And, except at extremely low temperatures, the speed and efficiency of craftsmen are not seriously impaired. As an example of what can be done with groups of identical or similar units, visualize six or more dwellings. Construction could be started at any time during the winter months. The rigors of winter cold, however, could be avoided entirely under almost any well-conceived plan for progressive construction.

"Hand labor cellar excavation is not efficient when earth is deeply frosted, but this is no barrier to a steam shovel. As each cellar is excavated the foundation walls can be put in, and as the foundations are completed the framing can go forward, as the siding and roofing closely follow. With the building shelled and a temporary heating plant installed to remove the chill from the air, workmen can work efficiently and speedily, finishing each unit in good time and keeping the labor cost to a minimum. When spring comes these new houses would be available for early takers whose fortunes have improved."

Throttling Business Individualism

Many industrial oligarchs, bankers and railroad officials continue their silly ballyhoo that the only way to bring about prosperity is to restore the confidence of business leaders by repealing all laws which establish any form of social control over business affairs.

One of these reactionary types recently wrote President Roosevelt that to insure confidence the President should declare that "all supervision by all forms of government, Federal and State, over all forms of human business activity should be forthwith abolished."

In his Green Bay speech the President delivered a paralyzing blow to the subversive get-rich-quick gentry who hold such reactionary views. In criticizing the man who suggested this laissez-faire scheme, the President said:

"In other words, he was frank enough to imply that he would repeal all laws, state or national, which regulate business—that a utility could henceforth charge any rate, reasonable or otherwise; that the railroads could go back to rebates and other secret

agreements; that the processors of foodstuffs could disregard all rules of health and of good faith; that the unregulated wild-cat bankers of a century ago could be restored; that fraudulent securities and watered stock could be palmed off on the public; that stock manipulation which caused panics and enriched insiders could go unchecked. In fact, if we were to listen to him, the old law of the tooth and the claw would reign once more."

Nor did the President hesitate to speak plainly on the question of what constitutes genuine confidence. He declared:

"My friends, the people of the United States will not restore that ancient order. There is no lack of confidence on the part of business men, farmers and workers who clearly read the signs of the times. Sound economic improvements come from the improved conditions of the whole of the people and not a small fraction thereof.

"Those who would measure confidence in this country in the future must look first to the average citizen."

WHY THE "CLOSED DOORS"

Labor (Washington, D. C.), one of the leading labor papers of the world, does not make a practice of printing unauthentic news regarding the interests of those who toil for a livelihood. Special correspondence from Hot Springs, Ark., published in that paper, relates that thirty-five industrialists "celebrated" NRA's first birthday anniversary late in June "behind closed doors." Those in attendance are said to have been past and present members of the NRA Industrial Advisory Board, all connected with the larger industrial concerns like Standard Oil, General Motors, United States Steel et al. "Outsiders" were barred, it is stated, an exception being made in the case of Administrator Johnson, who, it is explained, was present by invitation and made an address at the night session, also "behind closed doors." General Johnson received the endorsement of the conference, it is reported, as also did the law itself, though eventual control by industry of the operating machinery of the measure was indicated as a desired end. Section 7(a) was not discussed,

it is said, although President Harriman, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, coincidentally issued a statement in which he declared employers had a "legal right" to refuse employment to members of labor unions, an assertion which appears in direct controvention of words and meaning of that section of the law, which, though indifferently enforced and variously interpreted, is about the only part of the measure organized labor might care to claim as its own.

All of which appears to indicate that big business is set and ready to put up a battle for control or elimination of the NIRA when once again congress assembles in session. This information may be of value to organized labor in that strengthening of our own fences may avail and preparations be instituted and carried forward to see that what little solace is ours may be retained "as is" or so amended that even a steel magnate can understand its provisions and feel content to obey the law as promulgated. Perhaps this is too much to expect, however.—The Typographical Journal.

A REAL HERO DOG

A mongrel dog gave up his life endeavoring to protect a group of youngsters from a copper-head snake at the Y. M. C. A. Camp Roosevelt, in the anthracite region, near Mahanoy City, Pa., the final day of the camping season. The youngsters were out hiking and the dog was trailing in the rear as usual. A large snake made its appearance unknowingly to the youngsters. He stretched himself near the path and in position to throw himself at the group. The dog sensing the trouble ran to the head of the group and sprang for the snake. The snake crawled away, but before doing so struck the dog on the nose.

The youngsters, all terror-stricken, stood motionlessly by watching their friendly dog fight in their behalf. As soon as he was bitten he dropped over. By the time the group had returned to camp with serum for the dog he had crawled into the deep bushes and died.

This dog was owned by a farmer who lived near the camp. He became very friendly with the campers and enjoyed many a good meal from their scraps. Everytime a group went hiking the dog was sure to go. His last hike brought him to death.

GENERAL MOTORS CONFESSES

General Motors, next to Henry Ford the biggest concern in the auto business, has issued a pamphlet entitled: "A Statement of General Motors Corporation's Basic Policies Governing Its Relations With Factory Employees." It pays lip service to collective bargaining "in principle," not in practice. It uses veiled language which none the less shows that it stills yearns for the company union. And it has one paragraph on the "scope" of collective bargaining with General Motors which is worth quoting:

"While management should exhaust every means in endeavoring to settle all problems of employer-employee relationship which may arise, it **cannot** agree to submit to arbitration any point at issue where **compromise might injure the long-term interests of the business.**"

Put in plain English, this means that General Motors will arbitrate when it feels that way, and will bargain with its own employees on unimportant things. But the moment its "long-term" interests are affected, arbitration and collective bargaining stop; and the company keeps in its own hands the matter of saying which of its interests are affected.

In the light of this plain confession, why maintain the notion that General Motors is an employer of the kind desired by the NRA?

WOOD and STEEL

The first Bible was printed by Gutenberg on a wooden press. The Bible is in the Congressional Library at Washington and the old press at the World's Fair in Chicago is a reproduction of the original press.

All of the early printing presses were made of wood; all houses and ships and even ploughshares were wood. General Grant was President when the first steel statistics were compiled by the Government. Since that time the printing presses and ploughshares and a lot of other wooden contrivances have accepted the steel standard. Our largest and most modern breweries are now substituting steel for wood, in vats, kegs, and barrels—and they are doing it in behalf of a purer and more healthful beverage.

Steel shows up in new streamlined railroad trains, automobiles and yachts and ships. Kitchens, bedrooms and other rooms of modern homes are filled

with steel. In fact, houses are being built of it, and skyscrapers, bridges and great ships would be impossible without the strength and durability of steel. It has been learned since Volsteadian days that steel containers are ideal for the storage and delivery of beer. The wooden equipment is on the way to the junk pile, and steel is being installed instead. Hygiene, health, cleanliness are stepping up with the changes.

Revenue agents and other federal representatives from Washington are telling their associates interesting stories about cleaner and more modern breweries. Steel is helping the situation. The wooden kegs and barrels were heavy and soggy; the steel containers are light and durable and sanitary. Steel supplants wood in the breweries in the twentieth century for the same reason that the steel printing press captured the printing industry in the nineteenth century. It is just another interesting story of American progress.

BIG BAD WOLF

Have you heard any wolves howling around your door lately? Civilization has just about eliminated the old-fashioned wolf from this section of the world but, since it is not good for man to be alone, he has invented other wolves to take his place. This he has managed to do by the simple process of designating the wolf as a symbol of fear. When one wishes to typify something of which he is afraid, he speaks of the wolf. One student of psychology tried to overcome this by putting out a play entitled, "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf?" The answer, anticipating the play, or the answer that the ones who saw the play were supposed to give was, "Nobody is afraid of the big, bad wolf."

But each one of us has our own little wolf or fear. There are some big wolves, big mama and big daddy wolves which are howling in front of every door. We have given them names. Some of them are:

Fear of the loss of one's job. Some call it unemployment, others economic insecurity. Whatever we may call it it is a howling animal that terrorizes the whole community.

Ill health. Despite all of the good work of the doctors and medical-research professors, as well as the splendid services of public health officials, the wolf, ill health, still prowls around the door of every home.

Blasted dreams. Youth in love, the young man dreaming of fortunes or new worlds to conquer is

rudely awakened by a howling wolf outside.

There are other wolves, too. What wolf is infesting your life?

—The Journal of Labor.

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WAR ON HUNGER TO CONTINUE

Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins issued a statement in a recent press conference designed to bring hope to the minds of the drought stricken farmers, and the unemployed. He indicated that more than a billion and one-half dollars was available to take care of the victims of unemployment and the drought until Congress reconvenes in January, 1935, thereby safeguarding the President's pledge that no American citizen need be hungry.

Undoubtedly, there will be a hue and cry about the extravagance of the Roosevelt Administration in future political campaigns, but the American people fully appreciate the fact that there is no logical excuse for hunger and poverty in such a Nation as the United States, and it is the duty of any government to take care of and protect its citizenry who through causes beyond their control are unable to provide for themselves.

Parents recognize the responsibility of caring for their dependent children, and the government should properly assume the role of a parent to its citizenry in times of depression, as in times of war it must assume the responsibility of a protector.

A PAIN IN TH' BELLY

"Joe put in ten days on that property, motherin' a flock o' scabs. Durin' that time his cleanin' an' pressin' business here at home, has taken a terrible slump. When he did git home, he had about six weeks to build up his business ag'in an' then th' Ripstitch Hosiery Mills, over on th' east side o' th' state, starts yowlin' for th' soldiery to come a-runnin' an' dish out some protection for their property an' their replacement workers which was replacin' some belligerent strikers.

"Joe's company got th' call ag'in an' pore Joe put in a whole week walkin' up an' down in front o' th' sufferin' Hosiery mills an' learnin' about his ancestors from th' ever-present gang o' strikers across th' street. Joe got to see some action there, too. It happened that he had a brother named Jim that was on strike with th' other hosiery workers an' about th' second day Joe was on patrol duty Jim spied him an' before anybody could interfere or git out a injunction, Jim run out in th' street an' jumped up in th' air an' kicked Joe in the stummick with both feet an' announced that they was no longer related to one another.

Who's This Here Public?

"O' course, Jim was loaded in th' bastille an' th' newspapers tagged him as a Red an' th' cops whammed him acrost th' head with their sticks. That didn't help pore Joe none, though.

"The' biggest public abuse, to my notion, is th' spendin' o' taxpayers' money to maintain a National Guard encampment at th' scene of a strike. Whilst a few disinterested individuals might get bopped on th' head with brickbats when they venture too close to th' restricted zone o' strike activities, every disinterested individual in th' whole state is bopped in th' pocketbook for th' tax money that is spent to furnish military protection for th' Hook An' Eye Company.

Yowlin' For Help

"An' also it ain't right an' fittin' that th' very industries that seems to always squawk th' loudest ag'in th' government havin' any say-so about private business are usually th' ones that scream th' quickest for th' government to furnish scab-guards when they git a strike on their hands.

"Th' dear ol' public will be a whole lot less abused when th' state governor starts callin' out the militia to make high-handed industries arbitrate their labor troubles before a strike starts than turnin' out th' troops to keep th' strikers from handin' a bunch o' scabs th' assault and battery which is rightfully theirs.

"To my way o' thinkin' our present practice ain't

goin' to lead into any good. It's goin' to breed serious trouble if a curb ain't put on it afore long. Just as th' unpopular prohibition laws aroused a general nation-wide disrespect to a degree o' all laws, so this free-handed callin' out o' th' National Guard in strikes is sooner or later going' to breed a general disrespect for th' uniform o' our country.

An Ounce of Prevention

"It must not be overlooked that about 99 per cent o' this dear ol' public is composed o' people that work for a livin' whether they enjoy th' protection of a labor organization or not. An' it'll be a sad day for Uncle Sam when th' rank an' file o' th' public commence to look on our soldiers as bein' in th' main but a bunch o' scab-herders. Gloomy times are right aroun' the corner when everybody gits th' habit o' associatin' army khaki with oppressive capitalism. For when th' people o' a nation begin to regard its armed forces as oppressors instead o' defenders th' government of that nation starts to git shaky real soon.

"You can't git aroun' th' fact that if th' government would furnish more protection to th' workers afore a strike starts, there'd be fewer calls for th' government to furnish protection to scabs after a strike gits under way. I'm in favor of our government stayin' out o' business—th' scab-heardin' business."—The Railway Clerk.

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CURED OF SUPERSTITIONS

When Detroit's famous young pitcher, "School-boy" Rowe, went out to pitch against Philadelphia one afternoon not so long ago, he had a rabbit's foot under his cap, four feathers from a three-legged rooster's tail inside his shirt, a jade elephant attached to his belt, and in his pockets a Canadian penny, Dutch copper coin and two pieces of Chinese money. With all these good luck pieces, Pitcher Rowe was sure he would win his game. The first three innings he baffled Philadelphia's hitters but from then on they began knocking his balls to all corners of the lot until the Detroit team was hopelessly behind. In the seventh inning Rowe was taken out. The game ended 13 to 5 in favor of Philadelphia. That night pedestrians walking past a downtown Philadelphia hotel heard coms jingling on the sidewalk followed by a little black elephant, a rabbit's foot and some feathers coming down. They came from the sixteenth floor above where young Mr. Rowe had tossed them out of the window.

DRAMA IN ONE SHORT AND SWEET ACT

Scene: President's Office, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, New England. President at his desk, pushing buttons in all directions—very red in the face.

President's Secretary (coming in): Yes, sir.

President: Where is that doggone manager? Why can't he answer—

Manager (coming in): Yes, Mr. President.

President: Did you bring the Treasurer with you? Where is—

Treasurer (coming through the door): Right here, Mr. President.

President (shouting): What is this confounded thing, here, this book you fellows have printed, giving away all our company's secrets, and showing up our weakness?

Manager: Weakness, Mr. President?

President: Certainly, weakness! How can this company go on doing business after paying out over a million dollars, like this?

Secretary: Why, Mr. President, that is the dividend which the directors voted. You were there—

President (subsiding a little): Certainly I was there, but the motion only said something about a 16 per cent dividend.

Treasurer (smiling): Sixteen per cent on ten million used to be about one million six hundred thousand, before NRA.

President (shouting again): Yes, but what does that leave us in the treasury, to do business with? We can't be—

Manager (a little impatiently): The little pamphlet we printed to send out because that was cheaper than typewriting, tells all about it, sir. We have a capital of over \$11,000,000 on hand—

President (shouting again): But we've got to have money to buy material! Cotton going up, and everything—

Treasurer (soothingly): There, there! Sir—our current assets are shown to be over \$14,000,000, and our current liabilities only \$3,000,000.

President (gasping): But we are just getting out of a depression! And last year we only paid \$924,000 dividends, and this is 1934.

Secretary (laughing): You don't understand, sir. While you were in Europe the NRA was organized and things are going much better. Mr. Sloan and General Johnson have been taking care of everything, sir. Why, sir; you know the working people are out on strike, don't you? Well, rest assured they have not had a bit more than we could afford to give them for labor costs. With the new ma-

chines every one of them has been able to cover a lot more of production—the engineers—

President (weakly): Yes, yes—I guess I was a little hasty. It isn't like it used to be, before the war. We had to fight our own battles then. I don't understand all about this "regimentation"—I guess I'll go home—

Secretary (promptly): Yes, sir—I'll call your car at once, sir.

WE ALL HAVE TO PLEASE OTHERS

To succeed, we all have to please others. This applies to employer as well as to employee. It applies through all ranks of society. The worker who fails to please his boss is dropped. Unless the goods the boss produces pleases buyers the latter will go elsewhere, and he goes out of business. Unless the doctor, the dentist, the lawyer each pleases his clients, he cannot attain success. Unless the writer pleases the editor, his contributions are not accepted. Unless the publisher pleases his readers, he goes bankrupt. Unless the politician pleases his constituents, they defeat him. Unless the banker pleases those who do business with him, they take their accounts elsewhere. Unless the president of a corporation pleases the board of directors and the stockholders, he is finally ousted. And unless the husband please the wife and the wife please the husband, their marriage is not a success. Not one of us is his own master. No, not one.

—Forbes Magazine (N. Y.)

WAR AND ITS PROFITEERS

The war monger's game, in the light of Nye's Senatorial Committee investigation, is fast shedding its mysterious character and stands revealed as just another sordid angle of the fanatical defense by America's Dollar nobility for a perpetuation for the precedence of property rights to human rights in the holy name of profit.

All in all, the late World War was a pleasant episode for the officials of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. Before the war, they received bonuses of \$135,000 in 1913 and \$171,000 in 1914.

But in 1915, their bonuses jumped to \$3,375,000; in 1916, to \$6,514,000; and even after this country got into the war and tried to keep some rein on the munitions makers, du Pont bonuses were \$2,927,000 in 1917, \$3,170,000 in 1918, and even \$857,000 in 1919. The officials of that company must have been sorry to see the war end.

THE MEANING OF LIBERALISM

No term has been subjected to greater misinterpretation in recent years than the ancient and honorable word "Liberalism." A multitude of men, some holding official positions of great importance, have used it to justify attempts to foist foreign theories of government upon our people, to restrict their liberties and their rights, and to excuse political quackery of the worst type.

In truth, Liberalism is best exemplified in fundamental Americanism—old-fashioned Americanism, Constitutionalism. The genuine Liberal strives to free the people, not to bind them with the chains of bureaucracy. He seeks to give them the widest possible scope for their abilities, not to restrict them with laws and pronouncements. The right to work, to save, to own property and have it protected by the government, to prepare for one's old age, to assure the welfare of dependents—those are tenets of real Liberalism, Constitutionalism.

Throughout the world we have witnessed what happens to great nations when this type of Liberalism is crushed beneath the iron heel of bureaucratic dictatorships. Germany, Russia, Italy—here are prime examples of what political "isms" can do to a people. Free speech, freedom of the press, freedom of action, liberty—all are outlawed and punishable offenses. If it were possible, freedom of thought would receive the same treatment.

The American people should hold tightly to their constitutional heritage—it has been tested by the years, and has been found good. If the people fail to do this, all that our forefathers gave to us will be destroyed.

FASCISM IS NOT ENOUGH

Now that unpopularity of Herr Hitler both in and out of Germany has swelled to thunderous proportions, American newspapers frankly admit that Herr Hitler is being dummy for the German steel trust. Fritz Thyssen, war lord and steel manufacturer, is the real dictator of Germany and tells Herr Hitler what to do. The significance of Hitler's waning popularity and impending fall is that Fascism can not meet the situation in Germany as it has failed to meet the situation everywhere else. It is without program for the reconstruction of economic life so that the great masses can participate in a standard of living fit for human beings.

While Fascism wanes in power both in Germany and Austria (for already the pendulum of Austria

has swung back toward democracy), that triumvirate of reactionary propagandists, Mark Sullivan, William Hard and David Lawrence, continue to work for a Fascist regime in America. One of David Lawrence's pet proposals is a code for labor unions under the NRA. He refuses to recognize that the National Industrial Recovery Act, Section 7A, is already a code for labor, for this democratic arrangement does not please Mr. Lawrence. He is using the same methods of propaganda that the League for Industrial Rights has repeatedly used, namely, to appropriate the terms of democracy while working for an autocratic goal. Mr. Lawrence and his cohorts are against regimentation, they say, but they are looking for further regimentation of labor.

GENERAL JOHNSON HAS GONE

So it is. They come, they linger a while, and then they go.

Napoleon, Caesar, Hannibal, Aristotle, Webster, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin—all long since on their way. But they left markers by which we know they once walked the earth and swayed either the actions or the thought, or both, of millions.

Gen. Johnson has been a man of strength and at times an utter fool. He has marred his good works by sour spots that will not be soon forgotten. But we shall know that he was here, long after he passed from NRA's quarter deck.

And what comes next may be no better.

* * *

WAGE CUTS OUT

Organized labor has emphatically turned thumbs down on propaganda that building trades workers should take a wage cut when the administration's housing program gets under way. Instead, President William Green of the A. F. of L. said wages should be increased.

"These men need work and incomes to get back on their feet," he declared, writing in the federation's official magazine. "Yet, as soon as some help is in sight for the industry, the issue of wage reductions is raised."

Green pointed out that wages average only 36 per cent of construction costs, and added:

"A wage increase would not mean much to builders or owners, but to the building tradesmen and their families, and to the retail merchants, it would be most important. Practically all of the wage increase would go into retail trade."

The LATHER

VOL. XXXV

SEPTEMBER, 1934

No. 1

Official Publication and devoted to the interests of
The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.



SUBSCRIPTION

A Year\$1.20
Single Copy10 Cents

TERRY FORD, Editor
Lathers' Building
Detroit Ave. at W. 26th St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone CHerry 5403

Published Monthly
Press of Riehl Printing Company



The Lather earnestly solicits correspondence, but disclaims responsibility for opinions or views expressed under its heading.

All articles for the correspondence columns of The Lather must be signed by the writers of same to insure publication, but publication of signature will be withheld on request.

Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

An amphibian automobile, designed to carry passengers and freight over land and rivers in sections of Russia that have neither railroads nor bridges, has been constructed in Moscow. The vehicle will carry 25 persons in pillowed chairs. It is estimated it will be able to travel 500 miles without refueling.

One of the world's richest deposits of gold, situated in the Rand mining district of South Africa, promises unless some means can be found for overcoming the intense heat of the tunnels as the workings are pushed deeper into the earth. The shafts are at a depth now of 8,000 feet, or more than a mile below sea level, and with a temperature range of 100 to 120 degrees and humidity almost at the saturation point. While rich veins of gold laden ore are in plain sight of miners, the heat is such that men can remain in the shafts for only short periods at a time,

and are completely exhausted after a few minutes of work. Efforts are being made to find a means to dehumidify the air. One mine is installing machinery to pump 400,000 cubic feet of ice-cooled air a minute into the depths of its workings. About 2,000 tons of ice will be used in the cooling machinery at one time.

The London Daily Herald reports that three nations are testing an invisible smoke "which can stall airplane engines and be hung in the sky as a barrage against invaders." The Herald says that during recent trials a whole squadron of aircraft was forced to land through engine failure. The invisible smoke is said to consist of solid particles which are drawn into the motor through the carburetor and upset its functioning.

When the National Industrial Recovery Act was passed there is little doubt that Congress, in line with previous decisions, knew that collective bargaining meant recognition of independent labor unions. The National Recovery Administration, Hugh Johnson and Donald Richberg, have consistently refused to interpret collective bargaining in this light and have rendered executive and legal decisions that have greatly hindered labor union organization. As fruits of this policy, terrific strike movements are now going forward throughout the nation taking their toll in death, injury and financial loss. In short, the policy of Johnson and Richberg has placed a high premium on force as the principal means of settling disputes.

CAUSE FOR TROUBLE

Down in New York City, there is a gentleman who has made millions out of strikes. For years he has been supplying big industrialists with strike-breakers, and the business has been a profitable one. And while the present era has put a lot of business his way, he doesn't like the looks of the signs and portents.

"I've been in this business a long time," he says. "I'm no chicken. I've made millions breaking strikes in this country. There's plenty of trouble ahead . . . We're going to be lucky if we save this country from a revolution."

It is probable that this gentleman is taking an unduly pessimistic view of the situation. But it might be added that if the workers of America ever do get into a revolutionary mood, one of the prime causes will be the activities of the men who make a business of supplying professional thugs to act as strike-breakers, guards and strong-arm men in industrial disputes.—Indianapolis Times.

DEAD ELEPHANTS

The long-standing African mystery of what happens to dead elephants has received a new explanation at the hand of Sir William Gowers, Governor of the British Colony of Uganda, says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York.) This is it:

"Instead of the legendary idea of some hidden 'elephant cemetery', so remote that human beings have never found it, and to which each dying elephant is supposed to make his way to let his bones lie with those of his ancestors, Sir William suggests, in a special article in the *London Times*, that the missing bones of all past generations of African elephants may be lying at the bottoms of that continent's rivers. Experts agree that dead wild elephants are seldom found in Africa. In years of experience Sir William has seen but two. Yet at least two thousand wild African elephants must die from natural causes, he computes, during each average year. There are practical as well as scientific reasons for finding these dead animals, for many of them would have tusks very valuable for ivory. Yet no searcher has found them. This continued failure has been responsible, probably, for the tale of the mysterious cemetery. It is more probable, Sir William believes, that old, sick elephants seek water not only to drink but to bathe. One day the feeble animal enters the stream, but can not get out again. There he dies, to leave his body hidden forever on the bottom. If Sir William's theory is true it might pay to dredge African rivers for this ancient ivory."—*Seamen's Journal*.

LABOR HAS SOME NEW CARDS

"It may be a New Deal," said one old observer in the labor ranks, "but it is still the Old Game." The old deck was played out, and some of the cards had almost lost their meaning. "Yellow Dog Contract" was in the discard. "Labor Injunction" was pretty well used up. "Child Labor" and "Prison Labor" still were big cards, and the only answer to the "Wage Cut" was labor's "Strike" hand.

In the New Deal "Child Labor" is supposed to be out of the deck. At any rate, "Minimum Wages" goes a long way toward making a two-spot of it. The new "Collective Bargaining" card is a big one, but it still has to be played along with "Organization," or it doesn't count for much. "Company Union" is a card inserted into the deck by employers. The answer to it is the "non-interference" card of Section 7A; but there is usually a call for the referee when labor plays that.

It is still the Old Game, and the stakes really have not changed much. We are still demanding "more than a living wage," and the bosses are playing for "reasonable profits." Some day there may come a

show-down as to what the stakes of the game really are. When that day comes there may be more than a New Deal. The game itself may have to be changed. How soon that will be may depend upon the outcome of the New Deal, and how the bosses try to play their old cards. Meanwhile labor has some grand new cards and can play a stiffer game and take more tricks.

TRUTH IN ADVERTISING

Rexford G. Tugwell, under secretary of agriculture, said that in spite of the failure of the pure food and drug law in the last Congress, the administration will make further efforts in the same direction.

This is good news. Without going into details, the proposed law requires advertisers to tell the truth about the products which they offer for sale. Whether they advertise in newspapers, magazines or over the radio, they still must tell the truth and make no misleading statements.

Most of the drug houses fought this proposal. Practically all the daily press of the United States opposed it, and of course, the radio interests found it anathema. Another part of the bill which met very strong opposition was that forbidding the sale of cosmetics containing dangerous poisons. Preparations sold to "beautify the eyelashes" actually have put out the eyes.

LABOR hopes that Tugwell will stick to it, and that this time he will win.

CARDS

By M. J. Mahoney

Life is like a game of cards:

You shuffle, and cut, and deal,
And play the game with your pards.

Win or lose, for woe or weal.
Hearts are trumps, life is at stake;

Diamonds always win a heart;
Clubs the head does often break,

While with spades from life we part.
They dig our graves in the ground

When the clubs their work have done.
Hearts and diamonds stand around,

Claim a victory, lost or won.
Thus we shuffle off this life

With our diamonds, clubs and spades.
The heart of one we called wife

Is left to drift with the shades
'Til at last her hour has come,

When diamonds are trumps once more.
Clubs and spades have their home
On that bright supernal shore.

PUBLIC RIGHTS

When capitalism first began to spout in our country Jay Gould made his famous remark to the effect that "the public be damned." That was his idea of public rights. In recent years capital has purred more softly, but masses of human being have mobbed our cities and marked upon the Capitol and White House of the nation.

Some call this the struggle between labor and capital, or between employers and employees. The fact hides in the background that communists stirred up the trouble in Washington that resulted in the bonus army being driven from the Capitol by soldiers. Evidently communists have been responsible for most of the outrages during the strikes in industrial centers and more particularly in San Francisco and along the west coast.

A few months ago the cry was against unemployment. Even today, when there is not enough work to be done to furnish employment to all who want to earn a living, the most trivial reasons are assigned for strikes.

But out of all this scrimmage for place and power between employers and labor unions the rights of the public are being emphasized. And public rights are being asserted more positively than at any previous time in history. Employers are at last beginning to realize that their working people must be treated like human beings and not like machines. Employees are also learning that they cannot upset industry and the public applecart.

The day of arbitration for labor strikes and lock-outs is here. Laws and codes, associations and unions, and national schemes of recovery have helped to bring this about, but the voice of the public demanding the protection of public rights under all circumstances and conditions has been the main factor in hastening the reforms.

ARCHITECTURAL NOVELTY

London's latest architectural novelty, according to a recent issue of the Daily Telegraph, is an apartment building with a promenade deck. The new building, now nearly complete, has many novel features embodied in its construction with a deck modelled after that of the Canadian Pacific flagship Empress of Britain, on the roof as an outstanding novelty.

T. C. Gordon, originator of the building, states that it will have accommodations for 1,220 residents in 750 service flats. Each will be supplied with a refrigerated kitchen, although the building will also be supplied with a large and small dining room. Shops on the ground floor will supply foods for the domestically-inclined.

For quite a while during process of construction

no mention had been made of the intentioned purposes of the structure and this secrecy caused much speculation to stir within business circles. It is evident that the apparent doubt as to its use clearly manifests the totally strange design which must be embodied in this novel building.

HOPKINS STANDS BY GUNS ON RELIEF OF STRIKERS; PROPAGANDA RAPPED

Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins is standing by his guns on the question of providing relief for needy strikers, in face of a withering bombardment from the propaganda guns of "Big Business."

For the second time in a week Hopkins defined his policy. In substance it is:

"Men and women needing help will get it, regardless of the circumstances, until a responsible government agency declares they are engaged in an unlawful strike."

Local relief officials were warned not to be stampeded by the protests of employing interests.

"Your duty," Hopkins declared, "is limited to an inquiry into the needs of applicants."

Hopkins' statement was called forth by misleading reports by business organizations designed to give his administration a "black eye." Before the textile strike was called Southern mill owners sought to drive Hopkins out of his position by circulating a baseless story that he had arranged with union leaders to feed strikers.

In spite of Hopkins' denial that he had made any such promise, complaints continue to pour in from spokesmen for employers against the relief administrator's refusal to permit mill owners to use starvation in their efforts to break the strike.

President R. E. Wantz of the reactionary Illinois Manufacturers' Association, wired Hopkins a protest against the use of Federal funds to keep strikers alive.

Hopkins indignantly repelled the suggestion that he was giving "financial" assistance, but again insisted that textile workers who can show need will be helped.

LORD'S PRAYER ON PIN SEEN IN FAIR EXHIBIT

Spoons, so tiny that you can distinguish them only under powerful microscopes; the Lord's Prayer engraved on the head of a pin; the smallest sewing machine; the littlest vacuum cleaner; minute and amazingly clever carvings in ivory—these are just a few of the highly interesting objects on view in Jules Charbneau's exhibit of the world's smallest things, seen in the Italian Village at A Century of Progress.

THE ANTI-RED CRUSADE

A rising tide of intolerance which threatens the civil rights of the American people is being fanned by politicians, professional patriots, scheming industrialists and idiotic labor baiters. Newspapers tell that the Kluxers are again riding in the dry and moral south; that the police turned real thugs in the San Francisco strike; that the Elks and other organizations are girding for a combat with the "reds"; that certain bigwigs of both major parties, through their newly formed "Liberty League," are investigating radicalism and the New Deal.

However, not all America is going crazy.

Labor, the Railway Men's Weekly, tells that Fortune, a rich man's magazine, which sells at a dollar a copy, has investigated communism in America and finds it is not dangerous enough to disturb the dreams of a nervous old maid.

"Communism in America," says the magazine, "consists of a party with but 26,000 enrolled members. The whole nation-wide lot of Communists scarcely outnumber their enemy, the New York City police force."

From 60 to 70 percent of Communists are out of work, Fortune adds. It estimates "that probably half a million people sympathize with the Communists."

The reds may be "trouble makers" and "fomenters of rebellion," sums up the article, "but they can make trouble and foment riots only when the capitalistic system has done gross injustice to some social group."

HEARST VERSUS SINCLAIR, VICE VERSA

The nomination for governor of California of Upton Sinclair sends Editor Hearst yelping and foaming in a double column, large type editorial, telling of disasters to follow Sinclair's election. Of course, William Ranoften may hate even if he does not fear Sinclair personally; he probably fears what he might do if entrusted with power.

And Mr. Hearst's fears might not be groundless. Those of us who have had the good fortune to read "The Brass Check," a revelation of the shame and disgrace of the prostitute press, recall the liberal space in the hall of infamy Mr. Sinclair accords the Hearst publications, particularly those in Mr. Hearst's native state.

Now just suppose that Mr. Sinclair, in the exercise of his powers as governor, should conclude to do something about it, there are a number of things he might do, greatly to the embarrassment of the Hearst papers.

The city of New York lies west of the Pacific—at least that part of the Pacific that touches Chile.

SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS STRESSED

"The social and economic implications and consequences of this case are of major importance. New York and Massachusetts have for years been in the vanguard of States seeking by local legislative regulations, through minimum wage and hours laws, to improve the purchasing power of the community, to prevent exploitation of labor and to eliminate sweatshop conditions.

"Within the last year Connecticut has found it necessary to enact legislation protecting the State from the influx of sweatshop employers moving out of New York because of the more stringent labor laws here. The great gain of Federal regulation is the opportunity to protect all States from the evils of these 'runaway employers.' It is not enough to rely on the minimum wage provisions of the codes. The codes in the main fix only a minimum wage for the least skilled workers. Unfortunately our experience in this office shows that too often the minimum wage is made the maximum wage, especially by these 'runaway employers.' In such cases the collective action of workers is the only deterrent to continued compression of the wage scale whereby the higher wages are lowered while the bottom wage is raised."

CRITICISM

He who fears criticism is hopeless. Only those who do things are criticized. The idler is lost sight of in the march of events, but the doer is watched and criticized. To hesitate for fear of criticism loses the battle while the doers march on to victory and triumph. Indecision is a great harbinger; but to hesitate for fear of criticism is cowardly. If your cause is right, be not afraid of criticism; advocate it, expound it, and, if need be, fight for it. Critics always have been and always will be, but to the strong-minded they are a help rather than a hindrance. As the horse spurts forward when prodded with the spur, so the doers forge ahead under the lash of criticism. Take your part on life's stage and play your part to the end; stand for that which is good; be a doer, not a drone; look the world in the face and let the critics criticize.

COMMON SENSE

In the long run, the man who knows is the man of power. He may be less brilliant than the man who shouts. He may be less persuasive than the master of deft phrases, but he pursues facts to their secret lair and so men learn to trust him. He is the spirit of sanity in the midst of confusion. He is the spirit of wisdom in the midst of prejudice. He is the very essence of knowledge in the midst of ignorance. Are you a man who knows or are you only a man who shouts?—Dr. Lynn Harold Hough.

"IF I WERE RICH"*By Ernest L. Meyer*

In his syndicated column "Today," Arthur Brisbane asks: What would you do if you suddenly found yourself quite rich? Mr. Max Baer, new holder of the heavyweight prize-fighting championship, bought himself thirty-five new suits of clothes in tan, gray and pastel shades, and he wrote his autograph on a one dollar bill for a young girl."

What would I do if I suddenly found myself quite rich? Well, Mr. Brisbane, I'll tell you what I did do. Once I got \$20 more for a piece I wrote than I had expected, and I salted them down in my very own pocket. And then I went to a store where they were having a bargain sale in sox and I bought eighteen pair of sox. Then I went to another store and bought two dozen safety razor blades. That's what I did with my riches, cross my heart.

HUNT PENCIL WOOD

The pencil wood supply near large factories practically is exhausted and the industry now is investigating the possibility of utilizing Alaska red cedar, the finest-grained wood of the northwest.

Cedar wood intended for lead pencils must be soft, light, yet strong, close and straight-grained and free from defects. The older the tree the better pencil wood it makes. The wood from the heart of aged logs that have lain in deep woods for years makes admirable pencil material.

A possible substitute for cedar in lead pencils is Pacific coast myrtle. Its wood is light, straight-grained, well-scented and of good color. Both cedar and myrtle woods are immune to the effects of quick climate changes.

Physician's Orders

The Fairfax Giant, sterling silver spoon, which was manufactured by the Gorham Company, is a giant in every respect. It is 4 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height, weighs 263 troy ounces, with a bowl 11 inches by 17 inches, and has a capacity of four quarts. From it, 263 normal sized spoons could be made.

It has been traveling for three years, and was at Washington for President Roosevelt's inauguration; at Los Angeles for the Olympics; Chicago for the Century of Progress, and is booked for 12 months ahead. A Baltimore paper said of this giant:

"An elderly gentleman, recently limited by his physician to take no more than a teaspoonful of whisky each day, is negotiating with a jewelry firm on North Charles Street for a sterling spoon in its window. It is several feet long, weighs 22 pounds, and the bowl has a capacity of one gallon."

BUILDING TRADES REFUSES TO SEAT UNION DELEGATES

San Francisco.—The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention here prior to the Federation convention, refused to seat delegates from the carpenters bricklayers, and electrical workers unions. Delegates from the three unions left the convention, following the action of the meeting.

Rejection of the credentials of the three unions was a reversal of the recommendation and report made to the Building Trades Department by its executive council. This report announced in June that the three unions, which had not been members of the department for some years, had applied for reaffiliation at the request of President Green, of the A. F. of L., and had been admitted. The unions paid their dues to the department, and the council reported that it was its "pleasant duty" to "report the reaffiliation of these three organizations."

At the convention here, the committee appointed to deal with the report recommended that the seating of the three unions be disapproved and their dues returned. The report was approved by the convention, after it had listened to a plea by Daniel J. Tobin that the three unions be admitted and to the reading of a telegram from President Green saying that the unions were entitled to the full privilege of membership, including the sending of delegates to the meeting.

When President Green arrived here, he denounced the action of the convention as "illegal" and "not in accord with the Federation's policy." He declared his own honor had been pledged when he induced the carpenters, bricklayers, and electrical workers to again ask affiliation with the Building Trades Department and pleaded with the delegates "to undo the wrong" they had committed in refusing to seat the delegates.

Two officers of the Building Trades Department executive council, J. V. Moreschi, president of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, and John Possehl, president of the International Union of Operating Engineers, refused to stand for reelection. In their place were elected Frank Feeney, president of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, and J. A. Mullaney, president of the International Association of Asbestos Workers.

President M. J. McDonough and the other officers were reelected.

What is thought to be the world's longest motor service operates between the Juba terminus of the Nile river and Cape Town, a journey requiring eight weeks.

COLUMBUS

I

I like to read my history and other books that tell
Of how Columbus sailed away upon his caravel—
(Perhaps it was a galleon—perhaps it was a sloop—
Perhaps it was a motorboat—I do not give a whoop!)

II

Columbus got his backing from a queen named
Isabella—
Who thought he was, beyond a doubt, a very pleasant fella;
She pawned her watch and lavallier, likewise her
Sunday crown,
And said she'd back his little trip and hoped he
wouldn't drown.

III

Columbus sailed away, it seems, in 1492—
The weather it was not so good—the winter winds
they blew—
The sailors furtively remarked: "Well, this here
ship is some bus!
If any guy was ever dumb his name is sure Columbus!"

IV

And then one day, as Chris he stood there through
his spy-glass peeking.
What did he see away off there but land that he
was seeking!
And when he saw this pleasant sight, Columbus
laughed, "Ha-ha!
This shows you guys you ain't so smart, for there's
America!"

V

But I puzzle and I ponder, and it's all too much
for me!
If Chris had landed some place else, wherever would
we be?
I gaze at my compatriots and all the things around
us,
And wonder where we'd be today if Chris he hadn't
found us!

WORK

During a depression many of us begin to question
the value of those things for which the ordinary
mortal strives. We look more avidly for acquisitions
which cannot be taken away from us once we have
them. In the opinion of Professor Leon J. Richardson,
director of the University of California Extension
Division, education is one of these. In connection
with the opening of several hundred adult
classes this fall throughout the State, he said:

"Day, water, sunshine, moonbeams—these are not
bought with money," as a Roman poet once observed.
They come from Heaven. The blessings,

however, which we secure for ourselves are mainly
the rewards of toil, not got through influence,
change, or robbery. In short, the lasting satisfaction
of life must be earned. Examples abound. Paderewski,
whatever were his inborn powers, developed his art
through long, hard work. In the same spirit Horace
counseled those who would acquire a literary style to
thumb the Greek models by night, thumb them by day.

A planned life is better than a helter-skelter one,
just as planned society is better than chaos. A rivulet
following the line of least resistance, runs crookedly.
It is not safe to rely on one's luck, talents, or relatives.
Even investments may fail, as has of late been brought
home to us, almost the only unshrunk assets turning out
to be health, a well trained mind, money previously well
spent, and a sense of humor. Francis Quarles thus pictures
the way to achievement:

We spend our midday sweat, our midnight oil,
We tire the night in thought, the day in toil.

FREAK LAWS

In the city of Little Rock it is a misdemeanor,
punishable by a fine of \$5, to fly a kite.

According to an old statute still in force in Virginia,
it is a violation of the law to fail to attend church for
three consecutive Sundays, and the person who violates
that statute is subject to the death penalty.

However, when one does attend church in North Carolina
and sings out of tune, it is an illegal act for which he
may be punished.

A law which serenely overlooks all physical possibilities
is a statute in force in Kansas. This requires that when
two trains meet at a crossing, both shall stop, and neither
shall start until the other has passed. All the trains must
still be standing at the crossings.

A Tennessee law that has never been repealed insists
that "the driver of any automobile must give 10 days' notice
that he is going to drive on any road by tacking notices
along the side of said road."

You can't fish for whales in Oklahoma. There is a law
against it. In this inland State, hundreds of miles from
oceans and seashores, there is also a law regulating the
operation of docks, wharves and light houses.

The City Council of Erie, Pa., either on behalf of the
barber or the customer, passed an ordinance still in force,
which prohibits a person from falling asleep while being
shaved in a barber shop.

No wonder we had prohibition!

Only six legal holidays are observed throughout the
United States.

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

ANNISTON, ALA.—Post Office: \$140,430. Upchurch Construction Co., Montgomery, contr.
MOBILE, ALA.—Court House: \$363,100. Foster & Creighton Co., American National Bank Bldg., Nashville, Tenn., contr.

CONNECTICUT

HAMDEN, CONN.—High School: \$629,600. Industrial Constr. Co., 721 Main St., Hartford, contr. PWA.
MONROE, CONN.—School: \$105,000. E. and F. Constr. Co., 94 Wells St., Bridgeport, Conn., contr.

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Post Office: \$50,000. J. C. Miller, Campbellsville, Ky., contr.

ILLINOIS

DECATUR, ILL.—Post Office: \$265,774. W. MacDonald Constr. Co., Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis, contr.

INDIANA

DECATUR, IND.—48 Homes for Housing Project: \$91,920. Hogson Bros., 485 5th Ave., New York, N. Y., contr.

KANSAS

OLATHE, KAN.—Administration building for school for deaf: \$162,900. Weeks-Moore Constr. Co., 207 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., contr.

MARYLAND

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—Hospital: \$350,000. J. Henry Miller, Inc., Eutaw and Franklin Sts., Baltimore, contr. PWA.

MINNESOTA

HIBBING, MINN.—Memorial building \$398,925. H. L. Stavn, Hibbing, contr. PWA.
WORTHINGTON, MINN.—Post Office: Midwest Constr. Co., 752 Builders Exchange, Minneapolis, contr.

MISSOURI

NEOSHIO, MO.—Post Office: \$50,000. Murch Bros. Constr. Co., Railway Exch. Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

NEW YORK

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Village school: \$375,000. W. E. Irish, McCarthy Bldg., Syracuse, contr. PWA.
SOUTH ONONDAGA, N. Y.—Central Jr. and Sr. High School: \$177,547. W. Lyon & Son, Prospect St., Herkimer, contr. PWA.

NORTH CAROLINA

WENTWORTH, N. C.—School additions: \$295,266. Colored School at Reidsville, Madison School 1, Madison School 2, Southeastern Constr. Co., 218 West 2d St., Charlotte, contr;
—North End School 2, South End School 2, North Spray School 10, Leaksville Grade School 11, Lamb & Lewallen, Asheboro, contr;
—Huntsville School 3, Williamsburg School 5, Geo. W. Kane, Greensboro, contr;
—Burton Grove School 12, Draper School 13, Lakeside School 14, Angle Blackford Co., Greensboro, contr.

OHIO

BEREA, OHIO—Post Office: J. C. Miller, Campbellsville, Ky., contr.
CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO—Post Office: Garland Co., 58 E. Washington Ave., Chicago, Ill., contr.
SEBRING, OHIO—Post Office: P. M. Johnson Constr. Co., Chillicothe, contr.
UHRICHSVILLE, OHIO—Post Office: P. W. Johnson Constr. Co., Chillicothe, contr.

OKLAHOMA

BRISTOW, OKLA.—Post Office: \$50,000. Lecoutour Parsons Constr. Co., 4162 Flora Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.
CLINTON, OKLA.—High School: \$109,525. S. S. Langhlin, 1429 East 23d St., Oklahoma City, contr.

ONTARIO

BROCKVILLE, ONT.—Boiler House: \$90,000. Doran Constr. Co., 78 Bank St., Ottawa, contr.
FORT WILLIAMS, ONT.—Ft. William Sanitarium for Consumptives: \$200,000. Including main building, nurses' residence, power plant, laundry, etc. J. Tocheri, 1010 Donald St., contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

BRADFORD, PA.—Junior High School: \$329,754. E. J. VanSickle, contr.
—Elementary schools in 3d, 2d and 6th wards: \$600,000. Havens & Coughlin, Olean, N. Y., contr.
ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.—Cottage on Masonic Grounds: D. S. Warfel Co., Inc., Anne St. and East End Ave., Lancaster, contr.

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Farm Credit Administration Bldg. and altering Federal Land Bldg.: \$413,540. J. C. Heslep, contr.
IRMO, S. C.—High School: \$108,830. W. A. Crary & Son, 1226 Sumter St., Columbia, contr.

TEXAS

TYLER, TEX.—Office building: Eckert Burton Constr. Co., Burt Bldg., Dallas, contr.

VIRGINIA

BLACKSBURG, VA.—Dormitory and social center at Virginia Polytechnic Institute: \$164,234. Northeastern Constr. Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., contr.

WASHINGTON

PULLMAN, WASH.—Washington State College: \$108,279. Power house and equipment campus. R. B. Hammond, 1002 Spaulding Bldg., Portland, Ore., contr.

WISCONSIN

PORTAGE, WIS.—Post Office: \$50,000. J. P. Cullen & Son, Jamesville, contr.

ICKES FAVORS PERMANENT PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

Establishment of a permanent public works program by the federal government was advocated by Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes, who said he would recommend additional PWA appropriations by the next Congress.

Ickes, who is also public works administrator, said he favored two plans one a regular public works program, and the other a reserve program for use in times of national depression.

The permanent program, he said, could be administered in co-operation with the states and municipalities. He suggested purification of streams as an example of work upon which the federal and state governments could co-operate.

"WE" OR "THEY"

One man, in speaking of his Local Union will always think of it in terms of "we." "Down at our Local we do so and so! We are making such and such progress."

Another man will speak of his Local in terms of "they." "Why don't they do this," and "if only they would do that."

"We" is inclusive and shows a real, live interest. "They" is exclusive, and ere long excludes the man who uses it.

"We" indicates that one belongs heart and soul. "They" signifies that one considers himself an outsider looking in.

Don't be a "They" man. Be a "We" man.

Even the little rivet which holds the steel girder in place can say, "We make this building."

The world moves forward because of "We" men.

It is not fair to leave it to President Roosevelt to do it all, and then, when the Recovery Act fails, because Congress failed to pass the legislation necessary to make it possible for the Recovery Act to succeed, to blame the President for the failure of that act.

If you want Roosevelt's New Deal program to succeed be sure to help elect a man to Congress, who not only says he is for these principles, but who is so constituted and possesses such convictions that he can be depended upon to put up a stiff fight for them every time this is needed.

Assurance by Senator Nye, chairman of the Senate committee investigating the munitions industry, that there would be no let up in the inquiry, forecasts further startling revelations. Enough has already been disclosed to more than justify the investigation.

The State Department is reported to have received sharp diplomatic protests as a result of disclosures regarding high officials of other governments as well as many of their prominent citizens. Secretary of State Hull is said to be in full sympathy with the inquiry, as is the President, and there seems to be no reason to believe the foreign protests will muzzle the inquiry.

To date, evidence has been presented before the committee to back up charges that the great munitions interests of the world are a big factor in making war. The committee has found that these "merchants of death" have no patriotism when it is a question of profits. A company will sell to potential enemies of its government as well as to its own government, as long as it gets the cash.

Obviously, the inquiry must go on until the full extent of the munitions racket is exposed.

BRITISH ECONOMIST SAYS U. S. FACES BOOM

Maj. L. L. B. Angas, London writer on economics, believes that the United States is entering on a major business revival, with a wide upswing in the general business of the country. In a statement which has been released in this country, Major Angas says:

"By devaluing and then revaluing the dollars, he (President Roosevelt) has widened the basis of credit to an extent that would permit, were it fully used, a level of prices and a volume of business many times that even in the boom period of the late 1920's.

"Many claim that in America inflation has already failed; the truth is that it has only just begun. It has, in fact, taken a year to prepare the groundwork for the great and necessary expansion of credit which is now being maneuvered.

"Though a rise of, say 10 per cent in the money balances held by the public may not immediately prove effective, a new rise of 25 per cent may, and of 50 per cent most certainly will have the desired effect of forcing the possessors of idle balances to spend them and thus start the virtuous circle of rising prices, rising wages and rising profit margins, which constitute recovery.

"Whether or not there will be another huge slump after the forthcoming boom will depend largely on the skill with which the money and bank credit of the country are managed."

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,

Be a scrub in the valley—but be

The best little scrub by the side of the rill;

Be a bush, if you can't be a tree.

If you can't be a sun, be a star—

Be the best little booster wherever you are.

—Author Unknown.

CORRECTION

Suspension previously recorded against Brother Benjamin Socholitsky, 12436, and subsequent reinstatement published have been cancelled, owing to a mistake made by the secretary of Local Union 244 and this brother's record stands as has been corrected.

DUES BOOKS LOST

Local Union No. 23—J. R. Picirillo, 33332

Local Union No. 42—R. K. Douthwaite, 30690

Local Union No. 74—H. F. Kilbride, 29046

Local Union No. 179—W. H. Young 4145

Local Union No. 308—J. Merendino, 29213



WIT AND

Advice to model parents:
Don't let your children lead you astray.

He said his wife belonged to the Gimme Club and she also belonged to the Wooden Shoes Club. She was forever saying "Wooden shoes give me forty dollars for a hat" and "Wooden shoes gimme ninety dollars for a dress."

Lather: "I'd like to get some time off to get a hair cut."

Foreman: "A hair cut! On company time?"

Lather: "Well doesn't it grow on company time?"

"How is your new man getting on?"

"Well," said the farmer, "he broke two spade handles yesterday."

"Working so hard?"

"No, leaning on them."

—Toronto Globe.

Mrs. Cobb: "Was the grocer's boy impudent to you again when you telephoned your order this morning?"

Maid: "Yes, Mrs. Cobb, he was that; but I fixed him this time. I sez, 'Who the —— do you think you're talking to? This is Mrs. Cobb at the phone talkin'.'"

Mother: "Jimmie, come right in the house, and don't you go out any more this evening."

Jimmie: "You oughn't boss me around this way before company. Folks'll think I'm your husband."

Pa said he often wishes he had saved the newspapers of the date the following the birth of his sons, so he could give them a chance to read what a helluva commotion it did not make in the world.

A small boy, on being asked how it was that his uncle always won when he played cards but lost when he backed horses, promptly answered: "Uncle can't shuffle the horses."

"It's no wonder you're such a little sissy. Your ma and pa were married by the justice of the peace."

"From the noise I hear coming from your house," was the reply, "your ma and paw must have been married by the Secretary of War."

Father and son were out in the woods and were taking pleasure in throwing at birds, squirrels and rabbits. They came to a wasp nest, at which the boy was about to throw.

"Don't throw at them, son," said the father. "They are organized."

Once a year the newsboys of a certain district of London are taken for an outing on the Thames by a gentleman of the neighborhood, when they can bathe to their hearts content.

As one little boy was getting into the water a friend observed, "I say, Bill, aint you dirty?"

"Yes," replied Bill, "I missed the train last year."

Every man is a born collector! First, he collects beetles, toads and marbles; then girls, kisses, and fancy cravats; then dollars, troubles, and a family; then golf cups, after-dinner stories, and old pieces of string; and lastly, aches, "symptoms," and memories.

Bill Jones, a country storekeeper, went to the city to buy a stock of goods. The goods were forwarded immediately and arrived before Bill.

As his wife looked at the largest box, she gave a shriek and rushed for the hammer. A neighbor, coming to her assistance, asked what was the trouble. Pale and trembling, she pointed to the notice on the lid: "Bill Inside."

First Student: "I see you're getting better marks lately. How's that?"

Second Student: "My dad's on a trip so I do all my work myself."

HUMOR



President Wilson used to find great pleasure in relating how he once had his special car sidetracked at Hannibal, Mo., so that he might make a quiet pilgrimage to the monument erected on the bluffs to Mark Twain. Unknown to the natives, he asked one of them if he remembered Tom Sawyer.

"Never heard of him," the Missourian made answer.

"Do you recollect Huckleberry Finn?" asked the president.

"Finn? Finn?" mused the native. "There was a family of Finns down the road apiece but I don't think there was a Huckleberry among 'em."

"Do you happen to recall Puddinhead Wilson?"

"Oh, yes, sure, I voted for him twice, suh!"

They had returned from their holiday abroad and he was looking through his morning mail.

Suddenly he gave an exclamation of surprise.

"Gracious, Marie," he said to his wife, "do you remember that couple we met on the boat and took a violent fancy to? I mean the couple we invited to visit us?"

"Why, yes," she replied. "You don't mean to say—"

"Yes," he groaned, "the idiots are actually coming."

A motorist called in at a supply shop:

"I want to get something fancy and grotesque for a car mascot."

"Father!" shouted the small boy in charge, "You're wanted!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A fisherman got such a reputation for stretching the truth that he bought a pair of scales and insisted on weighing every fish he caught, in the presence of a witness.

One day a doctor borrowed the fisherman's scales to weigh a new-born baby. The baby weighed 47 pounds.

If he remembers when there was a bicycle rack in front of most every drug store, he looks younger with his hat on.

A woman had been shown over a battleship. At the end of her tour of the ship she said to a sailor who had been detailed to explain one or two things to her:

"Tips are forbidden on board this ship, are they not?"

"Yes, mum," answered the sailor, "an' so was apples in the garden of Eden."

Maid: "Please, Mrs. Whaite, will you come up to the bathroom at once? I can't make out whether Mr. Whaite is scalding to death or singing."

Full of enthusiasm, she had gone in for politics, and was out of the house most of the day. The other night she returned at 9 o'clock and sank into an armchair.

"Everything's grand," she said. "We're going to sweep the state."

Her husband looked round wearily and said: "Why not start with the dining room?"

Hubby (over the phone): "Is that you, dear? I'm afraid I won't be able to get home to dinner tonight as I am detained at the office."

Wife (in sympathetic reply): "You poor dear, I don't wonder. How you get anything done at all, with that orchestra playing in your office, is more than I can see."

"Just think, a single Mormon would have as many as ten wives."

"Lord, how many did the married ones have?"

"Lady," asked the policeman who had motioned her to stop, "how long do you expect to be out?"

"What do you mean by that question?" she demanded indignantly.

"Well," he replied sarcastically, "there are a couple of thousand other motorists who would like to use this street after you get through with it."

CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPLETS WITH CHANNEL IRON AND WOOD STRIPS

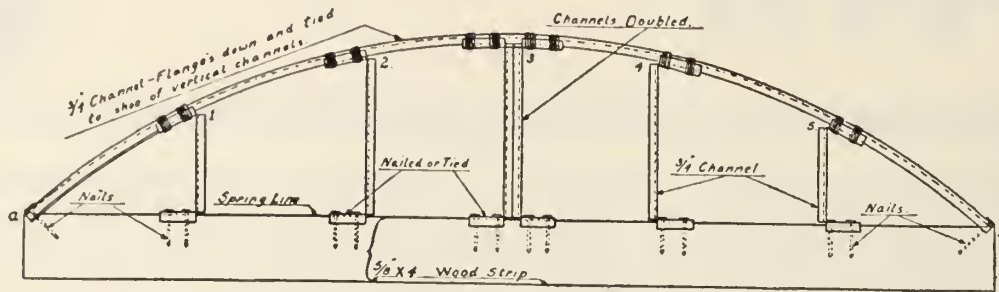


Fig. 1—Templet of wood strips and channel irons

An easy and convenient method of constructing a templet for a curve when this method is used in placing sweeps in a vaulted ceiling is shown in Fig. 1. This templet is accurately and speedily assembled.

This templet may be made for all sweeps where the span is not too great. For larger spans half of the layout in Fig. 1 may be used as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 and if desired the braces may be doubled (two channels, with flanges interlocked, as illustrated in Fig. 1 center brace) or heavier channel may be used, depending entirely on the size templet desired.

We first lay out the arc on floor as shown in Fig. 1, then cut the channel braces the proper lengths as at 1, 2, etc., with shoes on each end. Place a wood strip $\frac{5}{8}$ " x 4" (or any other size, depending on size of templet) along spring line. Tie or nail the vertical channel braces 1, 2, etc., to the horizontal wood strip as shown (if nailed, punch holes in bottom shoes of channel as shown) and tie top shoes of braces to a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ " channel iron (flanges down) bent around the arc, interlocking the shoes of vertical channel in the channel around arc.

A hole having been previously punched in each end of the arc channel as at a and b, it is nailed at these points to the wood strip as shown. The templet is now complete and is light and readily handled.

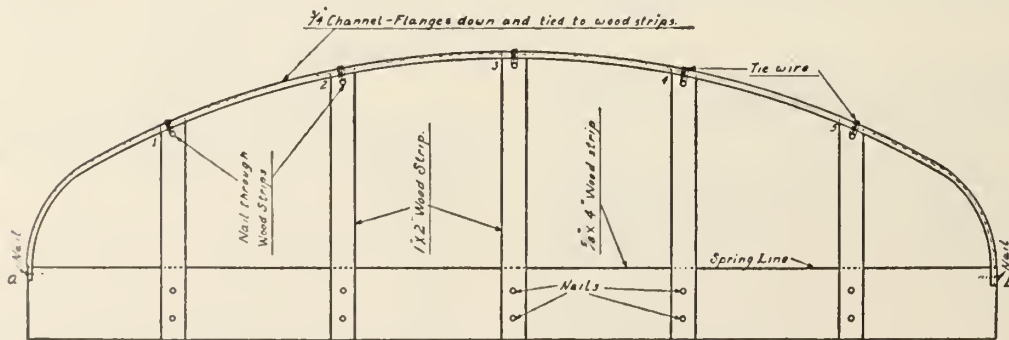


Fig. 2—Templet of wood strips and channel

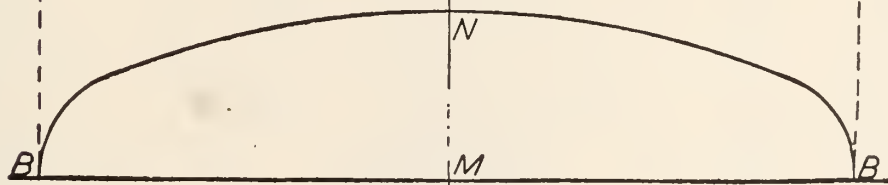
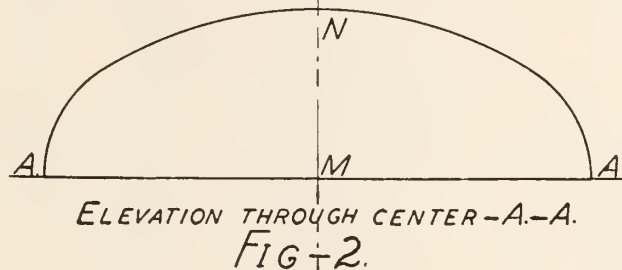
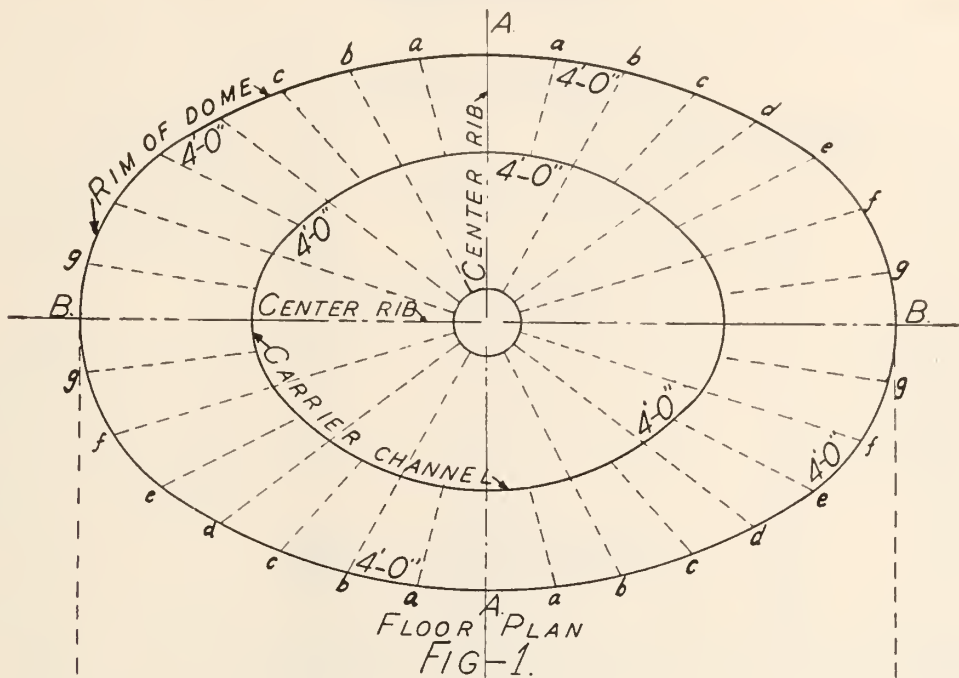


Fig. 3—Elevation Thru Center B-B

A line is run from the rim to the center under each rib and the ribs plumbed to the line so they carry on a straight line, the same as diagonal ribs do in a groin ceiling.

The most convenient furring for this kind of a ceiling is three eighth inch pencil rods, as they bend easily to the shape of the dome.

If the dome is to have an excessive amount of ornamental plastering attached to it, the furring, sweeps and hangers may be strengthened accordingly, but the principle of laying out the dome and erecting it is the same.

The quickest method of laying out the sweeps for this kind of dome is shown in Fig. 4 on Page 34. The largest sweep is first laid out and made up, then the next largest, etc., in this way using the same span and a minimum amount of space to work in.

The method of dropping hangers for this and other dome ceilings is explained in another part of book.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

SEPTEMBER RECEIPTS

Sept.	Local	Amount	Sept.	Local	Amount	Sept.	Local	Amount
4	38	Sept. report ... \$ 17.10	12	346	Mar. report ... 8.80	21	109	Sept. report ... .90
4	48	Aug. report ... 3.60	12	486	Sept. report ... 6.30	21	234	Sept. report ... 9.20
4	62	Sept. report ... 5.80	12	419	Aug. report ... 4.30	21	275	Sept. report ... 2.70
4	82	Aug. report ... 9.00	13	76	Aug. report ... 4.60	21	244	Sept. report ... 196.15
4	122	Aug. report ... .25	13	308	B. T. 100.00	24		Misc. 2.00
4	155	Aug. report ... 20.45	13	64	Sept. report ... 5.40	24	9	Sept. report ... 35.90
4	212	Aug. report ... 10.00	13	350	Aug. report ... 5.40	24	18	B. T. & reinst.; supp. 53.50
4	222	Sept. report (cr.)	13	46	On account 256.50	24	21	Sept. report ... 10.65
4	279	Aug. report ... 3.60	14	8	Aug. - Sept. re- ports 27.90	24	28	July report ... 20.25
4	281	Sept. report ... 5.40	14	27	Sept. report ... 34.10	24	49	Sept. report ... 6.50
4	353	July report ... 16.20	14	52	Aug. report ... 5.00	24	66	Sept. report ... 9.25
5	40	B. T. & reinst.. 3.00	14	328	Aug. - Sept. re- port (cr.) .. 2.70	24	83	Sept. report ... 13.50
5	140	B. T. & reinst.. 3.90	17	126	Aug. report ... 6.25	24	158	Sept. report ... 4.50
5	20	Aug. report ... 6.55	17	225	Sept. report ... 5.40	24	165	Sept. report ... 4.50
5	57	Sept. report ... 6.30	17	419	B. T., etc. 13.00	24	171	Aug. - Sept. re- ports 9.00
5	85	Aug. report ... 20.70	17	25	Aug. report ... 9.00	24	238	Sept. report ... 4.50
6	49	Aug. report ... 4.50	17	53	Sept. report ... 101.80	24	240	Sept. report ... 15.60
6	12	Aug. report ... 12.60	17	67	Aug. report ... 32.50	24	110	Holding % re- inst. 9.00
6	97	Supp.; on acct. 31.00	17	102	Aug. report ... 73.80	24	481	Sept. report ... 13.10
6	286	Aug. report ... 5.30	17	106	Sept. report ... 15.30	25	46	On account ... 58.50
6	63	Aug. report (cr.)	17	110	Sept. report ... 6.40	25	96	Sept. report ... 4.50
7	26	Sept. report ... 40.79	17	121	Sept. report ... 10.50	25	123	Sept. report (cr.)
7	4	Sept. report (cr.)	17	162	Aug. report ... 16.20	25	215	Sept. report ... 11.70
7	258	Sept. report ... 53.40	17	172	Aug. report ... 30.90	25	243	Sept. report ... 5.40
7	63	B. T. & reinst.. 12.00	17	232	Sept. report ... 13.50	25	386	Aug. report ... 23.35
7	259	Sept. report ... 3.60	17	250	Sept. report ... 13.00	26	395	Holding reinst. . 3.00
7	301	Aug. report (cr.)	17	255	Sept. report ... 2.70	26	104	Aug. report ... 21.30
7	336	Aug. - Sept. re- ports 7.20	17	278	Sept. report ... 9.55	26	224	Sept. report (cr.)
7	478	Aug. report ... 3.60	17	311	Aug. report ... 3.10	26	319	Aug. report ... 6.30
7	26	Supp. 1.60	17	75	Aug. report ... 23.90	26	346	Apr. report ... 11.15
10	43	Sept. report ... 10.30	18	1	Sept. report ... 16.50	26	388	Aug. - Sept. re- ports 3.60
10	45	Aug. report ... 8.10	18	14	B. T. & reinst.. 3.70	26	483	Aug. - Sept. re- ports (cr.) .. 32.10
10	73	Sept. report ... 90.00	18	79	Aug. report ... 5.55	26	54	Aug. report ... 4.50
10	84	Aug. report ... 4.50	18	81	Sept. report ... 9.00	26	55	Sept. report ... 4.50
10	103	Sept. report ... 8.10	18	87	Sept. report ... 9.10	26	72	Sept. report ... 135.10
10	125	Aug. report ... 5.40	18	88	B. T. 37.00	27	9	Sept. tax (add'l.) 3.00
10	144	Aug. report ... 17.90	18	254	Sept. report (cr.)	27	24	B. T. 1.00
10	166	Aug. Sept. re- ports 62.25	18	345	Aug. report ... 17.10	27	53	Premium on bonds 23.50
10	185	Aug. Sept. re- ports 19.80	18	359	Aug. report ... 8.60	27	63	Overpayment .. 4.00
10	326	July - Aug. re- ports 7.30	18	429	Sept. report ... 15.30	27	401	Sept. report ... 9.90
10	332	Aug. report ... 5.40	18	485	Sept. report (cr.)	28	208	Aug. report ... 5.40
10	413	Sept. report ... 8.85	19		Ill. State Council —premium on bond 4.25	28	212	Sept. report ... 9.90
11	18	Sept. report ... 21.60			—b. t. % Dad Corbett, 1963. 17.10	28	260	Aug. report ... 26.30

SEPTEMBER DISBURSEMENTS

August		August	
7	Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp.\$	8/31—9/28	2.10
7	The Distillata Co., water service and Sept. installment on cooler	28	Office salaries
	5.15	28	The National Advertising Co., mailing Sept. journal
7	Western Union Telegraph Co., Aug. messages		55.46
11	Wm. J. Murphy, organizer.....	28	Funeral benefit, Local 33, Wm. D. Bage, 20853
14	Riehl Printing Co., local and office supp.; September journal		100.00
	714.50	28	Wm. J. McSorley, General President.....
14	George T. Moore, delegate to Bldg. Trades Dept. and A. F. of L. conventions.....		1,050.00
	300.00	28	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer....
14	Chas. J. Case, delegate to Bldg. Trades Dept. and A. F. of L. conventions.....		500.00
	300.00	28	Central United National Bank, service charge and Fed. tax
21	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. calls		8.26
	13.02	28	Postage
28	The Independent Towel Supply Co., service		35.00
		Total disbursements	
		\$3,741.62	

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, August 31, 1934.....	\$80,079.55
September receipts	4,121.69
	\$84,201.24
September disbursements	3,741.62
Cash on hand, September 30, 1934.....	\$80,459.62

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

155	Charles William Kasten, Jr. 36266	142	Samuel Francis Maillet 36268	258	John Kristel 36272
301	Millard Tope 36267	142	Emillian Arsenault 36269	359	Robert James Sankey 36273
		142	Thomas Doucet 36270	240	Joseph Cosey 36274
		258	Chris Schak 36271		

REINSTATEMENTS

359	R. E. Barber 12035	173	J. Merendino 29213 (May)	308	V. Prestigiacomo 31373 (July)
359	S. F. Dunning 21393	258	A. A. Wattam 34510	308	M. Scimone 26302 (Apr.)
359	J. E. Turbitt 31889	258	E. A. Thurston 24156	308	H. T. Kingston 22935 (July)
40	H. A. East 33608	100	J. J. Gineo 27169	14	R. R. Wright 30154
32	D. S. Finley 29068	100	F. D. Carozza 27462	62	J. C. Putfark 35607
20	E. Faucon 31233	100	L. Iozzo 24850	36	D. T. Hill 27536
43	W. E. Muir 28615	435	J. Little 33222	78	F. J. Bamback 29425
63	C. J. Page 27818	225	F. Johnson 9801	111	G. A. Buergin 7823
63	R. F. Gleason 28358	1	H. H. Tingley 26879	301	F. A. Ludlow 8396
26	G. E. West 13362	308	C. Prestigioma 8207	24	L. P. Hartsell 19726
258	W. F. Mullen 17875	308	M. J. Daly 18268	42	F. W. Lorenz 17658
301	R. F. Mullineaux 15424	308	J. J. Perkins, Jr. 14383	28	C. G. Watson 26672
244	Max Bass 19599	308	C. Bila 35256	238	J. D. Thiehoff 35635 (Aug.)
244	C. F. Randolph 6720	308	J. Barone 35624	481	W. L. Gilles 19603
244	A. Levin 13705	308	A. L. Barone 34540	240	F. Matthews 26928
142	L. Gurliaccio 26208 (Aug.)	308	J. H. Kingston 12148 (June)	42	L. G. Cottrell 18431
142	H. F. Eldridge 24874 (Aug.)	308	G. Leone 8286 (July)	72	W. Sloan 25820
142	E. L. Fitts 26205 (Aug.)	308	A. Pizzuto 8263 (July)	104	W. J. Turner 34872
142	E. Leaver 27528 (Aug.)	308	A. Manganaro 8210 (July)	346	W. R. Damon 32937
142	J. J. Leaver 31115 (Aug.)	308	R. V. Milone 25325 (July)	74	G. J. Sonnefeldt 24886
				74	B. A. Parks 9684

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

33	G. W. Beatty 21836 (July)	53	G. P. McDonough, Jr. 25173 (Aug.)	81	D. C. Osborn 30282
143	C. Kusant 20095 (Aug.)	81	F. T. Sperow 17630	81	J. Guthrie 21293
53	J. A. Hayes 12748 (Aug.)	81	H. D. Anderson 27029	109	E. Truax 13638
53	F. A. Lauderback 12391 (Aug.)	81	H. W. Burns 2106	72	P. H. Davis 19971

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

143	E. A. Murphy 7688 (Aug.)	162	T. Agar 24686 (Ren. Aug.)	244	J. Derin 18999 (Aug.)
102	P. S. Albanese 28670 (Ren. May)	96	C. R. Lord 13148	74	G. A. Schultz 31467 (Ren. July)
102	B. Emory 24230 (Ren. June)	54	H. E. Rose 22843 (July)	74	A. L. Bouton 16104 (Ren. Aug.)
102	O. J. Theiss 34200 (Ren. July)	9	R. I. Mulloy 31087 (Ren.)	74	E. Relinski 24928
102	A. Vella 18232 (Ren. Aug.)	244	H. Kusnetz 28093 (Ren. Aug.)	74	L. Relinski 33010
102	G. E. Davis 29786 (Ren. June)	244	J. Macarrone 32161 (Ren. Aug.)		

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

144 L. R. Patnude 16111
244 M. Voitowich 13777 (Aug.)

308 V. Rizzo 29210
246 A. Bergeron 10719

246 M. J. Bergeron 35519

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED

S B. O. Bright 4464

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE DEPOSITED

14 D. C. Kirchner 31153

APPRENTICES INDENTURED

67 Alex Platt, age 19

73 Wilbert Holtsclaw, age 19

74 Herman John Frey, age 19

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

9 F. S. Oswald 29569, \$100.00
53 W. Hughes 25959, \$100.00

74 V. V. Byczek 4016, \$100.00
74 L. P. Farrell 10864, \$100.00
21 W. N. Johnston 36231, \$25.00

21 W. V. Schonewetter 31249,
\$25.00

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

21 W. V. Schonewetter 31249

21 W. N. Johnston 36231

TRANFERS

From	To
5 W. Miller 8423	110
9 H. Jeffries 9711	386
9 C. A. Scott 33984	75
11 P. E. Benson 13358	486
11 G. A. Brower 17521	486
11 W. C. Cherry, Jr. 34709	63
11 R. P. Norton 25974	486
14 E. Perkins 31155	32
14 F. Reese 20979	32
20 L. Rodier 17359	110
21 E. L. Bright 15936	27
21 O. V. Cusey 19520	27
21 W. L. Jones 32950	27
25 B. M. Damron 30006	386
27 F. Ahearn 31841	73
27 F. C. Arthur 4936	21
27 E. L. Bright 15936	21
27 O. V. Cusey 19520	21
28 C. Gotshall 33492	395
31 S. Dubuc 13178	25
32 H. Carey 31152	14
32 W. Miller 23970	14
42 N. H. Hale 8471	279
42 E. O. McIntier 19986	88
45 A. Nicholson 15167	486
45 C. E. Shreves 9214	486
46 W. Hill 28732	72
46 G. Kruger 6191	166
46 A. Tall 15065	102
52 J. U. English 5699	14
53 C. Connor 19113	108
65 C. F. Gray 31691	268
65 T. W. Healy 19263	268
65 T. Humphrey 34064	88
65 H. Schumacher 1881	88
65 F. Soncini 24045	88
68 C. H. Ball 22341	258
68 E. Barth 22720	258
68 R. Bickard 32032	49
68 B. E. Boyles 15102	258

From	To
68 E. L. Githens 23875	258
68 V. C. Inskip 25827	258
68 W. Malone 34825	49
68 A. Matthews 23137	258
68 J. E. Ready 19083	49
71 C. E. Shreves 9214	45
72 A. G. Walls 770	79
76 G. C. Kemery 13308	28
78 P. Brandt 15781	79
78 M. Furness 8980	166
78 W. Nagle 18507	72
78 A. Robichaud 29267	72
88 F. Soncini 2985	268
99 H. Parlee 17774	79
123 J. J. McCabe 26209	72
136 D. R. Eckard 36187	8
136 R. E. Mullen 14897	8
136 H. W. Schmidt 28924	113
144 W. G. Bauman 27815	88
144 J. Pelat 16843	88
144 W. Young 4145	88
155 A. J. LaPlant 18204	104
166 H. Barber 28593	359
166 J. Hall 32981	32
166 R. Hall 30731	32
166 W. Miller 23970	14
166 W. Pfeiffer 24188	32
166 G. Swift 30055	386
172 A. J. Garrett 25162	140
190 C. Farnsworth 8731	258
190 W. M. Frank 20012	258
190 F. C. Hickock 29533	12
190 S. E. Larson 30208	258
190 L. P. White 34895	12
212 R. E. Smith 2282	258
222 W. T. Anderson 22969	74
234 S. E. Coleman 25973	486
234 H. B. Dalton 20131	486
234 F. M. Lee 36211	255
234 J. D. Miller 36220	486

From	To
240 I. F. Hoffer 13322	486
240 H. F. Kauertz 18795	486
240 J. Knight 36218	486
240 J. H. Nix 25976	486
246 P. Doppler 35214	72
258 C. V. Carlsten 10758	483
258 B. J. Dalman 31903	483
258 W. M. Frank 20012	190
258 L. M. Hayne 17139	483
258 R. Hayne 20735	483
258 H. Johnston 18842	190
258 R. E. Smith 2282	212
258 F. Stirzl 7981	483
262 L. K. Mallow 30169	7
268 F. E. Hoffer 34412	88
268 F. Soncini 2985	88
292 H. W. Williams 25862	63
301 Geo. W. Scoregga 8615	435
305 J. Kerwin 9432	258
311 T. M. Jones 29767	224
311 R. A. Sealey 29048	140
340 D. L. Evans 20926	63
340 J. E. Ferguson 21917	63
340 J. P. Hoglund 18072	74
340 J. W. McDowell 21489	63
386 B. M. Damron 30006	311
392 A. J. Brehm 3307	32
392 J. Cusatis 29997	346
392 A. P. Graber 31242	32
392 H. Karius 24814	4
392 G. J. Seitz 34785	32
392 J. Tranguch 36171	346
392 M. Tranguch 29993	346
419 F. C. Meehan 36224	486
419 E. Miller 36225	486
419 C. L. Mullins 36226	486
419 H. T. Perkins 30413	486
419 A. G. Stoner 6815	63
435 G. W. Scoregga 8615	224
483 E. Boyle 21938	481

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
486	3.00	419	E. Miller 36225	486	3.00	419	C. L. Mullins 36226
63	\$.50	62	A. G. Stoner 6815	486	1.50	240	H. F. Kauertz 18795
63	1.50	419	A. G. Stoner 6815	486	3.00	240	J. Knight 36218
46	3.00	386	L. M. Berry 18425	74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
46	3.00	386	D. J. Connolly 22536	419	3.00	63	C. Davis 202
228	1.50	26	P. H. Bynum 33798	419	4.00	9	G. C. Kilpatrick 31655
55	2.00	27	E. L. Bright 15936	419	22.00	9	H. H. Mateer 23849
435	5.00	65	J. Little 33222	250	4.00	102	H. Craemer 33641
359	1.50	139	R. E. Barber 12035	250	4.00	102	W. T. Hutton 18960
359	3.00	296	L. P. Lafond 29181	311	3.50	301	M. E. Robin 35097
359	2.25	31	L. P. Lafond 29181	311	2.00	140	M. E. Robin 35097
63	8.00	340	D. L. Evans 20926	88	3.00	144	Wm. Young 4145
26	5.00	311	G. E. West 13362	63	2.00	11	W. C. Cherry Jr. 347
26	9.50	14	H. C. Little 32118	113	9.35	136	H. W. Schmidt 28924
26	6.00	224	W. M. Little 22878	435	9.00	9	C. H. Nic Kim 17508
258	7.50	54	W. F. Mullen 17875	234	20.00	9	A. T. Persons 25972
258	2.50	483	L. Hayne 17139	301	7.00	435	F. A. Ludlow 8396
258	17.00	190	J. G. Conners 34149	301	1.75	224	G. W. Scoregga 8615
45	1.25	71	C. E. Shreves 9214	49	1.00	68	W. Malone 34825
144	7.00	88	W. H. G. Bauman 27815	481	9.00	190	J. L. Schlenker 29025
32	8.00	9	D. S. Finley 29068	481	8.00	9	E. T. Popple 20175
14	4.50	166	W. E. Miller 23970	481	4.00	258	E. T. Popple 20175
65	3.00	144	J. Emerick 24224	240	10.00	7	F. Matthews 26928
65	3.00	144	W. G. Martin 15129	395	10.00	33	M. A. Ference 30322
65	3.00	144	P. E. Simmons 25078	54	6.00	104	F. L. Gorman 31273
258	9.00	54	E. Hiebert 30115	54	4.00	104	F. L. Gorman 31273
258	26.25	74	E. A. Thurston 24156	63	2.00	340	J. E. Ferguson 21917

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agent
5 Detroit, Mich.	P. Satterlee	E. R. Miottel	F. Teskey	M. Nealon
72 Boston, Mass.	J. O'Brien	J. Carrigan	J. Twohig	F. Conway
104 Seattle, Wash.	E. Morrow	E. F. McLaughlin	S. A. Smith	
113 Sioux City, Ia.	F. L. Bennett	W. C. Kearns	W. C. Kearns	W. C. Kearns
126 Canton, Ohio	J. H. West	H. W. Little	D. C. Kampfer	
234 Atlanta, Ga.	W. Davis	J. A. Hill	J. Bailey	E. Anthony
246 Lowell, Mass.	J. Thomas	C. L. Chase		G. F. Chase
328 Cheyenne, Wyo.	A. A. Scott	A. B. Darling		
483 St. Paul, Minn.	F. Stirzl	L. Pepper	B. Dalman	L. Pepper
485 Jackson, Miss.	J. Campbell	A. A. Banks		S. Peyton

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434, 442 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 5th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Boro, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.....	\$.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00
Apprentice Indentures .....	.50	Labels, per 50.....	.35
Arrearage Notices .....	.50	Lapel Button .....	.50
Charter	2.00	Letter Heads, Official.....	.70
Charter and Outfit.....	15.00	Manual .....	.50
Constitution .....	.15	Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Contractor Certificates .....	.50	Membership Book, Small.....	1.00
Dating Stamp .....	.50	Reports, Long Form, per doz.....	.40
Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15	Reports, Short Form, per doz.....	.60
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal	4.50
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.....	.25	Secretary Order Book.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages.....	3.75	Secretary Receipt Book .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75	Solicitor Certificates .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75	Stamp Pad .....	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50	Statements of Indebtedness.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50	Transfers .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25	Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00	Triplicate Receipts .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00	Withdrawal Cards .....	.60
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00	Working Permits .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50		

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio, Phone, Potomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Penn. Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R. Miottel, 2622 McDougall.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. G. Gilbert, 106 Mamie Ave., Pratt City, Ala.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Rm. 308, Mather Bldg., G St. bet. 9th and 10th St., N. W. Exec. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Lincoln 2028.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 W. Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 125B.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 604 Chili Ave. Tel., Genesee 5172-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2009 Cass St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. Thos. Frongie, 320 Woodrow Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., Hall 228, 127 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Dr.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 83 Penrose St., Phone, 6-8497.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 426½ N. W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. H. W. Andrews, mail address, So. W. 30th St. and Agnew; residence, 2416 So. W. Binkley. Phone 2-8090.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. W. J. Boland, Craig Beach Village, Diamond, O.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3rd St.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs. Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., 513 Lincoln Ave. Geo. C. Gaylord, R. 2, Box 59, W. Nebraska. Tel. County 22R1.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 5128 E. North St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 1307 Vine St. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percaciantie, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel., 6-3159-J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

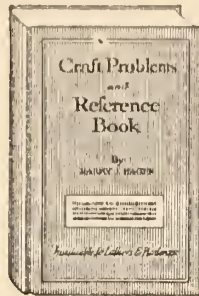
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway. R. R. 1, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun. 3 p. m. at home of H. M. Babbitt, R. D. No. 6, Didery Rd., Penington, Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1031 17th St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 50 Linden Pk. St., Roxbury, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 261 Adams St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon. 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 186 Dana Ave.—P. W. Curley, 186 Dana Ave.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Labor Temple, 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. M. H. Matthiesen, Sec. and B. A., 1621 7th Ave. Phone, Glencourt 6947.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Jack O'Keefe, 904 E. Broad Ave., Glenwood 3894-W.
- 96 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Blk., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 611 Gladstone Ave.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 22 Butman St., Beverly, Mass. Phone 1140-M.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Labor Temple, Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri. 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. E. F. McLaughlin, 3942 Bozeman.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., No. Plainfield, N. J. Phone 1899M.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 E. Croswell St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 618 Smith St.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, Watsonville. C. H. Cody, Gen. Del.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 86 Main St., Room 28. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 1:00 p. m. R. D. 7 Schneider Rd., No. Canton, Ohio. H. W. Little, R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 3532 No. 27th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 48 Barclay St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. C. O. Goff, B. A., 2522 Exline St. Phone 41113. F. E. Bundy, 1420 N. Beckley St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 8 p. m. Hibernian Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A., 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. T. W. Mercer, 571 Langside St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012 1/2 So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash. Phone, Puyallup 3336.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 506 1/2 Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. J. A. Milzarek, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 121 So. Hawk St. A. Clothier, B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone 9-1325.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. J. T. Brennan, 25 So. Magnolia Ave. Tel. 675-495.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301. Ford, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 179 Ogden, Utah.—H. L. Gaut, Sec., 3241 Grant Ave.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m. C. R. Wellborn, 1316 No. Lorraine.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., 1510 11th Ave. No. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315 1/2 Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. C. J. George, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 89.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Payton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor and Trades Council Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 E. Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 E. Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116 1/2 W. Gold Ave. Fred DuBois, Act. Sec., 209 W. Atlantic Ave.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. John O. Hague, B. A. and Corr. Sec., 1510 So. Holt St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 255 Knoxville, Tenn.—Meets 2d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 311 Moreland St. T. C. Baker, Sec. P. T., R. F. D. 6.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Waiters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, Box 12 Broadwater Ave.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets Mon., 7:30, Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 415 B St. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 4. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone 2473-J.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, Sec., 35 Powell Place.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Chas. Kerwin, B. A., 2023 So. 13th St.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 4, Box 180.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Exec. Bd. meets Sat. 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem., L. Cottell, 120 Howard St.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. 1st Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 414 Taylor St.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique. Frank J. Horan, 3698 Jeanne Mance St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 102 Exchange St., Hot Springs, Ark. E. W. Bryden, Route 5, Box 442.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St. Albert Webster, 122 H St., Belmar, N. J.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 2823½ Main St., Ocean Park, Calif. M. E. Harding, 934 Sixth St.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d, 4th Fri., Bricklayers' Hall, 17th and Jefferson. R. W. Routt, R. 1, Box 1154. Residence, 3644 N. 18th St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. B. A. Barrenger, Sec., 886a Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, pro tem., 123 No. Maple Ave.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone Dial 2—5852.
- 395 Warren, Ohio—W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Bowling, Act. Sec., 515 Eva St.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall. Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 1850 North St.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 117 N. Cleveland St.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 1019 W. Broadway.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Pfeffer, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Cor. Parish and Amite Sts. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 486 Columbus, Ga.—Meets every Fri., Central Labor Hall, 1313½ First Ave. H. B. Dalton, Box 191, Ft. Benning Rd.

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A Reference Book No Wood or Metal Lather Should Be Without

HYPOCRISY AND DELUSION

There is something inherently heartless and cruel in the action of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in attempting to lull the country into a false understanding of its unemployment emergency. Of all organizations that should be interested in getting people back to work, and restoring the buying power of the country to its brimming level, the Chamber is one of the foremost. To depreciate the volume of unemployment, and to charge that it is grossly exaggerated, and thus reduce the momentum of the movement that is being carried on through NRA to "put people back to work," is not merely an intimation that industry in this country is not doing its full share—it is a selfish stab at the very heart of the recovery movement. It is an invitation to industry to cease to give aid to the march of recovery.

The Chamber's president, Henry I. Harriman, has been credited with the original "sale" of the idea of "industrial self-government" in lieu of the Sherman anti-trust act to this Administration. If industrial self-government has not been set up along lines of removing the Sherman act from the statute books, and turning industry loose to indulge in whatever monopolistic and consumer-exploiting practices it could devise, it is still no reason why the Chamber should turn in its tracks and undertake to scuttle the

recovery movement—built around the idea of industrial self-government.

Statistics of every other agency, whether government or private, indicate that the volume of actual unemployment is far greater than the estimate of 7,300,000 made by the Chamber. Some estimates, from just as reputable and responsible sources, are as high as 14,000,000. For the Chamber to set up a figure so small at the approach of what promises to be another serious winter, without furnishing concrete proof of its integrity, smacks of the rankest hypocrisy and a deliberate attempt to delude the people of the nation. The ostrich does not escape the storm by hiding its head in the sand.

—o—

RUSSIAN GRAFTERS GET DEATH

The nervousness exhibited by many, particularly the "easy money" boys of the land, for fear that Mr. Roosevelt intends to establish the Russian system of government for the one that has meant so much to them possibly has its explanation in a recent dispatch from Moscow, which goes on to relate how death or prison sentences were the fate of a gang of 12 grafters who attempted a "get-rich-quick" scheme at the expense of credulous soviet peasants. This outfit told peasants the government would not collect a meat tax provided they paid a fee to the "collectors."

Talks to Trade Unionists on Health Topics

2. Dieting for Underweight:

Underweight is dangerous before age 35. Moderate underweight after 35 is not necessarily unhealthy. When coupled with frequent colds and a general condition of under-nourishment, underweight is unfavorable at any age.

Underweights should build themselves up with starchy foods and sugars such as cereals, bread, potatoes, milk, cream, eggs, butter, green vegetables and fruit. They should slow up, exercise less and learn to relax. They should rest during the day; ride more, walk less and sleep more. Hurried eating amidst stress and strain at mealtime should be avoided. A pleasant atmosphere and a congenial frame of mind will help increase the enjoyment and benefit derived from the meals.

Underweights should be carefully and periodically examined for lung trouble. A well nourished body is one of the best protections against tuberculosis. Any sudden or continued loss of weight merits prompt investigation by a doctor.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company provides a policy form to fit every purse and purpose for Juveniles and Adults. Experienced life insurance agents will recognize the many opportunities for the sale of our attractive insurance contracts. We also welcome applications from persons interested in entering the life insurance field.

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The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA



"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXV

NOVEMBER, 1934

No. 3

Steelcrete

Figures Don't Lie!

BLOCK PARTITIONS

BAR-Z-PARTITIONS

MASON LABOR 22%

PLASTER LABOR 28%

50%

of Cost Price

LATHER LABOR 17%

PLASTER LABOR 39%

56%

of Cost Price

*Note Lather for patching and
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*Note 1st More field labor
2nd A Better Partition
3rd It can be done at
the same Price*

THE DIFFERENCE IS

**More work for the
plasterer and the lather**

THE CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES

**WHEELING
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Pay Your Dues Promptly

Protect Your Standing in the Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Entered as second-class matter at the Cleveland, Ohio, Postoffice.

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917.
authorized September 6, 1921."

VOL. XXXV

NOVEMBER, 1934

No. 3

Traducers of Jobless Are Just "Pain in the Neck" to Hopkins

"CARPING CRITICS" who "cry over their cock-tails" that Uncle Sam is pampering the jobless and treating them too well are a "pain in the neck" to Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator.

The dynamic chieftain of FERA literally "hit the ceiling" when his attention was called to a report by the Washington Taxpayers' Protective Association that 10 per cent of the needy getting assistance in the nation's capital own automobiles.

The association stationed its agents at the Federal Surplus Food Corporation's distributing station and counted cars that drove up and published a broadside attacking the relief administration. It insisted that any person owning a car was not entitled to help.

"People on relief are too important to be treated that way," Hopkins declared at his press conference.

"My experience is that those who are constantly finding fault are generally in comfortable circumstances. They go off in their air-conditioned yachts 'to get away from it all' and come back only long enough to complain about what is being done to ameliorate conditions for which they are largely responsible.

"My grievance is that the smug, self-satisfied critics find the needy a fruitful topic of conversation around dinner tables and cocktail parties. Nothing is said about the frightful sufferings, the misery and humiliation of those who are compelled to seek assistance. All we hear is that they are being treated too generously. It makes me sick."

Hopkins defended the right of even a jobless worker to own an automobile. He sharply rapped relief officials who compel applicants for help to turn in their license plates.

"There are situations when men should be per-

mitted and even encouraged to keep their cars," Hopkins said. "Take the carpenters for illustration. They have to seek work where it is to be found. They run out into the country or travel long distances in the city to pick up a stray job. That's the way they earn their living. The worst possible thing would be to take their cars from them, making it impossible for them to seek employment and increasing the difficulty of rehabilitating them when this terrible depression is ended.

"The agents of the so-called taxpayers' organizations which counted cars at relief headquarters don't know whether those who came in cars owned them. I am convinced that if each case were studied on its merits it would be learned that there is no warrant for this shameless report."

Hopkins conceded that there are on relief rolls persons whose names should not be there and should be kicked off as rapidly as they are detected.

"Anybody with money in bank who applies for and gets relief should go to jail," Hopkins asserted. "It is an outrage to take relief when you don't need it."

Checks made by the FERA, Hopkins continued, disclosed that the chiselers did not average more than 5 or 10 per cent.

"But," he admonished newspaper men, "when you report this fact, be sure to report that we have also learned that 40 per cent of those getting relief are not getting nearly enough, and that a large number of persons in dire need are getting nothing.

"For every person who is chiseling against relief there are dozens of persons who are getting inadequate assistance."

THE BUILDING TRADES MECHANIC

IN the last five years, during this period of economic depression, there is no industry that suffered more than that of the men of the Building Trades. At the same time we believe that we can say, without serious contradiction, there is no other industry has done more for its members than the Building Trades Unions, both International and Local, out of their meager surplus and their meager earnings. And, strange to say, notwithstanding the great sacrifices and suffering endured by the men of the Building Trades Unions, and the splendid patience put forth in the face of stupendous adversity, as well as their fine patriotism displayed at all times in clinging to their constructive principles, which is the great factor in preserving our social institutions, we find on every hand, even from those that should know better, very little appreciation for these great attributes of such staunch characteristics. In fact people that should know better instead of appreciating what these sound trade unions have done, and are doing, these reactionaries have been adding insult to injury in advocating at every opportunity they have, to spread broadcast that the wage of the building trades mechanic was too high, and that they were standing in the way of recovery in the building industry. This unfair and cowardly statement was in direct contravention to not only the policies promulgated by our political administration, but by all fair-minded and constructive opinion of those that are sound thinkers and who are recognized as authorities.

Did it ever dawn on these reactionaries and superficial thinking people that a mechanic in the building industry, and in all other skilled industries, must spend the best part of their young lives, at a very meager stipend, to learn their trade as an apprentice, and fit themselves in their particular art and genius to serve not only themselves and their families, when they secure one, but to give the proper service to society that it may be properly protected and live in comfort and the conveniences that are necessary to enjoy a happy life in their particular homesteads, and in all the great structures that are erected to commerce, to industry, to business, to religion and to education, as well as the other great ramifications to which the skill and genius of the mechanic must be applied for our enduring civilization?

Do these untutored people ever stop to realize that

the Building Trades mechanic especially, even in normal times, is not half recompensed for the application of his great art and genius, that he has through great sacrifice equipped himself to serve society, because of the fact that the Building Trades mechanic requests no remuneration, nor receives none, except for the actual hours that he works? He has several holidays throughout the year which he keeps because of patriotic and other good reasons, but unlike those in other lines of human endeavor never receives any remuneration, nor does he ask any for such holidays.

Then again another large item is the uncertainty of work and the time lost through the weather and other various reasons, for which he never received, nor asks, any remuneration. Even in the most prosperous times in the building industry in figuring up the amount of money he receives within the year he secures very little more than the common laborer.

Then there is another most important matter that the Building Trades mechanic must contend with, and that is a continuous fluctuation in the wage scale and other working conditions, which he must be ever on the alert to protect. There is no other line of human endeavor in the whole category of industries wherein there is a larger, or more numerous fluctuation of wages than there is in the building industry. The brazen effrontery of the silly-minded, who are ever and anon condemning the Building Trades mechanic for his aggressiveness in trying to maintain proper remuneration for his skill and genius, would have a different opinion if they were in the Building Trades mechanic's place, and knew of the trials and tribulations that he is beset with from the first day he starts to learn his trade until he becomes a proficient mechanic, and all the years thereafter until he "lays down the shovel and the hoe" when he is not able to make a living, and which comes much earlier in his trade than we might say in any other line of industry.

During the present economic catastrophe we have been passing through, the Building Trades mechanic was compelled to suffer a loss of an average of 40 per cent in his wage, and at the same time he has not been able to secure work at his particular calling for nearly five years, and what little work he did have would not supply him with funds enough to pay a week's board, and this has been figured by many trades in the building line from a scientific study of the unemployment situation in the Building Industry.—Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

Decisions of the General President

Sec. 109—All decisions of the General President must be published in the following issue of The Lather, together with a short, concise synopsis of the case. All decisions of the Executive Council must be published in the following issue of The Lather, showing how each member of the Council has voted.

Raymond Schonewetter, 35376, vs.

Local Union No. 21

Brother Schonewetter appealed to the General President against the action of Local Union No. 21 in depriving him of his foremanship privileges, fining him the sum of \$100.00 and suspending him from the local union on the following charges: violating Sections 67 and 127 L. I. U. constitution and Section 14, Article II of the local union's by-laws. The General President after carefully considering all of the evidence submitted in this case, found the appellant not guilty of the charges, and he therefore ordered the brother reinstated and the fine remitted. He also found that the brother had the right to act as foreman for the firm in question,

having acted as such previously on other jobs.

Stanislas Dubuc, 13178, and Roger Smart, 34238, vs.

Local Union No. 31

Brothers Dubuc and Smart appealed against the action of Local Union No. 31 in placing a fine of \$100.00 against each of them on the charge of violating Sections 15, 36 and 37 of the local union's by-laws. The General President after a careful investigation of all of the charges and of the evidence presented by both sides, found these brothers not guilty of violating Sections 15 and 36 of the local union's by-laws; he did, however, find them guilty of violating Section 37, by refusing to quit work on the job at the call of the local Building Trades Council business agent, so the General President sustained the action of the local union in reference to this violation. On these findings in the case, the General President ordered the \$100.00 fine imposed, reduced to the sum of \$50.00 in each case.

New Deal Gives Labor Rights Long Withheld

DR. WILLIAM LEISERSON, chairman of the National Mediation Board, told a business conference recently held at Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts that the only liberty the Roosevelt Administration means to take away is "the liberty which some people have enjoyed to oppress other people."

As an example of "enlarged liberty," Dr. Leiserson cited the workers' position under the recovery act.

"They are enjoying rights now," he said, "or are coming to enjoy rights which other American citizens have long enjoyed, but which were denied to them by reason of their position as wage-earners and salaried people."

Capital, he said, long enjoyed the right to organize into corporations, while a similar right of combination by labor was made ineffective by means of "spies, threats and discharge and other coercive measures."

The recovery act, he added, stopped that.

As an example of the "exceptional few" who were put under a measure of restraint, Dr. Leiserson cited "an attorney for a great steel corporation who is one of the prominent founders of the American Liberty League."

That attorney, he said, "told one of the boards

whose duty is to enforce Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act that the corporation would never deal with or make an agreement with an organized labor union as such."

"Remember that the corporation is a great union of capital. It is the creature of the Government, which incorporated it and gave it the privilege and standing of a legal person.

"It expects the Government to protect its thousands of stockholders in their right to act as a unit through the corporation, and it expects laborers, as well as the public generally, to recognize and deal with the corporation as such, and not with the individual stockholders.

"And yet when its employees want to organize a labor union and bargain as a unit, as they have a right to do under the law, the corporation says 'no.' "

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It is reported that out of every 100 buildings struck by lightning only two are protected by lightning rods.

—O—

A single lightning flash during an electrical storm may release as many as 1,000,000 kilowatts of electrical power.

Communist Head of Anti-Communist Body Jailed in New Orleans

THE practice of paid organizers of the communist left wing starting "anti-communist" organizations in many states, Minnesota among them, came to a sudden halt in New Orleans with the arrest of Jason Atterbury. He was organizing the Defenders of Home and Flag, a society to fight the spread of communism. Among his effects was found a membership card in the Communist party and correspondence showing that he had been sent here to start the work.

When arrested, Atterbury denied any wrong-doing and protested to authorities that he was merely furthering "patriotic" work spreading throughout the state of Minnesota. He gave police names of similar groups active in the northern state.

The game is to paint dark pictures of communistic chaos, and gather men, women and money into a group to fight red propaganda. Under skillful management of the paid organizer one or more well-known citizens are drawn into the organization as officers. Interviews with them are published in newspapers, and others flock to the group.

At the suggestion of the organizer the society then

authorizes him to launch attacks against the "red terror." He is given authority to speak for the membership. His tirades purposely include a number of substantial citizens who, despite their otherwise unchallenged Americanism, are violently denounced as communists.

The attacks divert attention from real communists who proceed with their work unmolested. In time the absurdity of the "communist" charges become so apparent that the organizer folds up and leaves for other territory. But thereafter responsible citizens are slow to believe whatever they read against communism and they discount the charge of red activity made against any one. As a means of spreading and aiding real communist propaganda the "anti" method seems to have no equal.

A peculiar feature of the organizers' work is that so far none of them has absconded with funds belonging to their groups. Treasuries have been left intact with all funds accounted for. Whether this means that they fear the law or are plentifully supplied with money from an unknown source is being investigated.

PROFESSIONAL DEFENDERS

Some lower courts have decided the National Industrial Recovery Act is unconstitutional, and it will be an undetermined matter until a decision by the United States Supreme Court shall say whether the codes and their provisions are constitutional.

There is no doubt, of course, that plenty of "chiseling" has been going on in various industries, especially where the workers are unorganized. This difficulty would be largely obviated if all the workers were organized into trade unions and thus prevent infringements of the NRA codes and the "chiseling" which has run rampant.

Down in Kentucky the court held in the case of the Hart Coal Corporation and others against a group of mine workers that the National Recovery Act and the orders of the administrator issued under the coal code in respect to fixing maximum hours and minimum wages were unconstitutional because the "emergency does not justify the act and orders."

Some blind defenders of the Constitution take the position that workers asking for decent wages and living conditions are enemies of society. They are benignly conscious of the fact that American work-

ers can be allowed to starve without any interruption as long as everything is "constitutional."

Of course the American worker, who is the average citizen of almost any community, knows the fallacy of such argument and that the Constitution was not formed for a ruling minority, but for all the people.

President Roosevelt, in a recent radio address, quoted from Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court as follows:

"There is great danger, it seems to me, to arise from the constant habit which prevails where anything is opposed or objected to, of referring without rhyme or reason to the Constitution as a means of preventing its accomplishment, thus creating the general impression that the Constitution is but a barrier to progress instead of being the broad highway through which alone true progress may be enjoyed."

The people of this country are, as a rule, law-abiding, conscientious citizens who love their Government. They do not believe the fundamental law of the country was designed to hamper progress. That is one of the basic teachings of trade unionism. They know, however, that some of the industrial "patriots" assert otherwise and usually for selfish reasons. They care no more for the Constitution than they do for the welfare of the workers.

Johnson Attacks 30 Hour Week as He Opens Office

THE Roosevelt Administration finds little joy in Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's action in opening an office in Washington as a consultant and adviser to private clients on NRA codes. Aside from the appearance of the thing, the administration has little doubt as to the position Johnson will take where the interests of his clients clash with the NRA or other alphabetical set-ups of the New Deal.

Johnson gives no indication of an intention to appear before NRA at any time—and indeed that probably will not be necessary. Johnson is intimately familiar with the way in which some of the jig-saw puzzles that pass for codes today were put together, and he is in a strategic position to advise private clients, if he wishes to do so, how provisions of codes that are proving burdensome may be made less so, or, in fact, practically nullified.

That some of these provisions, especially under Section 7-A relating to labor unions, have been found burdensome is manifest in the number of cases, such as the Weirton steel case, that have grown out of their application.

It is quite conceivable that a big employer, faced with a burdensome provision, may find it well worth while to hand over a fee of \$50,000 or more for a little inside expert advice on "How to crack a code."

Johnson launched his Washington office with an indirect assault upon the industrial workers and labor unions of the country. He proclaimed that a 30-hour week would produce "a depression that would turn your hair gray." He failed to say how he arrived at such a conclusion, but as a slap at labor

unions and as a bid for fee-paying clients, it was a success.

Clay Williams, in stepping in as chairman of the new NRA board, has the advantage of White House confidence, gained in no small measure by the rather flattering reports given to the President last winter by Senator Wagner relative to Williams' work as vice chairman of the old National Labor Board.

Those who see the retirement before many months of Daniel C. Roper as Secretary of Commerce—and this is by no means outside of the range of probabilities—view Williams as a likely successor to the Commerce position. In that event NRA may be simply merged with the Department of Commerce.

"Uncle Dan" has found the going somewhat heavy lately, due to the muddle in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This condition contributes no credit to the administration. Efforts have been made in the last few days to clear it up by the transfer of Henry Amory of Boston from this bureau of the Shipping Board. Excessively effusive compliments paid to the misfit Amory in the exchange of correspondence over the transfer made it only too clear that "Uncle Dan" was seeking to extricate himself from a situation not only embarrassing, but actually threatening his continued tenure in the Commerce post.

The weeding out in this bureau has only started. In the last 18 months it has been a dumping ground for political misfits who have practically wrecked its efficiency and developed a situation which may get the attention of Congress before the Winter is over.

WORLD'S FIRST AIR MAIL

By Richard A. Hardie in Hobbies

In July, 1859, the first air mail service in the world was inaugurated in the United States. John Wise, professional balloonist, has the honor of being the world's first air mail pilot. Wise projected an inland flight from St. Louis to somewhere near New York City in his balloon called "Atlantic." The U. S. Express Company arranged with Wise for carrying one of its overland mailbags from the Pacific Coast, in which was a draft for \$1,000 on a New York bank. Complimentary letters from citizens of St. Louis to their friends in the East were also included.

On board the "Atlantic" was an express bag labelled "T. B. Marsh, agent U. S. Express Company, 32 Broadway, N. Y. This bag is sent from St. Louis by the aerial ship Atlantic, July 1. Please forward to destination from landing of balloon by express, as above directed. C. W. Ford, agent, St. Louis." The party consisted of Wise, "scientific director"; Al Mountain, "aeronaut"; O. A. Gager, "navigator,"

and a Mr. Hyde, a newspaper man who was taken on as "historian."

The course of the balloon was uncertain and hazardous. After reaching Lake Ontario the balloon did not have sufficient ascensive power to carry the passengers across the lake. It therefore was brought to land near Rochester, leaving Hyde and Gager and the mailbag to go on from there to New York City. In a storm the balloon was carried out over Lake Ontario. Everything possibly removable was thrown overboard to keep from going into the lake, including even the mailbag. Finally the shore was reached, and the wild balloon tore through the woods, tearing down trees, finally coming to rest, torn to shreds, in a large tree near Henderson, N. Y.

The distance made was 809 miles, which was not surpassed until 1900. The only regret of Wise was that the mail was lost. However, after two days it was recovered, with the contents in fairly good condition. The sack was promptly forwarded to New York City.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

THE United States Chamber of Commerce, in a statement issued from its Washington headquarters, declared that business places "high confidence" in S. Clay Williams, newly appointed chairman of the Administrative Division of the National Recovery Administration. Mr. Williams is chairman of the board of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, officiates as chairman of the code committee for the cigarette and smoking tobacco manufacturing industry, and has been an official of the National Recovery Administration for the past fifteen months.

In a resolution presented to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, declared that Mr. Williams, when finally forced to present a cigarette and smoking tobacco code, submitted one which would have permitted the payment of wages as low as 12 cents per hour, and which deprived the resident of the United States of the mandatory power contained in other codes to amend or modify them.

Mr Ornburn also declared that "since August 21, 1934, when a public hearing was held on the code, Mr. Williams has refused to participate in any hearing or meeting with representatives of the workers of the cigarette and smoking tobacco industry and officials of the NRA, and has stated that "40 cents per hour is an excessive minimum wage to be made effective for skilled workers."

When these anti-labor and subversive actions of Mr. Williams were presented to the A. F. of L. con-

vention, that body unanimously instructed the Executive Council of the Federation to call the attention of President Roosevelt to the biased and unfair attitude of Mr. Williams toward labor and to suggest an impartial investigation of his activities as an officer of the National Recovery Administration.

In justification of its action, the convention called attention to the "impropriety of appointing individuals to positions under the National Industrial Recovery Act whose public record has been one of opposition to trade unionism, collective bargaining, and the principles and definite provisions embodied in Section 7-A and 7-B of the National Industrial Recovery Act." The convention added:

"It is difficult, if not impossible, for trade unionists to co-operate satisfactorily with individuals whose public statements and personal policy have been at variance with the intent and the provisions of legislation which declares that the right of Labor to voluntarily organize is equal in every respect to that of all other groups of citizens."

Despite this unsavory record of Mr. Williams, the United States Chamber of Commerce, well known for its own hostility to the reasonable demands of organized labor and higher living standards for the workers generally, declared that the Chamber, as representative of business placed "high confidence" in the anti-union, low-wage chairman of the board of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in his capacity as chairman of the Administrative Division of the National Recovery Administration.

Verily, birds of a feather flock together!

YOUR DOLLAR'S WORTH

Take a dollar out of your pocket, it's yours—you can do anything you like with it. But you can't buy a dollar's worth of commodities or services.

The reason for that is that about 25 per cent of your dollar has to go to government. If you use it to buy theatre tickets, gasoline, cigarettes, electricity, clothing or anything else, 25 per cent of the cost, on the average, will represent taxes.

The main reason we have allowed the tax problem to grow so grave in this country is that millions of people haven't realized that such a problem exists! These are the people who pay no taxes directly. Their incomes are below the level touched by the income tax. They rent homes. They do not own a business, but work for someone else. And the result is a belief that those who own businesses, have

larger incomes, and possess property pay all the taxes.

There aren't enough large-income people in the country to make a dent in meeting the cost of government. The great bulk of taxes are taken from the ordinary person—and they are taken indirectly. Instead of writing the tax collector a check, most of our citizens pay their taxes unknowingly during the course of daily living. Rent is higher than it would be, because the landlord must pay taxes. Salaries are smaller, because the employer is heavily taxed. Food is more costly because the farmer, the processor, the transporter and the final seller are all taxed. So it goes, through everything we need and use.

Don't be fooled. Everyone pays taxes—everyone is in danger of being forced to pay more. A reduction in taxation through less tax spending is essential.

Did Georgia Governor Do Wrong to P. L. ?

PL. BERGOFF, self - acknowledged "king of strikebreakers," is a man with a grievance. Georgia's martial law governor and exponent of terrorism in strikes, Eugene Talmadge, has "done him dirt." Bergoff split with Talmadge when the latter ordered 800 of his armed guards out of Georgia's mill towns within 24 hours.

Talmadge, to Bergoff's way of thinking, felt his own armed guards, the state militia, could do the job, and further, that dependence on them by the mill owners would put the latter under larger political obligation to Talmadge. Bergoff feels Talmadge had no desire to share his place in the strikebreaking sunlight with Bergoff.

Bergoff, faced with the necessity of paying off his guards on their return to New York, charged Talmadge with double crossing him. "The governor practically gyped me out of \$100,000," said Bergoff.

When this interviewer showed some sympathy over the loss of so much good coin of the realm, Bergoff rose to his feet proudly.

"Oh, we didn't lose no money," jabbing thumbs into waistcoat armholes. "You can say everything is o. k. financially with Bergoff."

Bergoff's annoyance was due to two trainloads of his armed guards drifting into New York from Georgia, and with a bar suddenly raised against them by the governor of Georgia, they were coming

into Bergoff's office to claim their \$6 to \$20 a day in the cause of open shopism in Georgia.

W. D. Anderson sent for those men," said Bergoff, looking out of the window gloomily. "He's chairman of the southern textile men's association, and a power among big mill owners down South. Well, he wanted these men and told me to send 'em down there. When I done that, and when everything's goin' good, Talmadge up and chases 'em out."

Bergoff frowned and edged nearer the window.

"The governor said we was scouring Atlanta for machine guns and the like. That's the bunk. We didn't want no machine guns. We always go prepared. We got them things aplenty. Why, I shipped some gas down there by airplane, but that's nothing. I shipped gas all around by airplane. That's part of our business, too. Then on Monday this governor roasts us and runs us out."

"When my men left Porterdales, where Anderson's mill is, and went to Atlanta, all the people thanked 'em. Sure they did, and they had a band playing, and it wasn't no funeral march. It was a grand occasion and everybody turned out. And then my men had to leave Atlanta with the governor's words ringing in their ears. It sure was tough."

Something like tears came into Bergoff's voice as he recounted the probable injury done to the feelings of his sensitive "thugs" at the hands of a scurrilous governor. "It sure was tough," he ended.

PERKINS BRANDS U. S. RELIEF "INADEQUATE DOLE"

Secretary Perkins, terming the American system of relief an "inadequate dole," cast a vote for the British system of unemployment insurance.

In addresses at Boston, the Secretary enunciated proposals for man, at least some of which probably will appear in President Roosevelt's social security program to be placed before the next Congress.

"The immense and still inadequate 'dole' which we have had to establish," she said at one point, "has cost us far more and given our people far less security than the British unemployment insurance scheme."

Miss Perkins briefly outlined three plans for improving the lot of workingmen in general. They were:

Adoption of State safety codes to reduce industrial accidents.

Co-operation between her own department

and the States in bettering working and living conditions.

Compulsory Federal unemployment insurance.

Declaring 98 per cent of worker-mishaps are preventable, she told the convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions:

"An effective method is for employers and workers to get together with the proper State authorities and agree upon the adoption of safety codes specifically prepared for the industries affected."

Miss Perkins said preliminary figures showed 14,500 deaths last year resulted from work accidents. In addition, 55,000 persons were permanently disabled and 1,200,000 men and women suffered temporary disabilities with a direct loss in wages, medical expense and insurance estimated at \$500,000,000.

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Seventy-five University of Tennessee Medical college students who act as blood donors are standardizing their price at \$50 per pint.

WHY PAY DUES?

THIS is the question employers have been putting to their employees. It brings home a fundamental question to every one who works for hire. Why join the organization to which your fellow workers and others following your calling belong?

You spend the most important hours of your day at work. Your work gives you a chance to use your ingenuity and your ability. You put your hands on the tools or machines and make your materials into shapes and substances needed in your production job. There are difficulties and problems growing out of the work; there are difficulties and problems growing out of the need for individuals to work together to complete the product; there are problems and difficulties growing out of work orders which management issues and there are fundamental problems and difficulties growing out of the terms and conditions upon which men and women do production work.

Many of these problems would be settled easily by having agencies and methods for getting at the facts that could indicate the way out. Wage earners must be organized for this purpose to meet with organized management. Not only must there be agencies but there must be experience and discipline. Only a permanent organization can make these qualities steadily available so that there may be co-operation with management in solving work problems.

In dealing with those provisions fixed in the work contract, wage earners must be on an equal footing with management in order to negotiate an agreement as fair for the workers as for the employers. There must be independence of fact gathering and speech on both sides. The agency that represents the workers must have funds to procure facts and service and to maintain spokesmen and technical advisers. Independence of action has as its basis financial independence. Any person whose income is controlled by the employer, will hesitate to argue forcefully and effectively against his employer's statements. Few wage earners can draw upon sufficiently wide industrial experience to know what changes in standards are practical and desirable. The experienced union representative knows as much about the industry as any representative of management. He can render that service which results in the difference between the wages and working conditions of organized and unorganized workers.

The individual wage-earner has no way to discuss problems, grievances or wages with his employer. But if wage-earners belong to a union with paid executives, these executives can take up all these

matters with management and serve as the union's counsel.

When wage-earners believe that they have a right to a voice in deciding terms and conditions under which they work, they will build up their economic power so as to force recognition of their rights.

When wage-earners believe that they owe it to themselves and their families to better their economic condition, they organize a union and pay for the services of a business representative.

When wage-earners believe that those who carry on the production process of an industry perform just as indispensable a service as those who invest money, they will organize to put themselves on an equitable status in the industry and to set up those safeguards which will protect their labor investment.

When wage-earners believe they have a right to earn a living, they will organize to establish that right.

These are the things for which wage-earners pay dues.

Suppose wage-earners who want to accomplish these ends should listen to the employer who says, "Why pay dues to a union, the employee association which your company planned knows intimately the situation within the plant, and will enable your associates to take care of your problems without cost to you." The suggestion calls for little effort on your part but remember—"Whoever pays the fiddler calls the tune." The company which plans and pays the expenses of an organization will certainly control its operations.

If you believe in industrial self-government, if you believe you have rights which should be established and respected, if you want to make industry a safer and more honest place in which to work, you must organize to make these things possible.

The agencies which wage-earners have evolved to carry out their ideas and purposes is the union to which they pay their dues in order that their business may be carried on.—American Federationist.

MAKING HOLES IN GLASS

Every once in a while, it is found necessary to make a hole in a piece of glass. Take a piece of putty or clay and press it firmly against the glass at the place where you wish to have the hole. With a sharp tool, make the hole of the desired size in the putty reaching through to the glass. Be sure that the putty is tight against the glass, then pour some molten lead in the hole and the piece of glass will drop out.

GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR NOT LIKELY

The peace of Europe is not endangered by the tragedy which ended the lives of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Barthou of France in a Marseille street recently. Had the fatal bullet been fired by an Italian instead of a Croatian, the consequences might be infinitely more serious. There is an ancient feud between the southern Slavs and the Italians, and the murder of their king might have inflamed the people of Yugoslavia to the point where they would have risked a conflict with Italy's immensely superior forces.

As it is, the assassination does not necessarily involve international complications. The situation within the borders of Yugoslavia is not so reassuring. Alexander was assassinated because he had imposed a dictatorship on his people, and had been peculiarly oppressive to the Croats. The king made the mistake of following the evil example of Mussolini, and attempted to wipe out democracy among a warlike and liberty-loving people.

There is a possibility that the dissatisfied elements may launch a revolt, but it is hard to see how they can hope to succeed under existing conditions. However, revolutionists have accomplished the seemingly impossible in the past and it is hazardous to prophesy what they may achieve in the future.

The king's visit was part of France's scheme to bring about a better understanding between Italy and Yugoslavia. It is evident that the present French government desires to be on good terms with the Italian dictator.

One explanation is that France is attempting to draw a cordon around Hitler. But there is reason to believe that the present French government, which is extremely reactionary, is seriously disturbed by conditions at home. French workers are by no means contented with existing economic conditions. There are many signs of impending trouble. In that connection it is well to remember that the French masses are probably Europe's most formidable revolutionists, once they get started.

A SIMPLE METHOD TO REMOVE SPLINTERS

When a splinter has gone very deep into the flesh, try extracting by steam. Heat a wide-mouthed bottle and fill it two-thirds full of very hot water and place under the injured spot. The suction draws the flesh down when a little pressure is used, and the steam in a few minutes removes both splinter and inflammation. This method is particularly good when the splinter has been in for some time.

Juneau, the capital of Alaska, is its largest city.

AMERICAN FRAUDS ON RAMPAGE

With the formation of Liberty Leagues and Constitution Day hurrahs, the set-up for an era of red baiting seems about complete. Fake patriots are already in the field, becoming against radicalism and trying to promulgate what they call Americanism.

Their notion of Americanism is a red-hot war on labor and orchids for labor's oppressors.

Let the sane and those who want to keep that way remember that this country was born of protest against despotism and that we who protest against the despotism of our own day are the true Americans. We carry the tradition of true Americans. We have the spirit of our fathers. The red baiters are fake Americans. They have none of the spirit of the fathers of the republic.

We shall not allow them to assume that domination of Big Business which permits a few overlords to keep the rest of the people in poverty, is true Americanism. In that assumption they dishonor the country and the flag. The fathers struggled for political liberty against tyrants of the time, and if they were alive today they would struggle for industrial liberty against the very overlords whom the red baiters worship. In struggling for industrial liberty we are, therefore, doing what the fathers would do if they were alive. We, the militant labor forces, are the real patriots. We claim our rightful place and the right to expose the hollow shams of the Al Smiths and the John W. Davises.

Why don't the professional patriots get a few American ideas before they talk to others?

Why don't the minions of Big Business live up to the civil liberty guarantees of the constitution they bleat so much about?

Why don't they direct their efforts against the oppressors of the people as did the early patriots, whom they pretend to admire but secretly hate?

The answer is, because they are just plain American frauds.

NEW GERMAN GAS DEADLY FOR 8 DAYS

According to Le Jour, a French newspaper, published in Paris, German scientists have lost none of the skill, ability and scientific knowledge they were prior to the world war generally conceded with possessing since at least it is so claimed. A method which makes poison gases deadly for eight days has been perfected by German chemists.

The war department requires birth and death certificates for all horses in Italy, thus keeping track of every equine for use in event of war. Failure to register horses brings penalties almost as severe as in the case of lack of record on human beings.

THE REAL ENEMIES OF THE PUBLIC

In a recent editorial, the Saturday Evening Post observes that American business is much cleaner and better than the politicians, through their investigations, have tried to represent it.

The investigations of which the Post speaks have been carried on spasmodically for a number of years, and during the last five years have greatly increased in number. For the most part, they have been used to manufacture political ammunition. The investigators—and members of both major parties have been involved—have been less interested in giving the people a true picture of affairs than in seeking to enhance their own reputations as enemies of corruption and friends of the people. The result is that, when evidence was brought forth that in any way indicated that some individual concern was dishonest or unethical, the idea has been subtly disseminated that it was representative of all industry. By this process, public confidence in the character and integrity of our business leaders has been unwarrantedly shaken.

It is as unfair to say that because one banker failed his trust all bankers are crooked as it would be to point to a public official who accepts a bribe and say that all public officials are of the same stamp. In both business and government there are corrupt men who should be punished, but fortunately they are rare. No one opposes the prosecution of those who have failed their trust—but the ends of justice and decency are certainly not served by making it appear that honorable and honest men, in business and politics, are equally bad citizens.

What this country needs more than anything else now is confidence. Those who seek to destroy confidence to advance their own ends are the real enemies of the common welfare.

QUAKE-PROOF BUILDING TO SWING ON CHAINS

Hanging an entire building on chains hooked to supporting columns, to guard it from earthquakes, is the unconventional idea proposed by a Los Angeles, Calif., inventor. In his plan, the steel skeleton of a building would be provided with projecting members at its base, which would be devoid of the usual massive foundation. Instead, chains attached to the projecting parts would suspend the building bodily from a series of tall piers surrounding its outer walls. Such a structure, the inventor maintains, would not be subjected to destructive forces during an earthquake, since it would swing freely like a pendulum at every shock and would thus yield to the earth movement instead of resisting it. If desired, the whole supporting system of piers and chains could be placed underground.

PROFIT FROM MORRO CASTLE DISASTER

Some years ago, while the country was still stunned by the appalling death list of the Vestris disaster, Andrew Furuseth, veteran chief of the Seamen's Union, declared that one reason why the captain of that vessel had not sent out an "SOS" as soon as he realized his passengers were in danger, was because an American steamship company found it more profitable to lose a ship than to salvage it. ▼

Many undoubtedly thought Mr. Furuseth was indulging in an exaggeration, but he wasn't. He was merely stating what has repeatedly occurred under our absurd maritime laws as interpreted by the highest courts in the land.

The latest example is the Morro Castle. That vessel was completely destroyed by fire on September 8 with a loss of 134 lives. The heirs and dependents of the unfortunate passengers have brought suits against the Ward Line for more than \$1,000,000.

But last week the attorneys for the ship owners went into Federal court and asked for an order limiting the company's liability to \$20,000. This in the face of the fact that the company had already arranged to collect several millions in insurance.

The company's contention is that under our archaic laws—kept on the books by the influence of the shipping lobby and the apathy of Congress and the Department of Commerce—its liability cannot exceed the present value of the wreck, and collection made from passengers and sale of cargo.

Because the vessel is a total loss, the Ward Line collects and pockets all the insurance, but its liability for damages is reduced almost to zero. Could anything be more unfair?

Of course, the law should be amended, but there is little hope that the Department of Commerce will press the matter on the attention of Congress. The ship owners' grip on that arm of government seems unbreakable.

BIG TOBACCO FIRM UNIONIZES

The Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation of Louisville, Kentucky, one of the largest in the country, has signed an agreement with the Tobacco Workers' Union, whereby its factories, located at Louisville, Ky., Petersburg, Va., and Winston-Salem, N. C., become union plants throughout, and all the products of the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation will henceforth carry the union label.

This firm produces the following brands of cigarettes: Wings, Kool and Raleigh; also the following smoking tobacco: Golden Grain, Old North State, Bugler, Target, Dial, Sir Walter Raleigh and Catcher.

TVA Social Experimentation

THE increasing opposition of electric light and power profiteers to the far-reaching development undertaken by the Tennessee Valley Authority gives added interest to President Roosevelt's visit to the Muscle Shoals project, which will permit the nation's Chief Executive to see for the first time the swift realization of the social experimentation which he had in mind a year and a half ago when he announced as one of his objectives "national planning for a complete river watershed involving many States and the future lives and welfare of millions."

Under the policies of the TVA, a demonstration fertilizer plant is nearly finished at Muscle Shoals, where millions of dollars of Government money have remained tied up for a long period, two large hydro-electric power dams are practically completed, electric current at unheard of cheap prices is being supplied to small towns and rural regions, a \$7,000,000

transmission line is rapidly nearing completion, remedies for soil erosion are underway, land planning and reforestation are progressing, young men in large numbers are receiving vocational education, and comprehensive research work is moving forward to determine the industries most appropriate for the region by the Muscle Shoals plants.

It is said that the TVA directors—Dr. Arthur Morgan, Dr. Harcourt E. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal—believe in the principle of public ownership of power plants. Whether this principle be right or wrong, the men managing the social experiments are animated by zeal for the Muscle Shoals project and are enthusiastically supporting the yardstick established by order of President Roosevelt, the object of which is to make the TVA enterprise a vast laboratory where the Federal Government can ascertain how to generate and sell electric power efficiently and at rates so low as to make its broad use possible.

WHY THE UNREST OF LABOR?

Labor believed that Section 7-A meant what is said when it gave the workers the right to organize and be protected in so doing, this section in the NRA gave to the worker the right to organize and bargain collectively.

When the Congress of the United States carefully prepared this law labor believed it had been accorded the same rights that have long been used by industry, banks, oil, munition makers, and all other corporations. But we find that this law is questioned when applied to the workers. Labor has held many meetings and has chosen to work through the A. F. of L. in collective bargaining. This right is so clearly stated in this law that the whole labor movement can understand.

But now, behold the contrast; big corporations are now forgetting the rights of labor to organize under the provisions of this law but still retain it for their protection.

Through company unions and demotion, coercion and other means, the bosses have brought labor to realize that to keep wages up to the rising cost of living we must use every power that is within our reach to combat the power of greed that is organized against us.

Workers are resenting the right being taken of organizing in bona fide labor organizations of their own choosing, being ostracised and thrown out of employment from places they have long held, because of union activities.

AID TO THE COMMUNIST

United States Chamber of Commerce has been advised by its special investigating committee, "after a preliminary survey," that the NIRA should not be reenacted. Reports say that "definite conclusions on labor provisions were not reached except for a recommendation for requirements imposed by Section 7a should be removed by amendments at the earliest practicable moment." We shall soon hear much more of this from the leading labor-hating organization of America. It is our belief that any amendments to the clauses or any permanent legislation bearing upon the conditions of labor will give the millions who toil full and fair consideration and even justice. The next Congress will not include a majority likely to put the interests of the few, actuated by the profit motive, over the interests of the millions of wage earners upon whose earning and purchasing capacity recovery and almost the very life of the nation depends. If the U. S. Chamber of Commerce members had the power to impose their will upon Congress their misguided efforts would have an effect that would bring about an upheaval in this country of the dimensions and results those elegant stuffed shirts have not suspected. Every utterance, every gesture of this sort brings aid and comfort to the organizers and propagandists of Communism in America. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce stands forth today as one of the chief breeders of Communism, and their proposed attack on the labor clauses of the recovery act will do more for the revolutionists than a thousand agitators in the field could accomplish in a year.

The LATHER

VOL. XXXV

NOVEMBER, 1934

No. 3

Official Publication and devoted to the interests of
The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.



SUBSCRIPTION

A Year\$1.20
Single Copy10 Cents

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Detroit Ave. at W. 26th St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone CHerry 5403

Published Monthly
Press of Riehl Printing Company



The Lather earnestly solicits correspondence, but disclaims responsibility for opinions or views expressed under its heading.

All articles for the correspondence columns of The Lather must be signed by the writers of same to insure publication, but publication of signature will be withheld on request.

Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

A CURSE COMING TRUE

The recent death of the Marquis of Waterford in England by accidental shooting, has all Britain talking about an old curse pronounced upon this family. About 1790 the first Marquis of Waterford was asked by a widow to take charge of her wayward son with whom she could do nothing. When this boy was found hanged some time later, the widow, in her fury at the marquis' neglect, real or fancied, pronounced a curse upon the family which she said would cause the death by violence of every head of this house for seven generations. Few persons believe in such superstitions nowadays but it is interesting to note that the recent accidental death of the marquis is the fifth out of the seven upon whom the curse was uttered. The first died from a fall from his horse, the second in a hunting accident, the third committed suicide while a hopeless cripple, and the fourth was drowned.

LAWYERS UNION HAS CHECKOFF

Lawyers' unions are unique in name only. Long has the legal fraternity had its union and its closed shop. Now it appears it has its checkoff. This would indicate that "learned" and "eminent" counsel has more sound sense than has been suspected. These facts are confirmed in a lawyers' magazine published in Rochester. Witness:

"Nearly 200 Mississippi attorneys were barred from practice in the State Supreme Court by a ruling handed down by the high tribunal, sitting en banc, citing a failure to comply with a section of the laws of 1932, requiring payment of \$5 annually as dues to the Mississippi State Bar.

"Section 25, Chapter 121 of the State code, enacted by the legislature two years ago, when the lawmakers reorganized the old State Bar Association, makes it compulsory that every attorney in the state hold membership in the newly organized state bar and provides each shall pay \$5 a year dues."

How's that for a lead-pipe, iron-clad cinch on a checkoff? If a labor union had thrown that curve these same ethical, legalistic gents would be the first to shout "racketeer!"

—o—

MOLEY SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF

Dr. Raymond Moley, at one time President Roosevelt's chief "Brain Truster" and now editor of Multi-Millionaire Vincent Astor's magazine, "Today," has found it necessary to issue a public statement denying that he is a spokesman for the White House. This announcement may save President Roosevelt considerable embarrassment, for many newspapers have fallen into the habit of picturing Dr. Moley as a sort of "contact man" for the administration.

It's gratifying to know that Moley only speaks for himself, for the good doctor has been drifting very much to the "right" of late.

Recently he printed a signed editorial on the railroad issue, which might very well have been written by one of the carriers' numerous press agents. During the last week he went out of his way to extend comfort to the opponents of Upton Sinclair in California.

And finally, the Wall Street "Journal" and other papers report a series of "Moley dinners" in New York at which the doctor has sought to convince such captains of industry as "Charley" Schwab, that they have nothing to fear from the New Deal.

Of course, Dr. Moley has a perfect right to engage in these activities but he is to be commended for making it clear that he is voicing his own sentiments, **not the President's.**

STRIKE PICTURES FAKED

How some textile strike photographs were produced for the daily press is explained by Marlen Pew, editor of "Editor & Publisher," organ of newspaperdom, in his department, "Shop Talk at Thirty." Says Mr Pew:

"Pictures don't lie! Do tell!

"Three responsible reporters working on the New England mill strike have reported to me that certain photographers from Boston and New York newspapers have not only faked pictures to indicate violence in the Saylesville, R. I., labor disturbance, but have actually encouraged young hoodlums to assault guards and thus start action for pictorial purposes.

"Sevellon Brown, managing editor of 'Providence (R. I.) Journal and Evening Bulletin,' told me that he had eyewitness proof that several Saylesville pictures were posed fakes, for instance, one showing a striker's bandaged head and another a bruised back, all doctored up with mercurochrome to gain bloody effects, and paid for at the rate of \$5 a shot. Boys in Hollywood spirit were led into flinging apples and rocks at mill guards to 'start something' for camera-men.

"Apparently, there isn't enough hell in the world for the sensation mongers, so they invent more, trifling with human life and with the good name of the American press.

"I'm just an old foggy to complain of such things, of course, but my criticisms will be valid some day when public indignation boils over and scalds the press, guilty and innocent alike, as it has recently done in the case of movies."

REALLY BIG BREEZES

Scientific measurements of wind velocities by means of well-exposed pressure tube anemometers, fixed at a height of 40 feet above the ground, show that the wind never blows steadily. Its speed is made up of a succession of gusts and lulls. Thus the tremendous velocities that occur in tropical zones are of momentary duration only. While it is believed that gusts of wind in tornadoes sometimes attain a speed of over 200 miles an hour, the highest wind velocity ever measured scientifically is 150 miles an hour. This has been registered on two occasions—at Black river, Jamaica, on November 17, 1912, and at the mouth of Columbia river, Washington, on January 29, 1921. The fastest wind ever recorded in the British Isles was 111 miles an hour during a gale at Scilly on December 6, 1929. As proof of wind's fitfulness, the average speed for an hour's run of this particular wind amounted to only 68 miles.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

THE LONG WAGE

The report of the executive committee of the A. F. of L. to the convention at San Francisco is packed with valuable information and sound reasoning. One item, in particular, is so briefly stated and so important that it ought to be set by itself. Speaking of the need of more buying power through better wages, the committee says:

"These wage increases should be attained through collective bargaining, and should provide, not only higher hourly rates, but assure the workers more stable weekly and annual incomes."

In other words, the committee is directing the attention of the convention and the country to what Senator Couzens, of Michigan, so potently called "the long wage."

Every reactionary who wants to "slam" organized labor, and particularly the building trades, talks about the hourly rates of pay, and exclaims that these are extortionate. If he would cite the fees of corporation lawyers and the bonuses of corporation officials, he could do still better exclaiming. The union bricklayers get \$1.25 an hour—when he gets work. Eugene R. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation got about \$700 an hour in bonus alone—and got it for a full year. And some of the fees of Wall Street attorneys figure fully up to the steel trust level.

In ordinary times, it matters comparatively little what a man earns in an hour. What he earns in a day is no life and death matter—but what he earns in a year is just that. The long wage, the yearly wage, is what counts; and every poor opponent of increased wages tries to keep the worker from realizing and insisting on that point.

JAPS CUT DOWN

All attempts of the Japanese Government to increase the number of Japanese immigrants to the United States during the past year have been futile. The Council said:

"Japan continues her persistent agitation for the placing of both Japan and China under the quota provisions of our immigration law. It is reasonable to conclude if Japan were placed under the quota all countries in the barred zone would of necessity be treated likewise.

"The American Federation of Labor joined with other groups in the rejection of the exclusive immigration statute applicable to oriental countries. We have never been convinced that there should be any modification in this position which we have consistently maintained.

"The Executive Council restates its opposition to any modification whatever of the exclusive section of the United States immigration laws."

CARRYING A UNION CARD

We were crowded in a box car,
 Not a soul could bear to sleep,
 It was freezing on the outside
 And the snow was two feet deep,
 When along came a brakeman;
 And shouted to his pard:
 "Make all those fellows unload
 That hasn't got a card."

We rolled up to the round house
 And wanted to get warm;
 We thought for us to go outside
 That it would do no harm,
 Then we met a burley fellow,
 Who sized us up real hard,
 Then he gently whispered in my ear:
 "Have you fellows got a card?"

We were walking through the city,
 Through the snow and slush and sleet,
 When we met a burly Policeman
 Strolling on his beat,
 He stared at us intently,
 And our weary souls were jarred,
 For he said: "Who be you bums?
 Have you got a union card?"

We walked into a barroom,
 For we wanted something hot,
 To stall the barkeep for a drink
 Was our lucky lot.
 We told our sad tale of woe—
 We were up against it hard.
 Says he: "I'll treat and feed you, too,
 But I'll have to see your card."

We hiked out to the Oil Fields,
 'Cause we heard 'twas on the boom,
 And we beat it to the boarding house,
 To stall for board and room.
 The madam met us at the door,
 And onced us over hard,
 And didn't hear our line half thru,
 'For she asked: "Where's your card?"

We beat it back to the Water Tank
 A sickly looking pair,
 And seated ourselves in a Sunny spot,
 To think it over there;
 We had the blues and had 'em bad,

Me and my little pard,
 We longed for eats, a cigarette,
 And a paid-up Union Card.

All along life's rugged journey,
 Should we meet with friend and foe,
 It is best to have the goods in print,
 Then everyone will know,
 That we stand for human freedom,
 And with conscience unmarred
 We can go our way rejoicing,
 Carrying a Union Card.

Shout it out among the Nations,
 In summer heat and wintry gale,
 Till the angels join the chorus
 Even in the heavenly vale.
 Then when Gabriel blows his trumpet,
 They will find the gates are barred,
 Unless they can present St. Peter
 With a Paid-up Union Card.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS GAIN SIX-HOUR
DAY AND FIVE-DAY WEEK

Tumultous applause greeted announcement at the American Federation of Labor convention by Frank Feeney, president of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, that provisional arrangements have been completed for a six-hour day and five-day week, with employers of this craft.

It was explained by Mr. Feeney that, under a new five-year contract with elevator construction employers, the 19,000 members of his International Union has received assurances of the 30-hour work week.

The International Union of Elevator Constructors is thus the first major unit of the American Federation of Labor to be within sight of the Federation's goal for the 30-hour week, without decrease in pay, so as to spread employment and bring back prosperity for all.

Delegates to the Federation convention expressed pleasure over the elevator constructors' agreement and they said that this was the union chosen two years ago at the Cincinnati convention to act as a spearhead in organized labor's fight for the shorter work week.

An average of two whistlers a month seek radio auditions with N. B. C. A. Hundreds of sopranos aspire to trials in the same period.

THANKSGIVING ODE

John J. Buckley

From the ceaseless pangs of pain
 And the poverty that stung,
 From the tiresome greed of gain
 And black clouds that o'er us hung,
 From the restless weary nights
 Of the past that we endured
 Into Thy calm and sweet delights
 Thou hast given and we secured,
 Father, on this day of praise,
 Thankful for Thy helpfulness;
 Grateful our prayers we raise
 And Thy name bless.

Oh! The grimness of the days
 And the desolateness of the night
 That clung to us always,
 As we struggled up to light.
 Hearts bereft and brain grown numb
 With the burdens that we bore;
 Watching, praying, everyone,
 For relief and work once more.
 Thou gavest ear in our distress
 And Thy mighty arm reached out,
 Brought us peace and comfortness
 And calmed our doubt.

For the help Thou gavest once more,
 For the strength to carry through,
 Faith and hope again restore,
 Lord, we give our thanks to Thee
 Thankful for the restful sleep;
 Thankful for the food secured
 And Thy watch o'er us, Thy sheep,
 With grace procured.
 Keep us, Lord, we now implore,
 In the circle of Thy way,
 Hearts and mind for evermore
 This Thanksgiving Day.

Bless our friends and guide our feet
 To the path of Thine endeavor
 That in Eternity we shall meet
 And be with Thee forever.

IF YOU THINK YOU ARE RIGHT, STICK

The old saying that "He laughs best who laughs last" is as adaptable to science as it is to other mundane matters. How often has ridicule pointed the way to progress. Credulity and derision have almost always greeted advancements in science. London laughed at Stevenson's proposal to haul omnibuses

by steam, Philadelphia smiled over Franklin's notion of using lightning for industrial purposes, the world snickered when they saw the first horseless carriage plodding through the streets and the Wright Brothers were considered idiots for attempting to imitate the birds in their flight.

Thomas Jefferson was ridiculed when he declared his belief that the then howling wilderness west of the Mississippi would some day amount to something. Steward's folly is now Alaska. Wiseacres foretold the impracticability of the Panama Canal on account of yellow fever. But no clime, age or order has been free of its scoffers. As Slosson says, "The satire of every century from Aristophanes to the latest vaudeville has been directed against those who are trying to make the world wiser and better."

BACK OF ALEXANDER'S DEATH

The background of the murder of King Alexander of Yugoslavia is far more interesting than the crime itself. It is the aftermath, not only of the World War, but of the Turkish conquest of the Balkans. The old Serbian kingdom was crushed by the Turks at the battle of Kossovo on June 15, 1389; and still, when the song of that ill-starred battle is sung in Serbian villages, the older men spit on the ground at the name of a traitor whom they blame for that disaster. The east is the land of long memories.

The Turkish hordes rolled forward till they reached the very walls of Vienna, and it took a Polish king, Sobieski, to chase them away. As a sign of gratitude, perhaps, Austria later took part in the partition of Poland. The power of Turkey ebbed; and Croatia and Slovenia came under the rule of Austria-Hungary—not liberty, by any means, but better than Turkish control.

Serbia was set up as an independent principality in 1878, helped to drive the Turks out of the rest of the Serbian kingdom in the Balkan War in 1913, and was joined to the former holdings of Austria and Hungary in 1918. The country now contains nearly 100,000 square miles and about 14,000,000 people.

All three groups speak dialects of the same language; but the Serbs write and print in Russian characters, while the Croats and Slovenes use the Roman alphabet.

The kingdom formed in 1918 was first called the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes"; but in 1929, Alexander changed it to "Yugo-Slavia." That change came as a sort of marker in the struggle between the Croats and Slovenes for local self government, against the Serbian insistence on a centralized state. Since 1929, the king has been virtually a dictator; and he was killed by a member of a Croatian society.

What Union Is Doing for Its Members

PROBABLY one of the greatest, if not the greatest idea that came out of the nineteenth century was Trade Unionism. Certainly no thought or idea had a more far-reaching effect on the lives of so many people. No thought had so far-reaching effect on trade and commerce or was more responsible for the advance of civilization.

Naturally in the process of development of an idea so far-reaching, so monumental, many mistakes were bound to occur and many instances arose where men who were leading acted for their own personal advantage rather than the good of the whole. This was natural and will always happen as long as human nature remains as it is, but the sincere devotion and thought and work of the many others who did act and plan for the good of the whole has accomplished such marvelous results that one can only wonder and pity any workman today who does not work through and for his union.

There are many people, of course, who do not take the trouble to learn what has happened and are gov-

erned emotionally by what is taking place. They must be taught by others who do realize and know. In the early part of the nineteenth century civilization going through the process of evolution had reached the stage of employer and employe. It had come through the period of the feudal lords where the people were born retainers of the land they occupied and they were forced to slave for their living.

They were helpless as individuals and could only struggle to escape as individuals. Some succeeded, but the great mass did not. Then came the dawn of a new idea, the thought of combining the joint power of all the workers for purpose of demanding better conditions.

The history of trade unions from this point is long and everyone should study it. But little by little, step by step, conditions of labor have changed, constantly coming forward and in its march carrying forward the banner of civilization. Today it is astounding that any person who works in an occupation that has an organization, does not belong to that organization.

AXES AND ART OF THE STONE AGE

Using a prehistoric flint axe, estimated to be 9,000 years old, Dr. Nels C. Nelson, curator of archaeology at the Natural History Museum in New York, cut down a 4-inch maple tree in six minutes. He recalls a Danish landowner who a few years ago cut some 25 trees and built himself a small blockhouse with stone-age instruments; and remarks that prehistoric man was not so badly off, after all.

If Dr. Nelson had been in primitive surroundings, he might have had to climb that tree instead of cutting it, to get out of the way of a bear. The tools of our far-off ancestors served—else we wouldn't be here. But that flint was an unsatisfactory material is shown by the way it was displaced by metal, even costly and poorly hardened metal.

The real story of the stone age, at least of one phase of it, in one fairly wide area, is its art. There are paintings of bison on the walls of some caves in France and Spain which would be counted first class work in any gathering of artists today. There are carvings of horn and bone and ivory which are little gems.

And the people who did these things had to fend for themselves and their families with flint weapons, in a world peopled by the cave-bear—full brother to the grizzly in size—the lion, the rhinoceros, and the mammoth.

DRAW YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS

1. A certain truck driver had been at the wheel for 18 consecutive hours with only sufficient resting time for meals.

2. During those 18 hours he had been required to travel at speeds up to 50 miles an hour.

3. In spite of a leak in the air-brake system he had been prohibited from stopping for even temporary repairs by a foreman who was accompanying him and who had been instructed that the truck must arrive in Philadelphia by a certain hour.

4. The driver admitted that he had not slept in bed for more than two weeks: his sleeping accommodations were provided by a sleeper cab on the truck.

5. At the time the accident occurred the foreman was taking time out for some much needed rest in a nearby hotel, while the driver was required to obtain oil and gas and then drive to a certain location to receive a return load.

6. The driver had been operating a truck as a long distance driver for only three weeks. Previously he had been employed as a farm hand.

7. The driver was receiving the pitiful sum of \$2.00 a day for his work as a truck driver.—Public Safety, a magazine published by the National Safety Council, Inc.

PWA PROGRAM MAY BE ENLARGED TO HELP MEET UNEMPLOYMENT NEED

Washington.—President Roosevelt is reported as determined to rid the country of its "permanent" army of unemployed and in this connection is considering additions to the public works program said to be more sweeping in scope than anything heretofore put forward by the Administration.

Conferences have been held with Interior Secretary Ickes, who is also Public Works Administrator; Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, and other officials. It is said these conferences will continue until some definite decision is reached. It is held as probable by those close to the Administration that at least one billion and possibly two billion dollars for PWA projects may be asked of the forthcoming Congress.

Embraced within the recommendations to Congress probably will be Roosevelt's ideas for land and water conservation, including the retirement of millions of acres in submarginal soil for the development of water power.

The \$3,700,000,000 public works fund voted by Congress has been exhausted by actual expenditures or allotments. Unofficially, it was said that a billion dollars and perhaps twice that might be needed for the double purpose of relieving unemployment and developing the nation's resources, although Ickes refused to talk in figures.

A phase of the planned use of land would be the transfer of idle in the cities to subsistence homesteads. Hopkins wants to substitute work for direct relief wherever possible during the next few months. Under discussion also is expansion of the program which calls for leasing of factories where the idle could make necessities for relief distribution.

THE SEVEN STICKS

A man had seven sons, who were always quarreling. They left their studies and work, to quarrel among themselves. Some bad men were looking forward to the death of their father, to cheat them out of their property by making them quarrel about it.

The good old man, one day, called his sons around him. He laid before them seven sticks, which were bound together. He said, "I will pay a hundred dollars to the one who can break this bundle."

Each one strained every nerve to break the bundle. After a long but vain trial, they all said that it could not be done.

"And yet, my boys," said the father, "nothing is

easier to do." He then untied the bundle, and broke the sticks, one by one with perfect ease.

"Ah!" said his sons, "it is easy enough to do so; and anybody could do it that way."

Their father replied, "As it is with these sticks, so it is with you, my sons. So long as you hold fast together and aid each other, you will prosper, and none can injure you.

"But if the bond of union be broken, it will happen to you just as it has to these sticks, which lie here broken on the ground."

Home, city, country, all are prosperous found.
When by the powerful link of union bound.

—McGuffey's Third Reader.

THE MAN WHO WINS

To blazes with the crowd! A crowd doesn't think. You can. If the crowd jeers you and you know you are right, smile. The only people who profit by applause are the folks behind the footlights. The man who waits for public plaudits before undertaking a new plan, lacks the grit necessary to put new plans across.

Within yourself lies the power to do what you want to do. Let no man's sneer deter you if you are sure your purpose is worthy.

"No matter if the world laughs at you," says Golden Rule Magazine, "take yourself seriously. The mob laughs at what it does not understand; ridicules what it cannot comprehend. Too many men who have the fire of genius within, never let it kindle into flame because they fear the laughter of the crowd. Forget what others think. The thing that matters is what you think of yourself and that you believe in yourself."

You are the president and board of directors of your own mind. Think clearly, aim high, work like thunder, stick to your ideas and your ideals—and to blazes with the captious carpers.

Remember this: The moon wouldn't do business at the old stand regularly if it paid any attention to all the little dogs that bark at it.

Til the morn's early light
A watch o'er us to keep;
It is thus, we will say,
As we've humbly begun—
We thank God for the day,
For the light of the sun.

When we criticize the fathers for being narrow we also forget that they were deep.—Rev. William H. Foulkes.

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ARKANSAS

CONWAY, ARK.—State Teachers College: \$122,916. Dormitory. W. Peterson, Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., contr. PWA.

CALIFORNIA

COALINGA, CALIF.—Coalinga Union High School District: \$170,829. Science building and swimming pool. W. J. Ochs, 714 American Tr. Bldg., San Jose, contr. PWA.

CONNECTICUT

LISBON, CONN.—Office and boiler plant: \$105,000. State, State Hy. Dpt., Hartford. Owner builds.

FLORIDA

LEESBURG, FLA.—Post office: \$50,000. A. C. Atherton, Evanston, Ill. contr.

PLANT CITY, FLA.—Post office: \$50,000. N. S. Ikerd, Bedford, Ind., contr.

GEORGIA

VALDOSTA, GA.—Post office: \$50,384. Extending and remodeling. Batson Cook Co., West Point, contr.

ILLINOIS

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Sheridan and Lincoln Schools: \$229,433. J. L. Simmons Co., 917 East Union Ave., contr. PWA.

EFFINGHAM, ILL.—Post office: \$50,000. A. C. Atherton, 1024 Judson Ave., Evanston, contr.

FAIRFIELD, ILL.—Post office: \$50,000. J. C. Miller, Campbellsville, Ky., contr.

MONTICELLO, ILL.—Post office: \$50,000. D. Bright, Clinton, Ind., contr.

INDIANA

LAWRENCEBURG, IND.—Post office: \$50,000. C. Westborg Co., Inc., 6234 South Oakley Ave., Chicago, Ill., contr.

KENTUCKY

MAYFIELD, KY.—Post office: \$50,000. Remodeling and extending. J. C. Miller, Campbellsville, contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM, MASS.—Post office: \$50,000. J. A. Munroe, North Attleboro, contr.

MICHIGAN

EAST LANSING, MICH.—Post office: \$50,000. Sorensen Bros. Constr. Co., 2491 Mason St., Flint, contr.

MANISTEE, MICH.—School: \$65,525. Anderson Constr. Co., contr. PWA.

MINNESOTA

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN.—Post office: \$50,000. Fleisher & Son Co., 44 Loeb Arcade Bldg., Minneapolis, contr.

LITCHFIELD, MINN.—Post office: \$50,000. J. Kratochvil, New Prague, contr.

NEW JERSEY

RUMSON, N. J.—School: \$160,806. Ehret Day Co., Asbury Park, contr. PWA.

SPARTA, N. J.—School: \$124,400. H. Montague & Son, 15 Exchange Pl., Jersey Cty, contr. PWA.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—Dwellings: To exceed \$100,000. Col. Leigh M. Pearsall.

NEW MEXICO

CARLSBAD, N. M.—Post office: \$58,383. W. MacDonald Constr. Co., 3829 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

NEW YORK

BEDFORD, N. Y.—Westfield State Farm: \$106,642. Administration building, tunnels. M. Kantrowitz Constr. Co., 103 Park Ave., New York, contr.

CARTHAGE, N. Y.—Post office: \$50,000. W. S. Johnson

Building Co., 2532 Hyde Park Blvd., Niagara Falls, N. Y., contr.

CONSACKIE, N. Y.—New York State Vocational Institution: \$190,721. Kitchen and gymnasium, shop building. C. B. Saxon, 35 West 45th St., New York, contr.

MOUNT UPTON, N. Y.—School: \$81,000. F. W. O'Connell, 332 Water St., Binghamton, contr. PWA.

NORTH CAROLINA

WAKE FOREST, N. C.—Wake Forest College: \$115,000. Auditorium and gymnasium building. Geo. W. Kane Constr. Co., Durham, contr.

OHIO

BEDFORD, O.—Post office: \$50,00. Steinle-Wolfe Constr. Co., 1515 Creghan St., Fremont, contr.

HILLSBORO, O.—School: \$124,961. P. W. Johnson, contr. PWA.

OXFORD, O.—Altering and constructing, dormitory addition: \$204,416. C. L. Knowlton, Bellefontaine, contr.

PORT CLINTON, O.—Post office: \$50,000. Steinle-Wolfe Constr. Co., 1515 Creghan St., Fremont, contr.

OKLAHOMA

CUSHING, OKLA.—Post office: \$50,000. Murch Bros., 4111 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

ONTARIO

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.—Shingwauk Home: \$151,784. J. J. Fitzpatrick, contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

EBensburg, PA.—Post office: \$50,000. R. W. Erickson, 119 South 4th St., Philadelphia, contr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Altering and constructing, high school addition: \$559,718. Henry Carlson Co., 407 Minnehaha Blk., contr. PWA.

TENNESSEE

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, TENN.—Administration building: \$61,461. W. MacDonald Constr. Co., 3829 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

WASHINGTON

PULLMAN, WASH.—Washington State College: \$218,485. Science building. R. B. Hammond, Inc., Public Service Bldg., Portland, Ore., contr. PWA.

WISCONSIN

SHOREWOOD, WIS.—Auditorium: \$247,216. Hunzinger Constr. Co., 1827 North 30th St., contr. PWA.

DUES BOOKS LOST

42 J. J. Beard 25417

42 C. S. Drawbaugh 31719

244 L. A. Hoock 7435

260 H. J. LaMay 23658

308 Carlo Prestigiacomma 8207

386 M. V. Wagenhoffer 30245

The reinstatement of A. Pizzuzto 8263 thru Local 308, published in the October issue has been cancelled, as the brother was suspended in error.

CORRECTION

The \$50 fine by Local 308, published in the September issue against F. G. Piccolo 23259 was in error.

LABOR ON THE MARCH

The San Francisco convention gave proof that the American Federation of Labor is an organization which readily adapts itself to changing times and conditions. In every action, the convention demonstrated labor's ability and willingness to do the right thing at the right time.

The convention's entire program, from its advocacy of the 30-hour week to its endorsement of the industrial form of unionism for the mass production industries, showed American labor is in line with the trend of the times and looks toward the future, not the past. It was labor on the march, with its face toward a better and happier world. Re-election of President William Green and the Executive Council, together with the addition of other veteran labor executives to the council, was a guarantee that labor will continue to press forward.

All in all, the record of the convention was complete refutation of the charge of its "radical" critics that American labor is unable to change as conditions change.

THE FIRST STRIKE

During the Revolutionary War period when scarcity of provisions forced prices to exorbitantly high figures, compositors decided they could not live on

the wages they were receiving. The printers who engaged in the initial attempt at organization were employed by Rivington's Gazette. (James Rivington was the King's printer in New York City). The printers undertook to raise the rate by combining. Fixing upon a scale, (which is not on record), they submitted it to the employer, whose refusal to accept the measure precipitated a turn-out, which lasted for a short time, but determined in their favor. Having accomplished its purpose the association forthwith dissolved. Doubtless this was the first strike in America, and although its issue was successful it did not prove a means of holding the journeymen together.

Rates of wages were \$1 a day in the early part of the eighteenth century.

MEMBER OF LOCAL UNION NO. 38 HONORED

John J. Clark, business agent of Local Union No. 38 has recently been elected to the office of President of the Nassau and Suffolk County, Long Island, New York Board of Business Agents.

A goldfish that lived after being frozen in a bowl of water on a sidewalk won a 10-cent bet for H. F. Masse, Wewaunee (Wis.) business man.

IN MEMORIAM

2—Thomas Gibbons, 36.
24—Christ Swezo, 9434.
54—Wm. McDonald, 604.
72—Myron Wm. Curry, 20241.
97—Wm. Henry Johnston, 16461.

103—Peter Joseph Goliwas, 30406.
113—Fred Lee Bennet, 2445.
115—Elmer Ellsworth Higby, 2925.
353—Earl Alfred Beem, 14434.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has been the will of our Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother Thomas Gibbons, age 72, Membership Number 36, and

WHEREAS, Brother Gibbons was a charter member of Local Union No. 2 in 1900 and was a true and loyal member continuously until the time of his demise. He has faithfully fulfilled the most important offices in our local union and was always the first to promote any project that would improve the condition of our members and the International Union. Local Union No. 2 grieves the departure of this brother.

Verily, verily, "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away."

Therefore, be it RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 2 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal.

Respectfully,

J. M. FARRAR, Secretary
Local Union No. 2.

RESOLVED, That Local Union No. 97 extend to the bereaved family and friends of Brother William Henry Johnston, 16461, its sincere sympathy and respect and that a copy of these resolutions be published in our official journal and the charter of Local Union No. 97 be draped for thirty days.

Fraternally,

ALBERT DEARLOVE, Secretary
Local Union No. 97



WIT AND

The editor stood at the pearly gates,
His face was worn and old;
He meekly asked of the man of fate
Admission to the fold.
"What have you done?" St. Peter asked,
"To seek admission here?"
"Oh, I ran a country printing plant
On earth for many a year."
The gate swung open sharply
As Peter touched the bell.
"Come in," he said, "and take a harp;
You've had enough of—er—trouble."

—o—

"He's not as big a fool as he used to be."
"Is he getting wiser?"
"No—thinner."

—o—

The list of prize winners at a recent picnic read:
"Mrs. Smith won the ladies' rolling pin throwing
contest by hurling a pin seventy-five feet.

"Mr. Smith won the hundred yard dash."

—o—

Ad in English paper: "He's probably dead now,
but if not, I should like the motor cyclist who cut in
between my car and a coach near Pothill on Sunday
to know that his survival owes nothing to my good
wishes."

—o—

Uncle: You boys of today want too much money.
Do you know what I was getting when I married
your aunt?"

Nephew: "Nope! And I bet you didn't either?"

—o—

Mary had a little lamb,
Given her to keep.
It followed her around until
It died of lack of sleep.

—o—

A woman teacher, in trying to explain the mean-
ing of the word "slowly" illustrated it by walking
across the floor.

When she asked the class to tell her how she
walked, she nearly fainted when a boy at the foot
of the class shouted, "Bow-legged, ma'am!"

On the concert program of one of the larger or-
chestras, not so many weeks ago, was Beethoven's
"Leonore" overture, the two climaxes of which are
each followed by a trumpet passage offstage.

The first climax came, but not a sound emanated
from the trumpet.

The conductor, considerably annoyed, went on to
the second.

Again there was silence.

This time, the overture being finished, he rushed
into the wings. There he found the trumpet player
still arguing with the house fireman.

"I tell you, you can't play that thing back here!"
the latter was saying. "There's a concert going
on!"

—o—

Doctor: The thing for you to do is to bury your-
self in your work.

Patient: And me a concrete worker.

—o—

"Doctor, I want to consult you about my stom-
ach."

"But, madam, you are mistaken—I am a doctor
of philosophy."

"Doctor of philosophy? What strange diseases
there are nowadays."

—o—

Proud Mother—Yes, he's a year old now, and he's
been walking since he was eight months old.

Bored Visitor—Really? He must be awfully tired.

—o—

The teacher was trying to get her class to under-
stand something about the ether. "What is it that
pervades all space," she asked—"something which
no wall or door can shut out?"

"The smell of boiled cabbage," spoke up the class
wit.

—o—

Friend—Say, there's a bunch of people outside
waiting to see you. Among them is a bishop who
says he married you some time ago.

Film Actress—Gee! I'm practically certain I nev-
er married a bishop.

HUMOR



Teacher: "Now, Robert, what is a niche in a church?"

Bobby: "Why, it's just the same as an itch anywhere else only you can't scratch it as well."

Small boy: "Daddy, what do you call a man who drives a car?"

Father: It depends on how close he comes to me."

Cookery Note—The taste of an onion can be greatly improved by adding a pound of steak to it.

Plebe: "What do you repair these shoes with?"

Cobbler: "Hide."

Plebe: "Why should I hide?"

Cobbler: "Hide, hide! The cow's outside!"

Plebe: "Let her come in. I'm not afraid."

Felicitations to that Los Angeles bridegroom, over whose wedding notice appeared the caption:

GETZ-COOK.

They were looking over a house which the agent warmly recommended. It was in urgent need of repair.

"Look, man," cried the prospective tenant, "we couldn't live in a house like that. Why, there's actually moss growing on that damp wall."

The agent flushed. "Well, sir," he replied, "at the small rental I'm asking you could hardly expect orchids, could you?"

The class had been dismissed, but young Freddie, who had neglected to do his home work, had been told to remain behind.

"Well, Smith," said teacher sternly, "what excuse have you to offer for not doing your French lessons last night?"

Freddie looked very thoughtful. Suddenly his face lit up.

"To tell you the truth, sir," he said confidently, "my throat was so sore that I could hardly speak English."

Hubby—I don't have to take any back talk from anybody in our office any more.

Wifey—Then you've let your stenographer go.

It was the singing of "My Faith in You" by the 250-pound Hutton that led Mrs. St. Pierre to accept his love, she told the jury.

Occasionally, as the nurse told of his wooing, he turned to newspapermen to whisper: "Bunk, all bunk."

Mrs. Hutton tpbPda TSESESESE.—Troy paper.

Miss Perch—I'll never dance with Mr. Lobster again.

Miss Tout—Why?

Miss Perch—He pinches so hard when he holds you.

A famous doctor went to an insane asylum to see a patient. Before leaving, he tried to telephone to his office. Not receiving as quick service as he thought he should, he said to the operator, "I guess you don't know who I am."

"No," replied the operator, "but I know where you are!"

When he reached San Francisco, it suddenly occurred to him that he had neglected to visit one of the ports of call named in the sailing orders he had issued to himself. So what did Cap'n Ed do but turn back on his tracks and steer southeastward for the Hawaiian Islands.—The Literary Digest.

Foreman: "What about carrying some more bricks?"

Workman: "I ain't feelin' well, governor; I'm trembling all over."

Foreman: "Well, then, get busy with the sieve."

Jack: "Do you know I saw the bed that Hoover slept in?"

Jill: "How could you recognize it?"

Jack: "It had a big depression in the middle of it."—Kansas Sour Owl.

CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPLETS WITH CHANNEL IRON AND WOOD STRIPS

In larger templets diagonal braces may be run from each end as a and b to point 3 at crown of arc, channels may be doubled, or heavier channels used, or half templet made, etc., etc., all depending on the size templet to be constructed.

In Fig. 2 we use wood strips for the vertical braces at 1, 2, 3, etc., instead of channel irons. After first laying out the spring line a-b and the arc, we nail vertical wood strips to the large wood strip and at right angles to it as shown. (These strips may be run at any desired angle, as illustrated in Fig. 4). We next drive about a 4 or 6 penny nail through the vertical wood strips near ends 1, 2, 3, etc., and then run a channel iron around curve, flanges down and tie to the nails driven thru the wood strips, the wire being run from head end of nail over top of channel and over other end of nail. The nails may be bent downward out of the way, after the channel is tied down to the wood strips in the manner described.

In Fig. 2 the vertical wood strips may be run at any convenient angle as long as the channel around the arc is kept in its proper position. This is illustrated in Fig. 4.

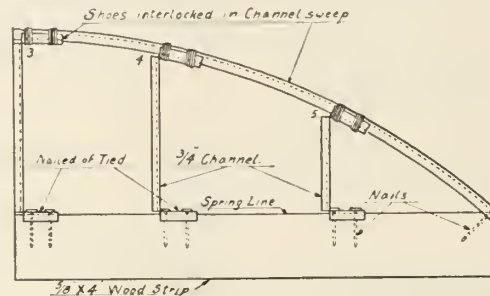


Fig. 3—Templet of one-half sweep

In Fig. 3 is shown half the layout illustrated in Fig. 1. In this method only half of a sweep is used and this is what is usually done when the sweep of arc is large. As mentioned before, channel braces may be doubled, larger channels used or diagonal braces added for greater rigidity, depending on size of templet. The illustrations shown here are merely to give a general idea of the procedure to use.

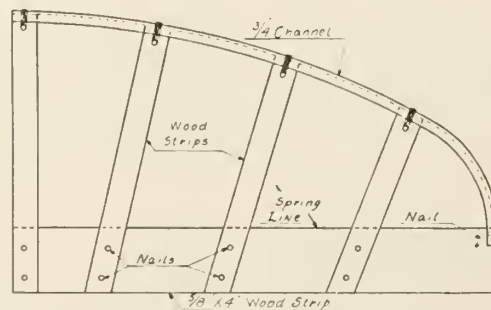


Fig. 4—Templet of one-half sweep

In Fig. 4 is shown one-half of the sweep illustrated in Fig. 2. Note here that the wood strips may be placed at any convenient angle with the large horizontal strip, just so the channel around the curve is kept in its proper position.

PLACING SWEEPS IN CEILING WITHOUT USE OF A TEMPLET

When this method is used, it is necessary to mark your sweeps from the layout on floor from which you bent your sweeps.

In Fig. 6 on your floor layout, A-B represents your span and C-D the rise. Divide the span into 3 or 4 foot spaces as 1₀, 2₀, 3₀, etc., and from these points square up at right angles to spring line and extend lines until they intersect the arc at 1, 2, 3, etc. Mark the sweeps at these points. Next measure your distance from spring line to where these lines intersect with arc as 1⁰-1, 2⁰-2, etc., and make a note of same.

When ready to place sweeps in ceiling, stretch a line across building at spring line (For end sweeps strike your spring line on wall) and plumb from marks on sweeps to marks on spring line, noting that your distances correspond with those on floor layout and that your marks on spring line are directly under those of corresponding number on sweep, and when sweep is in proper position fasten and brace securely. Every fourth or fifth sweep can be fastened in this manner and

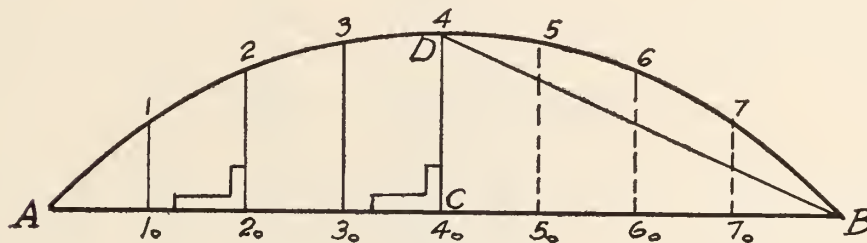


Fig. 6

lines stretched from one to the other to line up the sweeps in between. If a line is stretched across the entire building it is well to check on it at about the center and take care of any sag in the line. As a general rule however only half of an arc sweep is erected at a time unless they are of small span.

A diagonal line as D-B may be used, and generally is, instead of the spring line for placing the sweep, and in this case the procedure is the same, you plumb to marks on diagonal line (instead of spring line), from the marks on sweep, noting that the distance between the arc and diagonal line correspond with those of floor layout.

The diagonal line method is handy where the scaffold would interfere with the spring line method.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

OCTOBER RECEIPTS

Oct. Local	Amount	Oct. Local	Amount	Oct. Local	Amount
1 328 Oct. report (cr.)		11 28 Aug.- Sept.- Oct. reports	45.15	18 230 B. T. & reinst.	3.90
1 195 Oct. report\$	23.50	11 33 Sept. report ...	69.10	18 254 Oct. report (cr.)	
1 10 Sept. report ...	17.50	11 73 Oct. report ...	99.45	18 305 Oct. report ...	3.60
1 42 Sept. report ...	130.00	11 281 Oct. report ...	5.40	18 378 Oct. report ...	2.70
1 47 Sept. report ...	98.05	11 346 Sept. report; B. T.	33.30	19 81 Oct. report ...	19.75
1 48 Sept. report ...	3.60	11 429 Oct. tax (add'l.); B. T.	2.95	19 114 Sept.-Oct. report	4.50
1 62 Oct. report	8.60	12 5 Sept. report ...	27.10	19 197 Aug. report ...	5.25
1 70 Sept. report ...	6.30	12 53 Oct. report ...	98.20	19 212 Oct. report ...	8.10
1 93 Sept. report ...	12.30	12 100 Sept. report ...	29.70	19 255 Oct. report ...	4.50
1 110 Oct. report	19.20	12 123 Oct. report ...	2.30	19 244 Oct. report ...	250.25
1 179 Sept. report ...	15.95	12 143 Sept. report ...	42.95	22 21 Oct. report ...	6.30
1 262 Sept. report ...	7.40	12 212 B. T. & reinst..	7.00	22 31 Oct. report ...	4.95
1 299 Oct. report (cr.)		12 250 Oct. report	15.30	22 39 B. T.	30.55
1 302 Sept. report (cr.)		12 442 Sept. report ...	3.60	22 70 Oct. report ...	9.30
1 346 B. T.	8.10	15 110 B. T. & reinst..	7.90	22 72 Oct. report ...	142.20
1 380 Sept. report ...	4.50	15 19 Oct. report (cr.)		22 78 Oct. report ...	13.00
2 71 Sept. report ...	18.60	15 24 Oct. report ...	17.00	22 158 Oct. report ...	4.50
2 99 Sept. report ...	15.30	15 40 Oct. report ...	6.00	22 173 Sept. report; B. T.	21.60
2 353 Aug. report ...	18.90	15 67 Sept. report ...	42.20	22 262 Oct. report	10.80
3 120 B. T. & reinst.	18.00	15 77 Sept. - Oct. re- ports	14.40	22 311 Sept. - Oct. re- port	4.90
3 82 Sept. report ...	4.50	15 84 Sept. - Oct. re- ports	9.65	22 379 Oct. report	28.90
3 111 Sept. report ...	.90	15 104 Sept. report ...	36.95	22 388 B. T. & reinst.	5.70
3 165 Oct. report	4.50	15 105 Sept. report ...	13.50	22 419 Oct. report ...	3.30
3 353 Sept. report ...	17.10	15 144 Sept. report ...	15.30	23 36 Oct. report ...	9.70
3 429 Oct. report	14.00	15 230 Sept. - Oct. re- ports	9.90	23 73 Supp.	1.00
4 4 Oct. report (cr.)		15 232 Oct. report ...	9.00	23 88 Supp.	3.75
4 12 Sept. report ...	18.65	15 332 Sept. report ...	5.40	23 263 Sept. report ...	11.05
4 46 On account ...	274.50	15 344 Sept. report ...	7.20	23 142 Oct. report ...	18.90
4 63 B. T. reinst..	5.50	15 359 Sept. report ...	8.10	23 308 Sept. report ...	100.00
4 279 Sept. report ...	3 60	15 455 Oct. report	23.65	24 407 B. T.	9.00
4 395 Aug. - Sept. re- ports	8.10	15 481 Oct. report ...	3.20	24 18 Supp.	1.00
4 435 Sept. report (cr.)		15 63 Sept. report (cr.)		24 32 B. T. & reinst..	3.00
4 301 Sept. report ...	18.00	16 1 Oct. report	14.40	24 20 Sept. report ...	4.50
5 97 Aug. report ...	25.50	16 25 Sept. report ...	9.90	24 46 On account ...	163.00
5 155 Sept. report ...	15.20	16 28 B. T.	2.70	24 55 Oct. report	4.50
5 286 Sept. report ...	14.40	16 64 Oct. report	6.30	24 65 Sept. report ...	48.40
8 7 Aug. report ...	1.00	16 76 Sept. report ...	6.00	24 93 Oct. report	11.70
8 9 Oct. report ...	2.00	16 102 Sept. report ...	78.80	24 215 Oct. report	9.90
8 32 Oct. report ...	55.85	16 105 Sept. tax .....	.90	24 240 Oct. report....	5.40
8 38 Oct. report	22.35	16 115 Sept.-Oct. report	7.55	25 43 Oct. report	26.60
8 62 Premium on bond	4.25	16 126 Sept. report ...	5.60	25 49 Oct. report	9.30
8 122 Sept. report ...	14.30	16 162 Sept. report ...	15.30	25 66 Oct. report	9.00
8 125 Sept. report ...	9.40	16 275 B. T.	2.00	25 190 Sept. - Oct. re- port (cr.) ..	
8 136 Sept. report ...	15.30	17 228 Oct. report	4.50	25 345 Oct. report	19.35
8 172 Premium on bond	4.25	17 234 Oct. report	17.00	26 185 Oct. report	17.40
8 213 Sept. report ...	3.35	17 2 Premium on bond	8.00	26 54 Sept. report ...	20.40
8 258 Oct. report	9.80	17 246 Sept. report ...	11.70	26 208 Sept. report ...	8.40
8 240 Enroll; supp...	3.90	17 292 Sept. - Oct. re- ports	9.90	26 72 Oct. tax (add'l.)	1.00
8 345 Sept. report ...	17.10	17 340 Oct. report ...	2.15	26 332 B. T. & reinst..	3.00
8 413 Oct. report	7.20	17 434 Sept. - Oct. re- ports (cr.)...		29 120 Supp. ....	.20
8 419 Sept. report ...	1.80	17 46 On account ...	109.00	29 7 Sept. - Oct. re- ports (cr.)...	
8 486 Oct. report	14.70	17 34 Oct. report	1.80	29 42 Oct. report	140.00
9 18 Oct. report	44.40	17 260 Sept. report ...	27.05	29 46 On account ...	129.60
9 57 Oct. report	6.30	17 392 Oct. report ...	18.45	29 71 Oct. report ...	10.30
9 132 Aug. report	8.00	17 68 Sept. report ...	25.00	29 103 Oct. report ...	7.20
9 171 Oct. report ...	4.50	17 75 Sept. report ...	23.65	29 319 Sept. report ...	5.40
9 190 B. T. & reinst.; supp.	54.40	17 83 Oct. report ...	11.50	29 380 Oct. report	9.05
9 268 Sept. report ...	12.60	17 85 Sept. report ...	35.10	30 111 Oct. report ...	5.40
9 166 Oct. report	41.20	17 109 Oct. report ...	.90	30 243 Oct. report	5.40
9 308 Aug. report	200.00	17 147 Oct. report ...	2.70	30 244 Supp.	2.00
9 87 Oct. report ...	8.10	17 172 Sept. report ...	34.60	30 401 Oct. report ...	8.10
9 259 Oct. report ...	3.60	17 485 Oct. report ...	24.25	30 74 Oct. report	468.35
10 52 Sept. report ...	13.65	17 386 Sept. - Oct. re- ports	16.50	31 224 Oct. report	3.80
10 108 Sept. report ...	10.80	18 46 On account ...	95.00	31 10 Oct. report ...	53.20
10 121 Oct. report ...	31.40	18 26 Oct. report ...	39.00	31 12 Oct. report ...	13.25
10 222 Oct. report ...	12.90	18 195 Enroll; B. T. & reinst.	7.90	31 47 Oct. report ...	70.20
10 278 Oct. report ...	9.00			31 Misc. ....	.25
10 478 Sept. report ...	2.70			31 Transfer indt. .	389.10
11 244 Supp.	1.00			31 A d v e r t i s i n g — The Lather ..	18.00
11 14 Sept. report ...	8.25				
11 27 Oct. report ...	41.50				
11 30 B. T.	21.50				

Total Receipts..\$5,405.15

OCTOBER DISBURSEMENTS

October		October	
4	Union Paper & Twine Co., office and local supp.	26	Riehl Printing Co., office and local supp.; new dues books, October journal
4	The Burrows Bros. Co., office supp.	29	Office salaries
4	Distillata Co., Oct. installment on cooler, water service, drinking cups	31	Sept. tax to the A. F. of L.
4	Western Union Telegraph Co., Sept. messages	31	Sept. tax to Bldg. Trades Dept.; juris. award bks.
11	C. J. Haggerty, organizer	31	Geo. T. Moore, Delegate to the A. F. of L. & Bldg. Trades Dept. conventions.....
23	S. Dubuc, No. 13178, refund of fine placed by No. 31, 6-9-32; reduced to \$50.00 by Gen. Pres. 8-31-34	31	Chas. J. Case, Delegate to the A. F. of L. & Bldg. Trades Dept. conventions
23	R. J. Smart, No. 34238, refund of fine placed by No. 31, 6-9-32; reduced to \$50.00 by Gen. Pres. 8-31-34	31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President
26	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 9-28—10-26-34	31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer....
26	Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co., repair service	31	Funeral Benefits paid:
26	The Elliott Addressing Machine Co., office supp.		Local 73, Peter N. Miller, 809, (balance)...
26	The National Advertising Co., mailing Oct. journal and compiling report for U. S. Postal Service		Local 9, Archibald (Arthur) Chas. Taylor, 4543
26	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local & L. D. service	31	Postage
		31	Central United National Bank, service charge and Fed. tax
			Total Disbursements

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, September 30, 1934.....	\$80,459.62
October receipts	5,405.15
	<u>\$85,864.77</u>
October disbursements	5,519.01
Cash on hand, Oct. 31, 1934.....	<u>\$80,345.76</u>

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

195 Israel Charles Foubert 36275	179 Ivan Radabaugh 36281	73 Wilbur Baxter Kern 36287
195 John Sydney Foubert 36276	224 Thomas Henry Mullen 36282	485 Idelious Henry 36288
195 Hans John Hanson 36277	240 Alfred Christian 36283	485 Rogers Scott 36289
195 Martin McCarroll 36278	73 James Felix Ahearn 36284	195 Lyle Leonard Blackmore 36290
195 James Rourke 36279	73 Edward R. Cassin 36285	10 Edward John Bauman 36291
142 Patrick Henry Aucoin 36280	73 David Dwight Keller 36286	

REINSTATED MEMBERS

195 J. A. Hanson 19323	212 O. E. Crouse 29674	10 G. Bauman 9114
120 John Arnold 11782	104 T. W. Avis 6579	224 R. W. Burlingame 26427
120 Webster Eckerson 12594	455 R. A. Githens 31051	224 J. E. Farney 32791
120 Wm. L. Finn 24255	63 J. L. Tinsley 25332	308 A. Bila 24419
120 Wm. Hunt 24013	260 J. W. Atkinson 36233	308 F. Giordani 27003
120 F. D. Sprague 12547	85 W. T. Ebbe, Jr., 15286 (Sept.)	308 S. Prestigicoma 31282
120 R. Sherman 17445	85 W. F. Luetke 2273 (Sept.)	308 V. D'Agostino 33341
10 N. F. Tucker 29615	85 W. W. L. VanBlarcom 28379 (Sept.)	308 P. Bella 19355
47 H. A. Dietz 7240	172 D. H. McBroom 31064	308 J. Nicoly 24531
71 E. J. Houser 33659	386 G. W. Smith 6093	308 J. J. Clements 24844
71 G. F. Witzberger 34585	26 J. R. Middleton 35025	308 L. L. Ammendola 33051
311 T. M. Jones (Sept.) 29767	26 S. E. Story 34234	308 A. Castorino 24848
311 W. C. Jones (Sept.) 35422	78 A. Kotrady 32797	308 J. Casella 27980
70 H. W. Spoonhoff 9148	388 F. L. Aulman 35457	308 A. Amato 25628
32 B. E. Kelley 28548	32 H. J. Liebig 12008	308 J. Cotroneo 35354
32 B. N. Johnson 10669	244 S. Stone 19314	308 A. S. Aliotta 21220
122 C. R. French 14285	185 Edw. Swift 8932	308 P. Prestigiuomo 32082
122 S. K. Jones 994	43 D. C. Hoggan 7560	308 J. A. McCloskey 19357
125 M. A. Matikins 31920	43 A. W. Harwood 36168	308 J. Cinquemani 28631
486 R. C. Manning 32872	43 J. A. Bostrom 36024	308 L. Russo 8260
18 N. T. Rudolph 23324	43 W. S. Stanton 13557	308 J. Gagliardi 24422
18 L. A. McAllister 4519	43 J. H. Taylor 33952	308 M. M. Maddaloni 33603
222 L. W. Payton 29064	208 F. J. Ewers 18636	308 A. Quartarone 24435
5 C. E. Gross (June) 18630	380 J. O. Jones 9967	258 E. Hiebert 30115
250 W. F. Wibbelt 36173	10 G. W. Damon 5123	
110 F. Erzinger 23609		

SUSPENSION FOR WORKING UNFAIR

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

47 G. D. Archibald 35469	42 T. S. Miles 31354	172 A. F. Lee 36208 (Sept.)
47 H. L. Kessler 29895	42 J. B. Miller 4609	386 A. G. Lorenz 23827
47 C. C. Garrett 27499	42 L. G. Leachman 17339	26 F. D. Brooks 3209 (Sept.)
42 E. L. Brittenham 31441	42 J. N. Hall 30423	26 S. E. Story 27123 (Sept.)
42 J. B. Carll 31443	42 A. N. Hall 30424	26 J. C. Adams 23069 (Sept.)
42 J. S. Carll 3211	99 S. J. Sylvester 5705	26 F. M. Andrews 34474 (Sept.)
42 N. Donnelly 33439	53 L. G. Plum 19276 (Sept.)	42 G. L. Cobler 30963 (Sept.)
42 B. R. Embree 30466	344 J. B. Rumpfelt 23821 (Sept.)	42 A. P. Davis 2028 (Sept.)
42 L. T. Freeman 34584	115 W. A. Williams 16143	42 O. H. Ogren 36223 (Sept.)
42 J. E. Gauvin 15602	260 L. J. Wiswell 36262	42 R. A. Smith 13044 (Sept.)
42 J. T. Hunter 23030	172 E. E. VanHorn 12799 (Sept.)	47 R. Clift 28410
42 C. L. Keene 23446	172 W. B. Dyer 36143 (Sept.)	47 J. M. McCarthy 36127
42 T. R. H. Donnelly 35473	172 W. F. Harris 22848 (Sept.)	

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

2 J. W. Sanderson 23290 (Ren.)	162 J. Magutt 23419 (Aug.)	244 M. Levine 13865 (Ren. Sept.)
244 Wm. Schwartz 17158 (Dec.)	109 O. J. Haub 24833 (June)	244 B. Matzernick 27022 (Ren. Sept.)
308 P. Trombini 34059 (Ren. Sept.)	72 W. C. Frye 34124 (Sept.)	244 C. Sukonig 28654 (Ren. Sept.)
100 J. G. Verespy 29065 (Ren. Sept.)	142 P. Gerraughty 16204 (Ren. Sept.)	74 H. Bowington 23906 (Ren.)
100 W. Macadi 28445 (July)	244 A. Gagliardo 26502 (Sept.)	74 L. J. Cooper 26895 (Ren.)
104 R. W. Zesinger 18486 (Sept.)	244 J. Frame 34668 (Ren. Sept.)	74 E. H. Morton 16464 (Ren.)
	244 J. Goldman 26477 (Ren. Sept.)	

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

244 W. Schwartz 17158 (Aug.)	72 E. G. Boyd 34476
392 J. E. Ferguson 16656 (Sept.)	74 W. S. MacDonald 506

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED

481 S. C. Hemshrot 32129

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED

244 Wm. Schwartz 17158 (Dec.)	63 C. G. Duggan 23054 (Sept.)
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APPRENTICES INDENTURED

73 Herman Leonard Beermann, age 18	21 Earl Aud, age 19
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AMALGAMATED LOCAL UNIONS

96 Quincy, Mass., with	72 Boston, Mass.
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REINSTATED LOCAL UNION

120 Schenectady, N. Y.

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

32 B. F. Brown 30152, \$100.00	\$100.00	74 A. Bruchert 23923, \$5.00
32 H. S. Wing 9401, \$100.00	9 H. Mull 26177, \$100.00	74 L. J. Gordon 22597, \$5.00
9 E. A. Myers 35371, \$100.00	9 O. F. Long 20591, \$100.00	74 L. J. Gordon 22597, \$5.00
9 I. L. Rhodes 14258, \$100.00	246 A. C. Debigare 30088, \$5.00	9 J. C. Walker 20715, \$100.00
9 Z. L. Ferguson 9730, \$100.00	246 A. A. Dennis 33293, \$5.00	9 O. E. Walker 17481, \$010.00
9 H. T. Gadwa 32395, \$100.00	246 G. H. Dearing 33777, \$5.00	
9 P. G. Lange (No. 2) 10464,	246 J. Egan 34983, \$5.00	

TRANSFERS

From	To	From	To	From	To
2 J. F. McDermott 14572.. 63		14 L. H. Fuller 32342.....166		32 G. J. Seitz 34785..... 14	
4 F. Maier 7238 .....392		14 E. H. Farmer 25437.....166		42 E. O. Everhart 10791....434	
4 H. D. Wagner 24023.....429		14 R. R. Wright 30154.....392		43 W. E. Muir 2865.....179	
7 L. K. Mallow 30169.....419		20 F. Rush 9553..... 36		46 D. J. Connolly 22536..... 9	
8 E. C. Cosner 34475.....115		21 F. C. Arthur 4936..... 27		52 B. Collin 26163.....166	
8 C. A. McCauley 26821.....115		21 L. L. Coker 14031..... 27		52 G. F. Dandeneau 36245...166	
8 G. B. Simpson 29491....115		23 J. P. Fronge 34204.....286		53 R. R. Payne 29020..... 68	
9 R. F. Brown 27657..... 63		25 S. Dubuc 13178..... 31		63 J. W. McDowell 21489...230	
9 M. Brunskill 26992..... 63		27 L. C. Brown 14490..... 73		68 C. H. Ball 22341..... 49	
9 E. Embree 7972..... 63		32 R. Ames 18004..... 14		68 B. E. Boyles 15102..... 49	
9 W. Embree 17855..... 63		32 R. A. Bleb 31361..... 14		68 W. O'Day 20643..... 49	
9 W. Fry 16597..... 63		32 A. J. Brehm 33007 14		72 C. M. Stafford 757.....142	
9 H. Hibbs 2323..... 63		32 J. L. Bridges 26379..... 14		72 G. C. Wight 31508.....123	
9 J. C. Miller 17083..... 63		32 A. P. Graber 31242..... 14		72 Wm. Zaiser 19508.....123	
9 H. Ramsey 32816..... 63		32 J. N. Hall 32981.....166		74 J. Kerwin 9432.....305	
9 R. Replogle 15306..... 63		32 R. B. Hall 30731.....166		74 E. T. McCarty 19798..... 68	
9 W. H. Wisecarver 21920.. 63		32 E. L. Johancen 27762.... 14		75 C. H. Burke 9702..... 63	
10 N. F. Tucker 29615..... 18		32 E. Perkins 31155..... 14		75 F. Gaphardt 36069..... 63	
11 E. J. Messick 16899..... 63		32 F. Reese 20979..... 14		75 E. S. Jones 34026..... 63	

From	To
75 E. L. Mateer 23262.....	63
75 T. E. Robb 9181.....	63
78 H. Boyd 32586	72
82 A. Young 26361.....	110
85 L. Mullen 32316	2
88 J. Caton 31979.....	65
88 U. S. Gridley 10978.....	434
88 F. E. Hoffer 34412.....	268
88 H. V. Johnson 30052.....	65
88 F. Sincini 24045.....	65
96 W. P. Cook 19004.....	142
96 E. Lord 10495.....	72
96 A. Messier 736.....	72
96 A. Messier 740.....	72
96 R. Parker 14441.....	72
111 O. A. Knee 27121.....	197
113 R. W. Eley 7348.....	136
113 W. A. Porter 1032.....	136
155 A. Gooch 9632.....	104
166 L. L. Alberty 29375.....	392
166 B. Collins 26163.....	52
166 E. H. Farmer 25437.....	52
166 L. H. Fuller 32342.....	32
166 M. Furness 8980.....	386
166 A. Lacroix 11614.....	386

From	To
166 J. Lang 30634.....	52
185 L. G. Reynolds 32649....	26
190 J. L. Fitzgerald 31058....	258
190 A. L. Gervais 5319.....	258
190 W. E. Hill 34902.....	258
190 E. E. Rau 28000.....	258
190 H. W. Smith 29538.....	258
190 E. A. Westlund 29489....	258
228 C. H. Petrick 34645.....	68
240 H. M. Bowen 31293.....	486
240 W. H. Lofton 29947.....	486
240 F. Matthews 26928.....	486
240 J. B. Wallace 16425.....	486
258 F. J. Baker 29026.....	190
258 C. H. Ball 22341.....	68
258 E. Barth 22720.....	68
258 B. E. Boyles 15102.....	68
258 J. P. Burg 29530.....	74
258 J. G. Connors 34149.....	190
258 C. Farnsworth 8731.....	190
258 J. L. Fitzgerald 31058....	190
258 R. P. Fourre 25408.....	190
258 A. L. Gervais 5319.....	190
258 E. L. Githens 23875.....	68
258 E. Glynn 29481.....	190
258 W. F. Gutziet 5321.....	190

From	To
258 J. J. Gutziet 33100.....	190
258 W. E. Hill 34902.....	190
258 V. C. Inskeep 25827.....	68
258 A. Matthews 23137.....	68
258 V. Nordstrom 15787.....	190
258 H. W. Smith 29538.....	190
258 E. O. Westlund 29489....	190
258 G. Wilke 30583.....	190
258 L. Wilke 29825.....	190
258 J. Wilke 29605.....	190
311 J. Chuoke 30637.....	301
311 A. L. Salisbury 35592.....	301
319 C. J. Moll 15454.....	105
340 A. Cole 16625.....	42
340 G. Lang 17696.....	36
340 W. H. Nirmaier 6688.....	63
340 P. Pajack 21064.....	345
379 E. H. Langstaff 9880.....	81
386 H. J. Jeffries 9711.....	14
392 J. Lang 30634.....	166
401 R. Duggan 33807.....	429
401 F. M. Zellers 20306.....	429
429 R. J. Duggan 33807.....	401
429 F. M. Zellers 20306.....	401
483 F. Nordstrom 16334.....	115

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
429	\$ 2.00	4	H. D. Wagner 24023
63	12.00	11	E. J. Messick 16899
301	12.00	407	W. H. Cherico 12115
301	20.00	435	W. H. Cherico 12115
136	2.00	113	R. W. Eley 7348
258	5.00	104	J. B. Reed 654
486	2.50	240	F. Matthews 26928
110	12.00	19	F. Erzinger 23609
132	5.00	73	T. C. Smith 8344
166	2.00	52	B. Collins 26163
166	7.50	392	E. H. Farmer 25437
166	3.00	14	E. H. Farmer 25437
346	4.00	392	J. Cusatis 29997
346	2.00	392	M. Tranguch 29993
346	2.00	392	J. Tranguch 36171
212	4.10	311	O. E. Crouse 29674
250	2.00	102	W. T. Hutton 18960
110	5.00	19	F. Erzinger 23609
359	2.50	139	H. L. Barber 2954
359	2.00	166	H. L. Barber 28593
481	2.00	258	E. T. Popple 20175
481	5.00	190	J. L. Schlenker 29025
102	50.00	250	M. J. Monahan 30604
105	2.00	319	C. J. Moll 15454
115	2.50	483	F. N. Nordstrom 16334
392	2.00	4	F. Maier 7238
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
386	1.00	166	M. Furness 8980
386	8.50	166	G. W. C. Swift 30055
26	7.50	185	Edw. Story 34234
230	3.00	407	J. F. Johnson 21435
63	4.00	340	W. H. Nirmaier 6688
63	8.00	9	J. C. Miller 17083
63	5.00	9	P. R. Replogle 15306
63	15.00	9	E. H. Embree 7972
63	15.00	9	W. Embree 17855
63	13.50	9	W. G. Fry 16597
63	12.00	9	M. J. Brunskill 26992
63	6.00	9	H. T. Wisecarver 21920
255	32.00	9	H. R. Hibbs 2323
70	24.50	74	A. T. Persons 25972
419	9.00	9	F. Hogue 9723
230	4.00	63	H. H. Mateer 23849
26	11.00	14	J. W. McDowell 21489
26	5.00	224	H. C. Little 32118
401	2.00	429	W. M. Little 22878
401	2.00	429	R. J. Duggan 20306
224	12.00	407	F. M. Zellers 33807
301	1.50	230	R. V. Jameson 25703
311	12.00	407	B. B. Lindsay 9224
7	2.00	262	M. E. Robin 35097
110	21.00	19	L. K. Mallow 30169
			F. Erzinger 23609

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
28 Youngstown, Ohio		A. J. McClure		C. P. Yeager
88 Oakland, Calif.	G. DeRunge	G. E. Miller	G. VanHaltren	G. E. Miller
185 Wichita, Kan.	O. H. Blase	C. R. Wellborn	C. R. Wellborn	
222 Danville, Ill.	J. Will	L. Peterson		W. E. Peyton
301 San Antonio, Tex.	F. Ludlow	L. Cottell	C. Smith	L. Cottell
302 Vallejo, Calif.	A. L. Lawrence	W. Gellinger, Jr.		A. L. Lawrence
311 Amarillo, Tex.	J. C. Bemis	R. A. Teed	R. A. Teed	
346 Asbury Park, N. J.	G. Strahan	A. Webster	A. Webster	A. D. Hunt
353 Santa Monica, Calif.	C. L. Wendell	M. E. Harding		
429 Harrisburg, Pa.	R. Shepler	D. McKerrocher	W. E. Albright	L. Leedy
481 Winona, Minn.	W. L. Gilles	C. E. Anderson		C. E. Anderson

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 9 Rowe St., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434, 442 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Boro, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.....	\$.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00
Apprentice Indentures .....	.50	Labels, per 50.....	.35
Arrearage Notices .....	.50	Lapel Button .....	.50
Charter	2.00	Letter Heads, Official.....	.70
Charter and Outfit.....	15.00	Manual .....	.50
Constitution .....	.15	Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Contractor Certificates .....	.50	Membership Book, Small.....	1.00
Dating Stamp .....	.50	Reports, Long Form, per doz.....	.40
Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15	Reports, Short Form, per doz.....	.60
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal	4.50
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.....	.25	Secretary Order Book.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75	Solicitor Certificates .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50	Stamp Pad .....	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50	Statements of Indebtedness.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25	Transfers .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00	Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00	Triplicate Receipts .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00	Withdrawal Cards .....	.60
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50	Working Permits .....	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POrtomic 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Penn. Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R. Miottel, 2622 McDougall.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. G. Gilbert, 106 Mamie Ave., Pratt City, Ala.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Rm. 308, Mather Bldg., G St. bet. 9th and 10th St., N. W. Exec. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Lincoln 2028.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 W. Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121B.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Sat. 2 p. m., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 604 Chili Ave. Tel., Genesee 5172-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2009 Cass St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. Thos. Frongie, 320 Woodrow Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., Hall 228, 147 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Dr.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 83 Penrose St., Phone, 6-8497.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 426½ N. W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. H. W. Andrews, mail address, So. W. 30th St. and Agnew; residence, 2416 So. W. Binkley. Phone 2-8090.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. A. J. McClure, 453 Idora Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs. Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., 513 Lincoln Ave. Geo. C. Gaylord, R. 2, Box 59, W. Nebraska. Tel. County 22R1.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 8:30 p. m., No. 220 Front St., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 5128 E. North St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 1307 Vine St. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciente, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel., 6-3159-J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

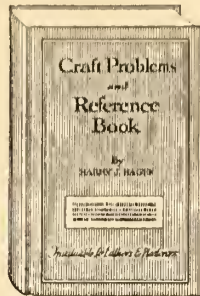
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, R. R. 1, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun. 3 p. m. at home of H. M. Babbitt, R. D. No. 6, Didery Rd., Penington. Chris Beckmanu, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1031 17th St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 50 Linden Pk. St., Roxbury, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon. 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 186 Dana Ave. Peter Brandt, Pine Hill Rd.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Labor Temple, 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. G. E. Miller, Sec. and B. A., 1621 Excelsior Ave. Phone, Fruitvale 7166-J.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Jack O'Keefe, 904 E. Broad Ave., Glenwood 3894-W.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 611 Gladstone Ave.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 15 Pratt Ave., Beverly, Mass.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Labor Temple, Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y. David Christie, 31 Williams St., Yonkers, N. Y.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri. 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. E. F. McLaughlin, 3942 Bozeman.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 9 New Walnut St., No. Plainfield, N. J. Phone 1899M.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 E. Croswell St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 618 Smith St.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. C. H. Cody, Gen. Del.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 86 Main St., Room 28. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 1:00 p. m. R. D. 7 Schneider Rd., No. Canton, Ohio. H. W. Little, R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 3532 No. 27th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 48 Barclay St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. C. O. Goff, B. A., 2522 Exline St. Phone 41113. F. E. Bundy, 1420 N. Beckley St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m. Hibernian Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A., 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. T. W. Mercer, 571 Langside St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash. Phone, Puyallup 3336.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 506½ Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. J. A. Milzarek, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 121 So. Hawk St. A. Clother, B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone 9-1325.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. J. T. Brennan, 1137 Nylis Court. Phone 611-236.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301. Ford, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 179 Ogden, Utah.—Meets Mon. 8 p. m., 2203 Washington Ave. J. P. Schat, pro tem, 3524 Jefferson Ave.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m. C. R. Wellborn, 1316 No. Lorraine.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. C. J. George, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 89.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Payton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor and Trades Council Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 E. Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 E. Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. Fred DuBois, Act. Sec., 209 W. Atlantic Ave.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. John O. Hague, B. A. and Corr. Sec., 1510 So. Holt St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 255 Knoxville, Tenn.—Meets 2d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 311 Moreland St. T. C. Baker, Sec. P. T., R. F. D. 6.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Waiters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Broadwater St.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30, Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 415 B St. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 4. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone 2473-J.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, Sec., 35 Powell Place.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Chas. Kerwin, B. A., 2023 So. 13th St.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 4, Box 180.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Exec. Bd. meets Sat. 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem., L. Cottell, 120 Howard St.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. 1st Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 414 Taylor St.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique. Frank J. Horan, 3653 Park Ave.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 102 Exchange St., Hot Springs, Ark. E. W. Bryden, Route 5, Box 442.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St. Albert Webster, 122 H St., Belmar, N. J.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 2823½ Main St., Ocean Park, Calif. M. E. Harding, 934 Sixth St.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d, 4th Fri., Bricklayers' Hall, 17th and Jefferson. R. W. Routt, R. 1, Box 1154. Residence, 3644 N. 18th St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. B. A. Barrenger, Sec. and B. A., 886a Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone Dial 2—5852.
- 395 Warren, Ohio—W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Bowling, Act. Sec., 515 Eva St.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall. Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 1850 North St.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone 2-1007.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 117 N. Cleveland St.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 1019 W. Broadway.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Pfeffer, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Cor. Parish and Amite Sts. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 486 Columbus, Ga.—Meets every Fri., Central Labor Hall, 1313½ First Ave. H. B. Dalton, Box 191.

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THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL

Textile workers, so many of whom are women and girls, will be delighted to learn how carefully provision for the maintenance of one of their sex was made by a New York judge the other day. Brenda Duff Frazier, the judge ruled, is entitled to \$30,000 a year for living expenses. She is allowed \$3,600 a year for clothes, \$600 a year for music, \$1,500 a year for school, \$2,400 for dentists, and \$1,500 for a governess. Among the household expenses which she must share include \$10,180 for servants \$4,500 a year for the upkeep of automobiles, \$7,000 for cuisine—which ordinary folk would translate as “grub.”

The family, it should be added, spends \$150,000 a year, just to live. A cynic might express doubts as to whether such a life is worth the cost. But as a sample of causes of the depression, the court record has value. Somebody has to produce that \$150,000; and only a minor fraction of it is spent in the common markets. The rest goes to strut and style and ostentation about two grades higher than that of the Hottentot who is all dressed up with a once white collar and a G-string.

Meanwhile, textile workers are supposed to have a minimum of \$12 a week, and oftentimes collect as little as \$5. But at the better rate, it would take the wages of six cotton mill girls for a year to buy Brenda's clothes.

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To quell uprising and possible escape of prisoners from the new federal penitentiary on Alcatraz island in San Francisco Bay, a system of running tear gas has been installed which will make it possible to turn on the choking, tear-making vapor at any spot in the prison where trouble breaks out. Another safety device is a secret radio room. If convicts in an uprising should put the regular telephone system out of order this radio can be used to summon aid from the mainland at a moment's notice. The government is taking no chances at America's new “Devil's Island,” which hereafter will house the country's toughest criminals.

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WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION


VOL. XXV

DECEMBER, 1934

No. 4

Christmas Greetings



At this Glad Season of
the Year it is the Wish of
General President McSorley
and myself that all the mem-
bers of our International Union
enjoy A Merry Christmas 
and a Happy and Prosperous
New Year.

Fraternally Yours,
Terry Ford,
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Entered as second-class matter at the Cleveland, Ohio, Postoffice.

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized September 6, 1921."

VOL. XXXV

DECEMBER, 1934

No. 4

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE 28TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

GREETINGS! We, your delegates to the Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, beg leave to submit the following report:

San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 26, 1934.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock in the Assembly Room of the Whitecomb Hotel by President M. J. McDonough.

The President introduced Thomas C. Meagher, President, San Francisco Building Trades Council, who presided during the opening program of the convention.

Chairman Meagher: Delegates to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor—I deem it a great pleasure to meet with you at this time, and I want to extend to you the welcome of the officers and members of the San Francisco Building Trades Council. It is our wish to make your stay here as pleasant as possible, and wish you all success in your deliberations. We have arranged for special entertainments for you from time to time.

I take pleasure now in introducing to you one of the leading members of our community, Hon. Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco.

Mayor Rossi: Mr. President, Officers and Members of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and Friends—As Mayor of San Francisco it is indeed a great pleasure for me to extend to you, on behalf of the citizens of the city, a most cordial welcome. When San Francisco was selected as your annual meeting place I am sure you made no mistake, because there is no other city in the United States more in sympathy with the movement of organized labor than San Francisco. I earnestly hope and trust that your deliberations will bring about some good results, which I know they will, in the way of recovery and to put people at work at a fair compensation.

San Francisco has done much in that direction. We submitted a bond issue to our people of \$35,000,000. Of that sum, \$24,000,000 were devoted to the more urgent projects, and when we do away with some of the red tape incident to our dealings with the State and Federal governments our work will begin. San Francisco stands out today as one of the white spots in the United States in its care of the people.

I am happy to extend to you San Francisco's sincere welcome. I am glad the convention is here. While you are here we hope you will see the many points of interest in San Francisco. In no place where you could go would you be more welcome. The entertainment committee, headed by John O'Connell, will see that you are well entertained. When the American Federation of Labor meets here on Monday next I know the eyes of the entire nation will be focused upon you, not in criticism, but to see if something can be done to lift us out of this depression.

We are doing everything possible to alleviate the condition of our people. No doubt many of you have seen the two bridge projects that are under way. This will do much for the Bay area, and we feel that in time the Bay area will be the New York of the West. We hope you will be pleased with your visit here, and that when you leave you will take with you many pleasant memories of your stay here at the Golden Gate. I wish you every possible success in your convention.

It is my extreme pleasure and privilege to extend the keys of the city to your national President. Usually, Mr. Chairman, we present a key on behalf of San Francisco, and we want an inscription on this one so that you will have something to remind you of your visit to San Francisco. The fact is, however, that you do not need a key to the hearts of our people, but this is presented as a memento of your visit to our city.

(The Mayor presented to President McDonough a large gilt key, decorated with the national colors.)

President McDonough: On behalf of the delegates to the Building Trades Department, I appreciate your presenting us the key of the city. As you well state, the delegates do not need a key to the

city. As a native of San Francisco, and knowing about the hospitality of the city, I know it isn't necessary for any key to be given to the delegates.

I want to express, Mr. Mayor, on behalf of the delegates, our appreciation for the interest you are showing in trying to revive employment in this city. As far as the workers are concerned, what we need to get out of the depression is more work. If other cities and the State governments would take an interest in erecting projects that would put men to work it would, in my opinion, be only a short time until we will be out of the depression.

I thank you, Mr. Mayor, for the kind welcome you have extended us.

Chairman Meagher: I desire to present to you a gentleman who needs no introduction at my hands. He represents labor as President of the State Building Trades Council of California. He is also Commissioner of Industrial Relations, Mr. Frank McDonald.

Mr. McDonald: Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Delegates—It is with a deep sense of gratification that I convey to you the fraternal greetings of the officers and members of the State Building Trades Council, and the assurance of their loyalty to you and your organizations; also the assurance upon their part that they will continue to do what they have done in California for you for a quarter of a century, concentrate their efforts on bettering the conditions of your members and building up your great organizations.

I am happy to have the privilege as Industrial Relations Commissioner of the State of California, to convey to you the greetings of His Excellency, Governor Frank Merriam, and also convey the greetings, officially, of the State Administration of California, that wishes you every success in your splendid undertakings.

We welcome you as representatives of the most effective, constructive, humanitarian, patriotic organization in America. We are indeed glad to greet you as the men who represent the organization in America, the American Federation of Labor and its Departments, that has increased the wages of millions of workmen and women, that has shortened the hours of toil, that has improved the working conditions of American women, that has been instrumental in taking millions of American children out of the mill, the mine and the factory and put them in the schools and on the playgrounds in God's sunshine.

We greet you as the men who pioneered in legislation that has given to millions of men and women compensation and accident insurance, protection of their lives and limbs on their jobs, and protection against diseases incidental to their occupations. We greet you as the body that has raised a bulwark against immigration, particularly Asiatic immigration, that was threatening our American institutions. We greet you as the men who have protected millions of workers from the competition of convict labor.

I could recite, if time permitted, many more of your splendid achievements. Throughout the history of the American Federation of Labor and its departments you have stood, both in time of peace and in time of war, as the bulwark of liberty. You and your colleagues, your members in your organizations, have been a most potent factor in building, sustaining and maintaining, and also in advancing the standards of the greatest Republic of modern times.

I greet you in the name of the toilers of America. I extend to you the grateful thanks, not only of the millions of men and women in the ranks of labor, but also the millions of men and women outside of the ranks of labor, who lead better, safer, nobler lives because of your efforts and activities, collectively with your colleagues.

We bid you thrice welcome. We realize, in this period of depression, the tremendous responsibility that rests upon you, and we pray for your success in your every undertaking to make America a better and happier and safer place for men and women and children to live.

Chairman Meagher: Labor in San Francisco and in the State of

California has been very fortunate in electing their friends to public office. Therefore, labor is very well represented in our State and in our municipalities. At this time it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you another member of organized labor who holds a State position that is most important to labor, Mr. Joseph Creem, State Labor Commissioner.

Mr. Creem: Mr. Chairman, President McDonough, Delegates—It is indeed a pleasure for me to be able to appear here this morning to extend the greetings, not only of the staff of the Labor Commissioner's office, but also of the organization I represent, the State Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters. The officers of that organization requested that I convey the greetings of our Association to this important body. We not only realize that the delegates in attendance here, as far as the building trades are concerned, hold in their hands the destinies of the craftsmen throughout the United States, but we realize that the legislation you will enact will have a great deal to do with the future welfare of our members.

In the absence of the Governor, who is unable to be here because he is detained in the southern part of the State, I wish to convey the greetings of our department. I hope that the delegates here in attendance will have the opportunity to look over a large number of the interesting places in our city and State. The wonders of the world are located in the State of California. I know a great many of the delegates and have had the pleasure of meeting them at national conventions, and I have had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a number of the new delegates. I hope that your convention will be very successful.

Chairman Meagher: I now have the pleasure of introducing another member of organized labor who holds the position of Director of Industrial Relations in the State of California, Mr. Timothy Riordan.

Mr. Riordan: Mr. Chairman, and Delegates—I am pleased to be here. I am a member of organized labor, and I have never forgotten that I came from labor. I served for twenty years as President of the Board of Public Works of San Francisco, and over my desk passed \$387,000,000. Labor had no argument with the Board of Public Works while I served as its President. The late James Rolph was always willing to put his hand down and lift the oppressed up. His policies were carried out in our great Board of Public Works that built this city.

The President of your Department, Mr. McDonough, is a native of this city. John Coefield, President of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters organization, also came from this city. Many other men who have been prominent in your movement came from this city. Most of you remember that great trade unionist, P. H. McCarthy, who was at one time Mayor of this city. I formerly belonged to the Steam Fitters' organization, the I. A., but became converted to the United Association. Whenever we have any trouble out here a telegram to John Coefield will bring help toward a settlement.

I was Labor Commissioner. Frank McDonald succeeded me. I am now Director of Industrial Relations. There is another man of labor from the southern part of the State you know of, Joseph Creem, State Labor Commissioner. The present Governor has retained all of us in the positions we held. Governor Merriam is from the southern part of the State, where labor conditions were bad, especially in Los Angeles.

I believe labor in this State has always had a square deal. As President of the Board of Public Works I had under me men in the building industry. Through the kindness of the late governor Rolph we picked married men of family and installed them in that work. Mr. McDonald is a fellow commissioner with us. I hold an unexpired term of three years, and Mr. McDonald, my colleague, has it for two years. We don't know what politics brings, but we have these positions.

I have referred to some of the men here—I cannot refer to all of you. The Structural Iron Workers are here and their members are working on the great bridge. When the wages were drawn up for the bridge we established a building trades wage and put it in all the contracts. Up to that time we had trouble with inexperienced men doing mechanics' work, but that condition has been remedied.

I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to get something off my chest. I know your worthy President, Mr. McDonough. I receive a lot of telegrams from him. Whenever I get in a jam I have two advisers in the labor movement. One is McDonough and the other is John Coefield, the President of my international union.

I will close now, for I am due at the convention of the Metal Trades Department. I am a member of one of the iron trades.

Chairman Meagher: We have a man here we call Daddy of the Labor Movement in San Francisco. We all love him, and we have the highest regard for him and for his advice. At times when we get into a rut we call upon John O'Connell, President of the Labor Council.

Mr. O'Connell: Mr. Chairman, President McDonough, and Delegates of the Building Trades Department—First of all I want to extend to you the fraternal greetings of the San Francisco Labor Council, which includes in its membership all the unions of San Francisco. This gives me a golden opportunity to renew some old friendships. Most of you I have met in conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and now I am glad to meet some new members. Our gang isn't very hard to get acquainted with out here.

It isn't very hard to make promises such as I made in the City of Washington a year ago, and I want to thank our good friend, Bill Hutcheson—whom I am looking in the eye now—for the fact that you are meeting in San Francisco today, with the help of the building trades' organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We thought the convention would go to St. Louis, but when Bill arrived the atmosphere changed, and, to my surprise, when about to withdraw San Francisco for the 1934 convention, with the promise of the 1935 convention, a delegate whom I hardly knew nominated San Francisco, and here you are.

Now that you are here you are keeping me up nights. I am hearing lots of confessions and extending absolution as far as I can do so, and extending it even to Hebrews around here. You remember the promises I made in Washington. If I don't keep them I want you to throw me in the Bay. We are going through with our promises to you and we are going through with our program for your entertainment. I got hold of President Green

in his room this morning and after a work-out he agreed to our program. We are going to give you a ride where you will get a taste of salt water. We are going to take you to Mt. Tamalpais, to Muir Woods and other interesting places. Then we will have a ball for you. I am the happiest man in San Francisco today to know that you are here. It is my intention to put this program in effect, and I hope you will all be happy.

Mr. Chairman I thank you for the privilege of being here. I hope the delegates will enjoy the program we have prepared. I want to repeat the words of a well-known member one night in the Labor Council, when they were all giving me hell. My friend, who is a cemetery worker, said, "Johnny, when they get all through with you and they send you down to me, I'll lower you down easy."

Chairman Meagher: At this time, Brother McDonough, I deem it a great pleasure to turn over the gavel to you, and I hope that God may spare you to continue on for many years in the position you now hold. Good luck and success to you, Mike.

President McDonough: Brother Meagher, on behalf of the delegates of the Building Trades Department, I desire to thank you for your kind welcome to the city and for your wishes so kindly expressed. I also desire to compliment the people of San Francisco upon having representatives in the positions they occupy so well, such as Frank McDonald, Tim Riordan and Joe Creem, all having risen from labor. As far as labor is concerned, they are the most important positions in California.

Brother McDonald was President of the California State Building Trades Council for many years. Among his other duties he found it necessary to look after the welfare of the injured workers. After some years of that work he came to be recognized as the most efficient and capable man in connection with industrial accident cases, and in the years he has held the position he now occupies he has put many thousands of dollars into the pockets of the injured workers who would have been taken advantage of by the insurance companies.

Those of us who know Tim Riordan know his interest in the workers while he was chairman of the Board of Public Works, and later, in his position as Director of the State Highway Commission, where he was useful to the workers of the State. In his present position, in cooperation with Brother McDonald, he has continued to do the work which was so effectively done by Brother McDonald for years. Brother Creem, who has succeeded Brother McDonald, is the same type of man as the other two I have mentioned. Since he has been in his present position he has performed a real job for the workers of California.

On behalf of the Department, I want to thank John O'Connell, Tim Riordan, F. McDonald and Joe Creem for their appearance here and expressions of welcome to the delegates.

The convention will be in order. I have appointed an Auditing Credentials Committee. The Credentials Committee is ready to report.

Report of Committee on Credentials

Delegate Lyons, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows: To the Officers and Delegates Attending the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Your committee desires to report that the financial accounts of the various organizations comprising the Department have been examined, and in accordance with same, recommend the seating of their accredited delegates, as follows:

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers—Entitled to one, sent one: Jos. A. Mullaney.

International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers—Entitled to three, sent three: J. A. Franklin, Jasper N. Davis, William E. Walter.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Works—Entitled to four, sent four: P. J. Morrin, W. J. McCain, J. H. Lyons, Edward Ryan.

International Union of Elevator Constructors—Entitled to three, sent three: Frank Feeney, Edward Smith, J. C. MacDonald.

International Union of Operating Engineers—Entitled to four, sent four: John Possehl, F. A. Fitzgerald, William E. Maloney, R. R. Corrie.

Granite Cutters' International Association—Entitled to two, sent two: John Johannan, John Dhue.

International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labors' Union—Entitled to five, sent five: Jos. V. Moreschi, Joseph Marshall, Herbert Rivers, J. B. Etchison, A. C. D'Andrea.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union—Entitled to three, sent three: William J. McSorley, Chas. J. Case, George T. Moore.

International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Workers Helpers—Entitled to two, sent two: William McCarthy, Jos. A. McInerney.

Sheet Metal Workers International Association—Entitled to four, sent four: John J. Hynes, Fred Block, James T. Moriarty, James Close.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers—Entitled to six, sent six: L. P. Lindelof, A. J. McKeon, L. M. Raftery, James J. Knoud, Arthur W. Wallace, George Meyers.

Operative Plasters and Cement Finishers' International Association—Entitled to four, sent four: Michael J. Colleran, John H. Donlin, John Peceley, M. J. McDonough.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters—Entitled to five, sent five: John Coefield, Edward D. Barry, Patrick Drew, A. G. Work, William C. O'Neill.

United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association—Entitled to two, sent two: George W. Jones, Frank Wilson.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association—Entitled to two, sent two: M. W. Mitchell, P. J. Challen.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffers, Stablemen and Helpers—Entitled to four, sent four: Daniel J. Tobin, Thomas L. Hughes, John M. Gillespie, Michael Casey.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CLOSE,

Chairman,

J. H. LYONS,

Secretary,

GEO. W. JONES.

Secretary Lyons moved the adoption of the report as read. The motion was seconded by Chairman Close.

Secretary Lyons: Your committee wishes to state that it has received credentials from three other organizations affiliated with this Department. Your committee did not accept the credentials of these three organizations, because their status is clearly outlined in the report of the Executive Council of the Department. When that is carried out we will be happy to accept the credentials of these three organizations.

Delegates Hutcheson: Being one of the representatives of one of the three organizations I presume are referred to, I think it is only manly and fair to hear why the committee has not accepted the credentials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Bricklayers and Masons and the Electrical Workers.

Chairman Close: Inasmuch as the entire delegation to the Building Trades Department has the final say-so as to who they will accept and seat, and inasmuch as the Committee on Executive Council's Report will pass on whether or not to approve the Executive Council's Report, we have held in abeyance a report on the Carpenters, the Bricklayers and the Electrical Workers. We will make no report on these three organizations until we hear what the Committee on Executive Council's Report has to say on the report of the Executive Council.

Delegate Hutcheson: Mr. President, I want a ruling from you as to whether or not the three organizations referred to have complied with the laws of the Building Trades Department since their applications were accepted?

President McDonough: So far as complying with the laws of the Department, they have, up to the time the matter comes before the convention. The Executive Council of the Department has made certain recommendations, and until their report is presented to the Committee on Executive Council's Report, the organizations, as stated, are not in affiliation with this Department, until it is legally adopted by this convention.

Delegate Hutcheson: Excuse me for laughing, Mr. Chairman, if I have to laugh.

President McDonough: You are out of order.

Delegate Hutcheson: I am still in order.

President McDonough: You are not in order until you are affiliated.

Delegate Hutcheson: We are affiliated. You took our application and you took our per capita, and we are here, and here to stay.

President McDonough: When the report of the Committee on Executive Council's Report is presented to the convention, the convention will act on it.

A viva voce vote was taken on the motion to adopt the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Delegate McInerney: I ask for a division.

A standing vote was taken and resulted in 34 votes being cast for the report of the committee and 14 votes against it.

President McDonough: The report of the Credentials Committee is adopted.

Delegate Hutcheson: Mr. Chairman, I am still laughing. Would you be good enough to tell me if these three organizations are affiliated?

President McDonough: I think I made myself clear when I said that when the Committee on Executive Council's Report brought in its report the convention will define your status.

Delegate Hutcheson: Have you any idea when the committee will report?

President McDonough: That will be determined by them.

Vice-President Posschl: Did the Secretary send credentials to these three organizations?

President McDonough: Yes, he did.

Vice-President Posschl: Do you think, if they were not affiliated until such time as the Executive Council reports, and its report acted upon, the officers acted wisely in sending out credentials?

President McDonough: The fact of their sending out credentials really doesn't mean anything until the organizations have filled out the credentials and sent them in to the Department. In the instance of Brother Hutcheson's organization we sent the credentials to Secretary Duffy, and he stated that he would not send in the credentials until the convention met.

The President appointed as a Committee on Rules the following Delegates:

John Coefield, Plumbers, Chairman; P. J. Cullen, Stone Cutters; Arthur Wallace, Painters; Charles J. Case, Lathers; John Feeley, Operative Plasters.

Report of Committee on Rules

Your committee begs leave to submit for your consideration and adoption the following rules for the government of this convention:

RULES

Rule 1. The convention shall be called to order at 10 a. m. and remain in session until 12:30 p. m., reassemble at 2 p. m. and continue in session until 5:30 p. m.

Rule 3. All resolutions must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than midnight of the second day. Any resolution presented later than that hour must receive unanimous consent.

Rule 3. If a delegate while speaking be called to order, he shall, at the request of the Chair, take his seat until the question of order is decided.

Rule 4. Should two or more delegates rise at the same time, the Chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 5. No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks, except if he to call him to a point of order.

Rule 6. A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same subject until all who wish to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so.

Rule 7. A delegate shall not speak more than twice upon a question without permission of the convention.

Rule 8. Speeches shall be limited to ten minutes, but the time of speaking may be extended by a majority vote of the convention.

Rule 9. A motion shall not be open for discussion until it has been seconded and stated from the Chair.

Rule 10. At the request of five (5) members, the mover of a motion shall be required to reduce it to writing.

Rule 11. When a question is pending before the convention, no motion shall be in order except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain

time, or divide or amend, which motions shall have precedence in the order named.

Rule 12. A motion to lay on the table shall not be debatable except as provided by Roberts' Rules of Order.

Rule 13. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the affirmative.

Rule 14. That any member failing to answer roll-call shall be marked absent; but if unavoidable absent, he may report to the Secretary and be marked present.

Rule 15. It shall require twelve (12) delegates from five different organizations to move the previous question.

Rule 16. All resolutions shall bear the signature of the introducer and the title of his union, and shall be presented in duplicate.

Rule 17. No motion or resolution shall be voted upon until the mover or introducer has had a chance to speak if he so desires.

Rule 18. While the convention is in session, representatives from Local Councils are permitted to occupy seats in the convention without voice or vote. It is understood that they are privileged to appear before all committees in which the Local Councils are interested.

Rule 19. A roll-call shall be held upon the demand of one-fourth of all the delegates whose credentials have been accepted and who have been seated in the convention.

Rule 20. Roberts' Rules of Order shall be the guide on all matters not herein provided for.

Rule 21. The foregoing rules are to remain in force until changed or amended by the next convention.

JOHN COEFIELD,

Chairman.

A. W. WALLACE,

JOHN FEELEY,

P. J. CULLEN,

CHAS. J. CASE.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

President McDonough appointed the following committee:

Committee on Executive Council's Report—John Donlin, Plasters, Chairman; John C. MacDonald, Elevator Constructors; Patrick Drew, Plumbers; Fred Hock, Sheet Metal Workers; William J. McCain, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Delegate Tobin, Teamsters: I move that the Committee on Executive Council's Report be asked to deal with that part of the report of the Executive Council which has reference to the admission of certain organizations who have recently been admitted to the Building Trades Department, and that this convention decide that it be made a special order of business that the Committee on Executive Council's Report report on that part of the report at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Report of Committee on Executive Council's Report

Delegate McCain, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows: Since our last convention several meetings of the Executive Council was held at headquarters in Washington, D. C. At such meetings several subjects were considered and action taken thereon.

Your Committee on Executive Council's Report carefully considered such subjects and action, and our findings thereon are now submitted for final consideration and action by this Convention.

Affiliation with the Building Trades Department of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The members of your committee, being active building tradesmen, read with much joy of the application for reaffiliation of these three trades.

We read President Green's letter in which he mentioned development, solidarity and cooperation among the building trades organizations. We agree with President Green as to the development of solidarity and cooperation being necessary to our success, but such hopes as we held were soon shattered on our arrival in San Francisco to attend this Convention. We found a different feeling than solidarity and cooperation prevailing.

Your committee fully realizes that the Building Trades Department has weathered the depression of the last several years through the solidarity of those trades now in affiliation with the Building Trades Department, and fearful that this solidarity will be disrupted by the three aforementioned crafts now seeking affiliation, who by their palpable destructive activities which is so evident to all, we, your committee, do not concur in the action of the Executive Council in accepting the applications of these organizations in the interim and therefore recommend that such moneys that they have paid to this Department be returned and their affiliation be denied.

After a lengthy debate, the report of the Credentials Committee was adopted, which report refused to seat the delegates for the Carpenters, Bricklayers and Electrical Worker International Unions. The primary cause for the rejection of the credentials of these organizations was caused by the charges that these organizations, which have been on the outside of the Building Trades Department for several years, came in with the express purpose of wresting control of the Building Trades Department from the affiliated organizations. And, in their desire to get control of the Department, two of the organizations increased their memberships fictitiously—one from thirty-five thousand three months prior to their affiliation to sixty-five thousand at the date of their affiliation. One of the other organizations increased their membership from one hundred ten thousand to one hundred thirty thousand in one month, with the direct object in view of getting seven delegates, which would entitle them to a double vote on all roll calls, which would mean fourteen votes. These manipulations of membership, coupled with the conniving and bartering of these organizations with other trades for the purpose of trying to get control of the Department for their own selfish purposes, were the real causes of the credentials of these organizations being rejected.

These organizations have taken an appeal from the action of the Building Trades Department to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and to the Convention. A full report upon this appeal will be contained in the report of your delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

Appointment of Committees

President McDonough announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Rules: John Coefield, Plumbers, Chairman; P. J.

Cullen, Stone Cutters; Arthur Wallace, Painters; Charles J. Case, Lathers; John A. Feeley, Plasterers.

Committee on President's Report: Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers; Chairman; J. B. Etchison, Laborer; L. M. Raftery, Painters; Edward D. Barry, Plumbers; Frank Feeney, Elevator Constructors.

Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's Report: J. A. Mullaney, Asbestos Workers, Chairman; A. J. McKeon, Painters; A. G. Work, Plumbers; A. C. D'Andrea, Laborers; Michael Casey, Teamsters.

Committee on Executive Council's Report: John Donlin, Plasterers, Chairman; J. C. MacDonald, Elevator Constructors; Fred Hoek, Sheet Metal Workers; W. J. McCain, Iron Workers; Patrick Drew, Plumbers.

Committee on Resolutions: John J. Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers, Chairman; Edward Smith, Elevator Constructors; George T. Moore, Lathers; George Meyers, Painters; J. A. Franklin, Boiler Makers.

Committee on Law: L. P. Landelof, Painters, Chairman; Edward Ryan, Iron Workers; Jasper Davis, Boiler Makers; R. R. Corrie, Engineers; John Dine, Granite Cutters.

Committee on Organization: Jos. V. Moreschi, Laborers, Chairman; Thomas L. Hughes, Teamsters; John Johann, Granite Cutters; Herbert Rivers, Laborers; Frank Wilson, Roofers.

Committee on Local Councils: M. W. Mitchell, Stone Cutters, Chairman; J. M. Gillespie, Teamsters; Wm. E. Maloney, Engineers; Jos. Marshall, Laborers; James J. Knoud, Painters.

Committee on Adjustment: P. J. Morrin, Iron Workers, Chairman; James T. Moriarty, Sheet Metal Workers; M. J. Collieran, Plasterers; Wm. E. Walter, Boiler Makers; F. A. Fitzgerald, Engineers.

Delegates Fitzgerald and Maloney, Engineers, declined to serve on the Committees on Adjustment and Local Councils, to which they had been appointed.

The reports of the President, the Secretary-Treasurer and the Executive Council of the Department were read to the Convention and the subjects contained therein referred to the different committees for consideration and action. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that the numerical and financial condition of the Building Trades Department was in very good condition, considering the depression times which we have gone through during the past year, as well as the hard luck of the Department in having some of their funds tied up in closed banks. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that the balance on hand, including the money in closed banks, amounted to \$54,658.60 and the membership of the Department at the close of the fiscal year (without the affiliation of the Carpenter, Bricklayer and Electrical Worker) was 306,576.

The President of the Department in his annual report, submitted for the consideration of the delegates to the Convention a new plan for the handling of jurisdictional disputes as drawn up by the National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board, copy of which we are herewith submitting for the information of our membership:

A DECLARATION BY THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION PLANNING AND ADJUSTMENT BOARD Jurisdictional Disputes

"The National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board declares that interruptions of work due to jurisdictional disputes are injuries to employees and employers in the Construction Industry and to the public, are intolerable and without justification and shall cease.

Responding to the request of the President and by the authority vested in it under the Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry, the National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board establishes the following agencies and procedure for the amicable adjustment of jurisdictional disputes and for the prevention of interruptions of work consequent upon such disputes.

Temporary Adjudication

There is established a Committee for Temporary Adjudication composed of the President of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the Chairman of the National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board.

Except as is provided hereafter, all jurisdictional disputes on work included under the definition of the Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry shall be submitted to the Committee for Temporary Adjudication, which shall render a prompt ruling in each dispute.

If the two members of the Committee are unable to agree upon a ruling, the two select a third whose ruling shall be the ruling of the Committee.

The rulings of the Committee for Temporary Adjudication shall be binding upon the parties of the dispute until a final decision or award is made by the National Jurisdictional Awards Board, hereinafter provided, and shall be applicable only to the project where the dispute originated.

Final Determination

There is established a National Jurisdictional Awards Board composed of three persons to be nominated by the Jurisdictional Disputes Committee and approved by the National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board, to serve at its pleasure, none of whom shall be representative of either employees or employers in the industry.

Declaration between national or international labor organizations in the construction industry which are signatories to this Declaration, and by previous jurisdictional decisions at which parties in interest were represented and given full opportunity to present their cases; ex parte decisions, however, shall not have such standing before the National Board.

No agreement as to jurisdiction made after the date of the Declaration between two or more national or international labor organizations in the construction industry which are signatories to this Declaration, shall be effective until presented, to and approved by the National Board. The Board, before giving such approval shall notify all signatories to the Declaration that such agreement has been presented for approval and give ample opportunity for presentation to objections thereto, including a hearing thereon, if considered necessary by the National Board.

The Decisions of the National Board shall be binding upon employers and employees in the industry.

The National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board shall fix the compensation to be paid to the members subject to the ap-

proval of the Construction Code Authority and the expenses of the National Jurisdictional Awards Board incurred in the discharge of its duties shall be paid by the Construction Code Authority in accordance with the budget therefore submitted by the National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board to the Construction Code Authority and approved by it.

Compliance

By an executive order issued by the President pursuant to the authority vested in him under the National Industrial Recovery Act, failure of a member of the Construction Industry to cooperate to prevent a cessation of work because of a jurisdictional dispute or to comply with the decisions by the National Jurisdictional Awards Board shall constitute a violation of the Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry.

Each of the Labor Organizations comprising the membership of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor binds itself pending a decision to prohibit a cessation of work because of a jurisdictional dispute to which it or any of its local organization is a party."

When the above plan is signed by the presidents of all of our affiliated organizations, the following executive order, which is self-explanatory, will be promulgated by the President of the United States:

Executive Order

Amending Article VIII of the Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry to Prevent Interruptions of Work due to Jurisdictional Disputes:

"It appearing to me necessary in order to effectuate the purpose of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act that the Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry be amended as hereinafter set forth:

"Pursuant to the authority vested in me under said Title of said Act, it is hereby ordered that said code be and it hereby is amended by renumbering Section 6 of Article VIII thereof Section 7 and by inserting in said Article of said code the following new Section 6:

"Section 6. No member of the industry shall directly or indirectly cause or permit an employee, agent, subcontractor or other person responsible to him to cause an interruption of work because of a jurisdictional dispute. No member of the industry shall by act, direction or otherwise cause, foster or encourage a jurisdictional dispute. In order to make this Section effective, the failure of a member of the industry to recognize and comply with the rulings and decisions of the National Board established by the National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board to adjust and settle jurisdictional disputes in the preparation of specifications, the award of contracts and or sub-contracts or otherwise in the classification and assignment of work shall be deemed prima facie unfair competition."

"This order shall become effective.....days from the date hereof unless prior to that time good cause to the contrary is shown to me and I, by my further order, otherwise direct."

It might be here said by your delegates that the above plan is one of the reasons why the three trades on the outside desire to again become affiliated with the Building Trades Department and to obtain control over the same, as it will be noted in this plan that the matter of temporary adjustment of jurisdictional disputes will come under the jurisdiction of the President of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the Chairman of the National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board. So it can be readily seen why the Carpenters wanted to gain control of the Department and elect their man as President of the Department, to control this agency for settling temporary disputes on buildings. More upon the subject matter of this jurisdiction plan will be submitted to our membership by our officers later on, as we as an organization, as yet have not subscribed to this plan.

The report of the President of the Department contained a review of the methods that were necessary for the negotiation of the construction and supplementary codes, which we think should be published as part of our report, for the information of our membership, which is as follows:

Negotiating the Construction and Supplemental Codes

Codes of Fair Competition approved under the National Industrial Recovery Act are human documents and are the results of a conflict of powers. They are not expressions of governmental dictation, rather they are the conditions an industry is willing to accept without refusing to subscribe to a code. Not the fruit of direct negotiations between labor and employer, and consumer and seller, they disclose only the compromises which employers are willing to accept at the cost of obtaining the advantage of a code. The bargaining is limited by the employer's desire for a code and the Administration's willingness to delay the approval of a code and the bringing of that particular industry into the recovery movement. In fact, minor officials within the Administration itself frequently discourage and fight changes proposed by labor and consumer organizations to expedite the approval of codes.

An account of the making of one such code is the story of the pressures applied and the success or failure of labor and consumer in making headway toward improving and rendering less harmful the provisions recommended by employers. The story for the Code of the Construction Industry has special significance because into this light there was thrown the united strength of articulate and highly organized labor groups well acquainted with the processes of governmental machinery. The keenness of the struggle and the resourcefulness of both parties bespeak the difficulties labor encountered in the entire recovery movement in having the codes represent a real expression of the fundamental purpose of the Act. It is well in reading this history to keep in mind the query as to the probable result if labor were not able to exert pressure and set up stout defense. This tale is indicative of the story which might be told for the several hundred codes already approved.

Development of Labor's Policy

The meaning of the National Industrial Act for labor was apparent immediately upon its passage. Representatives of organized labor had participated in the drafting of the measure and had left some imprint upon it. A new era in the social and industrial world was forecast in which "old ideas, old ways, old methods, old thought found useless to stem the downward trend" would be dismissed. Organized labor pledged itself to cooperate with the administration to the utmost of its ability in creating the "New Deal." To effect this cooperation and obtain the greatest degree of understanding, a

conference of national and international representatives of organized labor was held in Washington on June 6 and 7, 1933. At this meeting the keynote of labor's efforts in the construction industry and the other industries under the N. R. A. was sounded. It expressed the conviction that codes should result from the negotiations between organized groups of employees and employers, rather than from the machinations of the employer group only and that the labor standards developed under the collective agreements in industry should be the basis for determining the labor provisions of Codes of Fair Competition. In the light of these policies, it declared for a thirty-hour week and an annual income ample "to keep employees and their families in health and efficiency and to enable them to share the comforts provided by technical and social progress."

In these deliberations, the building trades unions took a most active part. Having helped shape the general program, they were fully in accord with it and sought to apply it in the building industry.

The first opportunity was afforded them by the Public Works Administration. Here they were called in to participate in the determination of a wage scale and in the elaboration of terms of employment and method of recruiting labor for public work. In the early meetings of this group considerable sympathy was displayed by the governmental representatives. This experience reassured organized labor that the general outline of policy adopted by the convention should be their guide for the building industry.

The next regular meeting of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, on June 28, 1933, was devoted almost exclusively to the problems of the policy to be pursued in the second administrative unit under the Recovery Act, the National Recovery Administration.

As a result of these deliberations, it was recommended to the membership that their local unions should enter into agreements with local as well as the national employer organizations so as to present at the proper time collective agreements which could be reviewed by the Administration and subsequently approved. The general thought underlying this move was that such standards as organized labor had developed should be perpetuated and that unfair contractors who "chiseled" on labor standards should be eliminated by the force of Federal legislation. To assure much greater unanimity and strength as well as a concerted drive, a meeting of all the international trade unions, including those not federated with the Department, was called for July 10, 1933.

At this meeting there were assembled the presidents of all the organizations affiliated with the Department as well as the three non-members. They proceeded to cast into shape the major outlines of labor's policy. In the first place it was insisted upon that "all codes submitted by industry be made available to the building trades organizations upon the filing of the same with the Industrial Recovery Administration." This demand had grown out of the secrecy which surrounded the drafting of the early codes. It was motivated not only by the desire to know just what was being planned but also by the necessity of being adequately prepared for the hearings themselves. This action supported the demand already made by the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration. Furthermore, some concern was expressed because the officials of N. R. A. were recruited almost exclusively from industry's ranks. With respect to the objectives of the organized trades in the negotiations of these codes, it was determined that the following would be the demands:

(1) The establishment of a thirty-hour week and the six-hour day and the recognition of Saturday, Sunday and holidays as no work days, identical with the provisions governing the public works employments; and

(2) That the building trades unions were opposed to the establishment of minimum wages and in their place proposed that, "inasmuch as the cost of living is rapidly increasing and within a comparatively few months will reach the 1926-1929 level not less than the prevailing rates of pay of 1929 shall be recognized and that such rates of pay as were established as the 1929 standard by agreement between employers and employees in the building industry shall be so increased as to yield the same earnings per week for thirty hours of labor as had been secured for the longer hours heretofore."

This formulation marks the first act in the long-drawn-out struggle over the Construction Code.

From now on, the various building trades unions elung together and acted with a unanimity and determination which has few historical parallels. To enforce their policies and to furnish guidance to the representatives of the unions who visited either the Public Works Administration or the National Recovery Administration, informal meetings were held at the offices of the Building Trades Department. The need for them was so keenly felt that at times Washington representatives of the unions met daily and sometimes twice a day. All action was discussed and represented the unanimous agreement of all the unions.

All jurisdictional disputes submitted to the Committee for Temporary Adjudication shall automatically refer from the Committee of Temporary Adjudication to the National Board for final decision, and award.

The National Board may, in its discretion, upon application to it by a national or international labor organization of the construction industry signatory to this Declaration, assume jurisdiction over a jurisdictional dispute.

The National Board shall adopt the rules of procedure formulated by the National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board.

The National Board in reaching its decisions shall be governed by jurisdictional agreements made previous to the date of this the unanimous agreement of all the unions. An informal council developed which carried on the fight for the many months during which the construction code was under discussion.

One change took place in policy which was of considerable consequence in the negotiations relating to the code. The policy relating to wages was modified so that in addition to insisting upon the return to the prevailing wage rates of 1929 labor's representatives asked also for the establishment of minimum wages for skilled and semi-skilled employees. This new demand grew out of an experience in the development of labor policy for the Public Work Administration. In compliance with the provisions of Title II of the National Recovery Act, broad lines of policy were to be developed to

govern the disbursement of the \$3,300,000,000 Public Works program. To develop these policies, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins appointed a Labor Advisory Board, consisting of five representatives of organized labor and a chairman representing the Department of Labor. After several weeks of discussion, in which the various claims of organized labor were presented and an extensive survey of prevailing wage rates was made, an agreement was entered into to supplement the general rules regulating employment on public works. To effect "just and reasonable wages" which shall be "sufficient to provide for the hours of labor as limited a standard of living in decency and comfort" it was agreed to divide the United States into three zones—southern, central and northern. In these zones the wage rates for skilled employees were to be \$1.00, \$1.10 and \$1.20 respectively and the rates for unskilled employees 40 cents, 45 cents and 50 cents respectively, except that in those areas where collective agreements or understandings existed on April 30, 1933, which set higher rates, the latter were to prevail. These regulations became effective on August 17, 1933, but had begun earlier to influence labor's position on wages. Labor was by and large soon converted to the principle of minimum rates for skilled employees, and from the middle of August continued aggressively to advocate the inclusion of these wage provisions into the codes for the construction industry.

With its policy so developed that it knew definitely that its demands were a thirty-hour week, and the establishment of the wage provisions agreed to in the Public Works Administration division of the national recovery organization, labor pressed its position strongly before the National Recovery Administration. Here the procedure established under the act for industrial codes handicapped them. It soon was impressed upon them that they were not to participate in the making of these codes of industrial law, but would only be permitted to criticize and object. It was a keen disappointment to all labor when it was proclaimed that the proposed codes were not to result from negotiations between employers and employees but were merely to represent the proposals of the employers. Labor was to exercise its influence chiefly through advising the Administration on the adequacy and justice of the labor provisions of the proposed codes. In answer to this situation, one union organization expressed itself "that labor can find its way through to full participation if not by virtue of law then by virtue of its own organized presentation of the case—by the sheer might of organized force." It must be confessed that much use of the latter power had to be made in the course of the negotiations of the code for the construction industry in order to assure adequate protection for labor. And it was fortunate for labor in the industry that strong and aggressive leadership was present, for in industries where it was absent labor gained very few material advantages in the codes.

During the period prior to the public hearing on the Construction Code, the representatives of the building trades organizations devoted themselves primarily to the presentation of their attitude in the discussions with employer groups. Every vehicle was utilized to broadcast the view that the labor organizations were going to protect labor's rights and interests, aggressively, if need be. No effort was spared in conference or discussion to obtain concessions from the employers in order to make the proposed codes more acceptable to labor both with respect to actual labor provisions and administrative machinery.

Labor's Efforts to Modify Employers' Proposals

Since the employer groups were the active agents in code formulation, labor had to direct its energy toward obtaining direct concessions from industry in the proposed codes. The first proposal made by industry resulted from the meeting of the Associated General Contractors on July 26, 1933, in Chicago. The draft adopted at this conference had been prepared May 25, revised June 7, and presented at this meeting. It pronounced the principle which was widely acceptable to labor that by and large wages should be determined through the process of collective agreements in each locality, but it provided for a maximum of 150 hours per month. Labor expressed its dissatisfaction as the code did not accord with the thirty-hour week proposed and advocated by organized labor, besides containing provisions for a low minimum wage. However, the Administration found the Associated General Contractors unrepresentative and persuaded them to withdraw their code in favor of a parent organization. Similarly, the proposals of the National Association of the Building Trades Employers and the National Association of Builders Exchange were acceptable to labor because their proposal for a 128-hour month did not effectively set up the thirty-hour week. Considerable effort was made in each case to confer with these groups to get them to make the desired changes.

Neither was considered representative by the N. R. A. It was then that the Construction League of the United States undertook the sponsorship of a code for the entire industry and found considerable support and enthusiasm in N. R. A. Administration ranks. This hearty reception was accorded at the time when the League embraced not only contractors, builders, architects and engineers, but many building material producers such as the Portland Cement Association and the Producers' Council. On the basis of Deputy Administrator Muir's recommendation, N. R. A. approved their sponsorship. On July 20, 1933, the League organized a committee to explore the problems relating to the code. After two meetings it reported to the policy committee of the League on July 26, 1933, in Washington, D. C. Following discussions with Mr. Muir, there was a formal understanding that the League would undertake the sponsorship of the code. A committee was appointed with S. F. Voorhees as chairman, with authority to draft and submit a code for the construction industry. To widen the range of representation, and to obtain support for the proposal of a basic construction industry code to embrace all branches, an Advisory Council was constituted of professional and trade organizations associated with the construction industry. At the meetings of August 31 and September 1, the approval of a "general basic code for the construction industry to be supplemented by codes for individual groups within the industry" was almost unanimous. From the discussions of this group resulted the draft of a code which became the basis of the future construction industry code. The construction industry was defined in this early draft as not only construction, but also "the assembling, installing and applying of manufactured parts and products and the supplying of materials for structures" and included "producers," "fabricators" and "distributors." With respect to wages, it approved the principle of area agreements and provided for a basic minimum of forty (40c) cents per hour except that in places where the rate was lower

on July 15, 1929, it could be less but in no case less than thirty (30c) cents; and furthermore, it exempted those projects in which governmental agencies established lower rates. The hour provisions established a basic thirty-five-hour week to be averaged over a six months period with a maximum of forty-eight hours in any one week, and provided for a basic eight-hour day. A sixteen (16) year age limit was prescribed. After discussions with the N. R. A. Administration representatives, this code was revised to restrict the industry to construction activities solely and to incorporate the customary wage and hour provisions relating to clerical workers. In essence the draft was an elaboration of the early proposal of the General Contractors.

Conferences were held within the National Recovery Administration with the representatives of the various advisory boards including the Labor Advisory Board in preparation for the public hearing on the proposed code. These meetings were held in line with the procedure established in the N. R. A. for the purpose of presenting the various points of view and to familiarize the industry with them. It was the hope of the Administration to clear away as many of the minor contentious issues as possible in order to leave only the basic ones for the public hearing. For this conference M. J. McDonough, President of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, was designated as the representative of the Labor Advisory Board. He presented labor's position to the employer sponsors of the code and outlined the justification for changes. Despite the length of the proceedings, no real progress was made toward modifying the code. The staff labor adviser made two additional sallies to obtain fundamental changes in the proposed draft. In the first place a communication was addressed to the Control Division of the N. R. A. to apprise them of the shortcomings of the proposed code and to urge them to obtain changes. In this communication objection was raised to the low minimum wage on the basis of irregularity and seasonality of employment and the higher prevailing union wages. In connection with the hours' provisions, the impracticability of an averaging device was stressed along with the need for a shorter work week to absorb the unemployed. Furthermore, attention was called to the need for the regularization of employment and control of labor supply in the industry. The obvious omission of efforts to grapple with such problems as "safety," "methods of wage payment," "tool requirements," "old age retirement," "construction camps" and "methods of recruiting labor" was underscored. The serious disregard of labor on the governing boards of the industry was protested. As no real progress could be reported from this move, a final effort was made to dispose of one contentious issue, namely, labor representation. Numerous private meetings were held with the representatives of the code committee with whose aid the proposals were carefully elaborated. Provisions for direct labor representation on Code Authority and for the development of joint conference machinery were drafted for presentation to the Advisory Council of the Construction League. But it was of no avail. The good intentions of the representatives were overridden by the Council itself so that these efforts also came to naught. Organized labor as well as the staff member of the Labor Advisory Board had not succeeded in making any serious changes in the form of the proposed code for the construction industry. Apparently the industry preferred to take its chances and would yield only when the Administration compelled. The effort to get the Administration to apply this pressure occupied labor's attention for the next five months.

The same fate met labor's representatives in seeking changes in the President's Reemployment Agreement for the construction industry. The representatives of the Building Trades Department and the bricklayer, carpenter and electrician unions appeared before the N. R. A. to convey labor's demands that the least the construction industry could do was to comply with the President's blanket code without modification. However, the internal pressure to sign up industries in the campaign to spread work interfered with a full appraisal of labor's position. A temporary code which conceded all to industry was approved on August 11 despite labor's protests.

Only in the field of negotiation with the individual contracting groups with which labor had maintained amicable relations over a period of many years did labor at this time make any progress. At first local groups negotiated contracts to be submitted to the President in line with the procedure set forth in Section 7b of the Act, but a decision on August 25 by the Administrator against local codes called a halt to this movement. A national understanding arose out of the negotiations between the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters and the National Association of Master Plumbers of the United States. It was agreed to write into the codes the wage rates established by the Public Works Administration. Similarly the plasterers, lathers and hod carriers arrived at an understanding with their respective organizations concerning wages. The bricklayers agreed with the Mason Contractors and Tile Contractors to write into the code their existing national agreements, but an Administration ruling against this procedure set their effort at naught. The sheet metal workers had also succeeded in agreeing on wage rates which were not retained in the proposed codes.

As a result of these preliminary negotiations, labor faced the public hearing with a clear understanding of the uphill fight it was to experience. Throughout the early days, one query ran through the minds of the representatives of organized labor in the building trades: namely, how could one explain the very contrasting attitudes of two branches of the same Government? On the other hand, in the Department of Labor and at the Public Works Administration, labor met sympathetic understanding at the hands of persons conversant with its problems, its achievements, its struggles, its power, its aspirations, and its place in the industry; on the other hand, in the ranks of the officials of the National Recovery Administration, it met coldness, antagonism and suspicion. In the eyes of labor the latter persons forgot that Congress declared it the purpose of the Act "to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate government sanctions and supervision." Had the minor officialdom of the National Recovery Administration completely forgotten their function to apply the Act? The representatives of organized labor could find no other answer to the determined disregard for collective agreements submitted to the Administration and be approved as codes. Furthermore, this discontent, bafflement and suspicion were heightened by the unsympathetic attitude disclosed from time to time during the latter parts of August by individual members of the Research and Planning Division of the N. R. A. It was in this tense atmosphere of suspicion, created apparently more by the activities of the Administration officials than industry rep-

resentatives themselves, that the public hearing on the construction industry was held.

The Public Hearing

The meeting begun on September 6, 1933, was only the prelude of an entire series of public hearings and the beginning of protracted negotiations. It brought into the open the acrimonious feeling precipitated by the impasse reached prior to the public hearing. Labor saw marshaled before it an organized industry supported by N.R.A. officialdom. In the first place, the Construction League had succeeded except for a few protestants in bringing under one roof not only the building construction industry, an unparalleled feat in itself, but both building and open construction. Organized labor became quizzical and skeptical of the purposes of such a combination since its experience in the open construction field had been limited. Nor did the personnel of the League, particularly in some of its major branches, offer any assurance of sympathy and understanding. In the second place, the sponsors of the proposed code for construction, following the cue of other industries offering codes to the Administration at the same time, amended its proposed code at the public hearing by changing the basic thirty-five-hour week proposal to one providing for a basic forty-hour week averaged over a six months' period. This modification further darkened the horizon. In the third place, such meager information as the industry produced on labor conditions related to the unorganized and least wholesome districts of the industry. Questions arose in the minds of the leaders of organized labor which had hardly been conceivable as they had read the President's lucid statement of the liberal objectives of the N. R. A., and had accepted them as the philosophy of N. R. A. Were the backward conditions of decades ago to be resurrected, was asked by the leaders of labor organizations. Finally, the bewilderment increased when a spokesman of the Administration, in the person of a representative of the Division of Research and Planning in a speech reminiscent of the "heyday of Wall Street Chartmakers" and founded wholly on a balance sheet analysis of the problems of the construction industry, pleaded that construction costs should be stabilized at the prevailing low level and that wage rates should not be increased since the speaker could see no other way in which to stimulate profitable construction.

As against these forces representing the employer sponsors of the code, labor presented its position with a forceful unanimity and conviction which finds few precedents in the history of the American building industry. It first girded itself by selecting as the labor advisers to the Administration its most competent and experienced spokesmen. At the public hearing, a statement was read by M. J. McDonough, which had the united support and endorsement of all building trades unions.

In this statement, along with an outline of labor's proposals for the revision of the code, the point of view of labor was presented with a point by point rebuttal of the historic arguments of employers opposed to the improvement of labor conditions.

The keynote of the entire address was found in the plea that the reconstruction of the industry required the consideration of both the human and economic problems and the need for a code which truly reflected "the needs of the workers and the abilities of the industry." Instead of the minimum wage proposed by the industry, labor's recommendations set forth the wage scales contained in the rulings of the Public Works Administration for the unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled, as well as a more adequate wage for clerical workers (\$15.00-\$16.00) and clauses assuring the payment of wages and protection to employees receiving wages above the minimum. In support of the wage proposal for unskilled workers, it was emphasized that they constituted a small percentage of the total employees whose employment suffered from seasonal and other irregularities and that the employers' proposal was an "insidious attempt to undermine the gains and advances" which labor had made, for even the low paying areas had previously paid 40 cents or more per hour. Wage scales for skilled and semi-skilled workers were needed because of the huge proportion of such workers in the industry. Wage scales in the building industry, furthermore, had to be higher than those in other industries because of irregularity of employment, high accident record, great physical demands, long apprenticeship and great skill required in the industry, correlated with the specially costly standard of living required by the building trades mechanics. Nor could the industry deny its ability to pay the wages recommended by labor, for if it freed itself of its own wasteful methods of financing and promotion, from the "chaotic system of competitive bidding under contracting, from antiquated building codes" and the irregularity of the industry, it would more than recoup the special wage costs. To secure widespread reemployment within the building industry itself, it was proposed to reduce hours to thirty per week in line with the expressed wishes of Congress. No better proof of the need of such a drastic curtailment of hours was necessary than the amount of unemployment. Furthermore, demands were made for an 18-year age limit, and for proper safety and health protection. The administrative machinery for the industry was conceived properly to consist of an administrative committee consisting of an equal number of employers and employees, representatives of the various divisions of the N. R. A., and the Public Works Administration.

In the form of a counter attack against the group sponsoring the code, labor challenged the representatives of the Construction League and suggested more complete representation for the operating division in the organization of the industry.

After the hearing relating to the basic code, followed automatically the hearings of the codes for the general contractors, architects, painters, electrical contractors, plumbers, heating and piping contracting, cement gun and marble and building granite industries. In these hearings labor's position was not modified, and additional proposals were in each case submitted to meet the special problems of that branch of the industry. In the hearings of the proposed code for the general contractor, there were two significant episodes; first, a protest by representatives of the National Association of Building Trades Employers, who called for a special code for building construction in contrast with all "open construction." This demand was re-echoed by labor. Second, the Real Estate Boards asked for a separation of the home building industry from the construction industry for fear lest they be required to pay the prevailing building trades mechanics' wage rates.

The public hearing had shown clearly the position of both groups. Employers manifested their customary spirit of not yielding to labor's reasonable demands and adjusting the other differences. They

refused all these demands irrespective of merit and challenged labor to prove an equality of bargaining power. It was this unpromising attitude and confidence of superior influence and power both in and outside of N. R. A., on the part of the employers which precipitated the struggle which continued to the end of January, 1934.

The National Recovery Administration had announced that it would provide a setting for a rational discussion of the mutual problems of labor and employers. Labor now wanted to see if a real "new deal" in labor relations was to be introduced. Was the strength of employers going to override the just and humane claims of labor founded in the essential purposes of the Act? Was labor to be required to bring to bear in this case its traditional weapons of conduct to counteract the force and influence of employers and to win for labor its just due?

The Struggle with Officialdom

Appreciative of the bias, yet confident of the final impartiality of governmental officials, labor rested its case for the time being with the presentation at the public hearing. Since they represented a considerable interest in the industry and had customarily been shown the recognition deserving to so strongly organized a group, the labor representatives anticipated being recalled if the employer groups would not accede to their demands so that the differences might be settled through negotiations between both sides. Organized labor had been recognized by P. W. A., and it expected and resolved that it would be recognized by N. R. A.

The negotiations on the construction industry for the next three months did not, however, proceed in this manner. Labor's hopes were not fulfilled; its suspicions rather were satisfied. The N. R. A. officials, instead of remaining aloof as arbiters between two parties, the true role of a governmental representative, undertook to dictate the contents of the agreement without consulting with labor. The representatives of the National and International Building Trades Unions found themselves compelled to wait for evidence and argument to obtain a clue to the direction of events before they could clearly outline their future course of action to obtain the proper recognition for labor's demands. The first indication of the line of attack on labor's position was presented in the report on hours and wages of the "Committee on Working Conditions" of the Construction League of the United States. In it the philosophy and factual support for the employers' case was most completely stated. Because of its limited circulation among the membership it more bluntly expressed the intentions of the sponsors of the code. The principles enunciated in this report were the guide posts of the policy of the N. R. A. officials. The main burden of argument was that union wage rates were applicable only to large cities and a minority of the employers in the industry. Furthermore, they were not being observed and represented uneconomic levels as they were created in the boom construction days. Such uneconomic wage rates would deter construction as prices materially affect the market in this, a capital goods and not a consumer goods industry. These contentions were supported by a survey of wage rates throughout the country both in union and non-union areas.

To offset the effect of this document, labor supplemented by argument and fact the case already presented at the public hearing. The correctness of rates recited in this report for some divisions was challenged. In a private memorandum to the Deputy Administrator the labor advisers reported that it was their conviction that "the fear of building construction being unduly influenced by the proposed rates is unwarranted" and that the public hearing had shown that economies in cost could be obtained by means other than cutting wage rates. As the document increased its circulation, the Electrical Workers' Union issued an additional barrage against it by indicating that it represented an "attack upon the whole conception of the National Recovery Act," and that it was a "veiled plan for exploitation of workers."

Nevertheless, the ideas expressed by the Committee on Working Conditions took root among the officials handling the code. Engineers or publicists by training, intimately associated with the sponsors of the code, either as former members of the League, or as business associates and removed from intimate knowledge of the problems of labor, they did not share the conviction of another Deputy Administrator who maintained that "capital owes that duty" of furnishing "a minimum wage which is adequate and which does not impair or destroy" the standard which had been built up over a period of years. Their training and background based on periods of prosperity and superficial acquaintance with economics led them to believe in the simple classical mechanical analogies that low wages would induce the revival of construction. They disregarded completely the argument repeatedly presented by labor that low wages during the depression had not brought the country out of it.

The plans of these officials remained shrouded in mystery for some time. Inquiry led to few results. Interestingly enough, the first efforts to apply these convictions were not made in connection with the construction codes. The logic was first applied to the building materials codes such as Lime, Plumbing Fixtures, Limestone, Terra Cotta and Crushed Stone, Sand and Gravel. No indication was given as to how far this formula was to be applied, but later indications appeared which suggested a possibility of including all the so-called "capital goods industries" in the category. The N. R. A. labor advisers immediately perceived the great threat, and considerable discussion was carried on with the deputies to dissuade them from this policy. However, despite the vigorous support from some members of the Division of Research and Planning of N. R. A., no headway was made with them. The contrary counsel held sway. But apparently the industries themselves realized the dangers of the plan. On October 1, the newspapers reported that the manufacturers of lime, and later plumbing fixtures, despite pressure had rejected the proposals. The persistent agitation against the proposal by the staff advisers and the strength of the building trades organization finally submerged this program, only to be resurrected recurrently by a special committee organized later by the Code Authorities of the so-called "capital goods industries."

It was at this time that the precise nature of the proposals to these manufacturers became known. The vague generalization discussed in September were presented in concrete form to persons outside of the ranks of industry itself in the first few days of October. These deputies did not recognize that business revival could be attained by spreading employment by shorter hours and increasing purchasing power by higher wages and by setting up the dam to

retain the gains in industrial activity induced by the Public Works expenditures. Rather, they argued that the only means of stimulating construction was by lowering wage rates. The problem as it was defined was "to find a method of borrowing part of this excess of construction from the future to increase the volume in the construction industry immediately and as rapidly as possible." This could not be done if the codes, as submitted, create the uneconomically high construction cost which will result from wage and hour provisions together with provisions prohibiting selling below cost that includes overhead." The following formula was developed by Deputy Administrator Pirnie in his instructions to the code assistants on methods of preparing codes for final approval:

"Immediate shortening of hours of labor and setting of high hourly rates will not be productive of increase in employment and increase of purchasing power. Reasonable rates of wages such as those proposed by the industry in former preliminary conferences shall be made effective September 1, 1934, at which time the maximum hours of approximately forty (40) per week may also be effective. In the interim period, minimum wages approximately 20 per cent less and maximum hours approximately 20 per cent more will be provided for. It shall also be stated that on September 1, 1934, based upon the volume and trend of the industry, a further increase in minimum hourly rates will be provided for in an amendment to the code to become effective March 1, 1935, and that on March 1, 1935, the maximum hours of work shall be thirty (30) per week."

The provision with respect to prevention of selling below cost would define cost "direct cost, exclusive of any depreciation, insurance, taxes, reserves for contingencies or other purposes, interest or investment or selling or administrative expense." This plan was to create a "step-up increase in cost of production which, in effect, is a guaranteed bull market for construction."

In actual concrete application it meant in the lime industry the alteration of the original proposal of a forty (40) hour week to forty-eight (48) and the recommendation of 37.5 cents and 30 cents per hour for the North and South, respectively, to 30 cents and 25 cents; for the plumbing fixture industry, a revision from thirty-six (36) hours to forty-eight (48), and a revision of a minimum wage scale of 40 cents to 30 cents and 25 cents, North and South, respectively.

Slowly news of these changes trickled out into the public press and found support in the "Wall Street Journal" and similar newspapers which had clamored for a revival of the capital goods industries.

Although no direct evidence was immediately available in the last days of the month of September that this same formula was contemplated for the construction industry, an inference could easily be drawn. Furthermore, as the first rumors of this plan appeared it was associated with the construction industry. There was no doubt very shortly as to what was in mind when the "Wall Street Journal" of September 30 informed all labor that without their knowledge the master code and the supplementary codes were being rewritten so as "to cut minimum wages until September next year, when 20 per cent increase would be provided, followed by an equal increase six months later."

These proposals led to almost daily conversations between the Deputy Administrator and the labor advisers. Strenuous efforts were made to present to him not only labor's objections, but the fundamental weaknesses in this position. Economists within the Administration were introduced to discuss these problems with the deputy and all the available material patiently outlined for his use.

Since their efforts were obviously not bearing fruit within the Administration, labor took to public protestation. At the conference of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in Washington on September 27, 1933, the nature of this threat was brought to their attention, both in a special address and in the remarks by the President of the Department. It led to the reiteration of the position of the Building Trades Unions in several resolutions passed by the body. Not satisfied with this step, the President of the Department introduced a resolution at the convention of the American Federation of Labor on October 3, 1933, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that labor protested the action of the "officials of N. R. A." who "are attempting to undermine living standards under the cloak of an argument that such action would stimulate building construction." This more clearly defined labor's attitude despite the rumors in the "Wall Street Journal" of September 30, that labor was viewing the proposal favorably.

Prior to October 3, the officials interested in this program had made no public statement so that no direct retort was possible. At the end of the hearing for the wholesale plumbing industry on the above date, Deputy Administrator Pirnie invited the cooperation of this industry in the elaboration of a general plan to stabilize the industry by borrowing from an unstable future. But the details, which had been carefully outlined in the memorandum of October 2, summarized above, had not been publicly revealed. There was no mistaking this movement as the newspapers took up the keynote and broadcast the news. The currency of the idea was so wide that one newspaper even charged that Dr. Leo Wolman, Chairman of the Labor Advisory Board, had discussed the plan with Building Trades Unions and found them amenable. This assertion was promptly denied as having no basis of fact. Dr. Wolman stated he would be unalterably opposed to it as unsound in practice and theory.

The contest assumed the form of a personal exchange on October 9, 1933, at the hearing of the tile and mantel contracting industry, which followed a hearing on the professional engineers held on the same day. Deputy Administrator Pirnie had completed this previous meeting with a statement which left no doubt in the minds of the representatives of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasters' International Union that all this rumor of wage reductions was well founded. At the hearing of the tile industry, both Thomas Lane and Harry C. Bates expressed themselves in no uncertain terms. They flayed the N. R. A. for the delay in the approval of the code and asked bluntly whether labor's brief "will receive any consideration at all" and challenged the deputy as not acting in keeping with the Act or the policies of the Administrator.

To inform the deputy of the temper of organized labor, Harry Bates declared that "Men who have battled to preserve wage rates in the face of the worst depression can continue that struggle if need be, inspired by the leadership found in the Recovery Act itself and in the heartening words of the President of the United States." In-

stead of borrowing from the future at the expense of labor, borrow by slum clearance and other similar types of stimulation.

Finding such open defiance on the part of the Building Trades Unions, the Deputy Administrator invited to a meeting on October 12, 1933, the officials of all the Building Trades Unions who then were in attendance at the American Federation of Labor Convention. It began at 8 o'clock and lasted well beyond midnight. In addition to the Administration representatives and trade union officials, there were present members of the code committee of the Construction League. Mr. Pirie presented very completely the proposal which he was recommending and urged its earnest consideration. The labor representatives immediately registered unequivocal opposition to the plan, pointing out that although wages of building trades mechanics had been lowered from 25 to 40 per cent during the last three years, it had not affected the production of more work in those lines. As the discussion continued, labor was impressed by the silence of the representatives of the employers and their unwillingness to commit themselves on this proposal. A strenuous protest was made at the efforts of the deputy to hold up the approval of the supplementary codes such as plumbing and plastering which had the unanimous endorsement of both labor and industry.

The turning point in the tactics of the Building Trades Unions had arrived. The dilatory procedure which had baffled them had now been explained. The purposes and calibre of the union officialdom was evident and clearly stated. Only the aggressiveness of the officials and the passive position and endorsement of the employers' group remained unexplained. It was at this moment that the long experience of Washington labor representatives in labor's day-to-day struggles and in making contacts with governmental officials for sundry and varied purposes stood them in good stead. The long apprenticeship had schooled them in the methods and lines of protest and appeal in governmental agencies. Their dogged determination to get a hearing steered them for the protracted proceedings, fight and repeated protests. They were confident of their power and bargaining strength and brought it to bear on this occasion.

The immediate step following this meeting was the resolution to bring the status of these negotiations to the attention of General Hugh Johnson. A committee was appointed to outline the position of the building trades workers on the questions of the code. Since rumors of the early submission of the "master code" of the construction industry were afloat a meeting was arranged with the Administrator, Hugh Johnson, for October 16, at which there was a complete discussion of labor's position. They charged that the deputies had presented "a list of generalities aimed at undermining the agreements already arrived at between the unions and the government." Instead of finding a scheme to effect the purposes of the Act, the proposals were "a negation of the very underlying purposes of the entire recovery movement." The Administrator's attention was also called to the "effort to railroad through a code for the construction industry without any specific organization for the building construction branch." The adoption of a code applying specifically to the building industry was urged. Furthermore, the representative character of the Construction League was again challenged. Finally, the efforts to segregate some building construction from the general building industry were deplored, as proof of this effort to "undermine the standards of labor." General Johnson, after hearing this elaborate protestation, promised that no codes for the construction industry would be approved without further consultation with the representatives of the employees in the industry.

Events were moving along rapidly. The code was being pushed despite these protests. Knowing that when it reached the desk of the Administrator an adequate hearing would be assured, the entire group of organized labor sent a telegram on October 24 protesting "the code of fair competition for the construction industry in its present form" and asked for another interview with the General. The convening of all the officers of the various Building Trades Unions in Washington in preparation for this special meeting with William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, assuming the leadership, led the press to interpret the meeting as a "war council." In fact, the rumor was spread that unionized labor "would be ready to issue a strike order to their members as a protest against the code." This story was seized upon and given wide publicity despite repeated denials from all of the Building Trades Unions' officials.

Realizing that additional administrative support would prove helpful if the proposed code did finally reach the President, the labor representatives called on Secretary of Labor Perkins. She assured them that she would give the entire matter her immediate attention and report to the Administrator. The Electrical Workers' Union called on Senator Wagner to intercede, as the only way "to head off strikes which these very codes induce" is to apply "the rule of reason" and prevent the adoption of the present Construction Code.

At the conference with General Johnson on October 27, the labor representatives succeeded in calling a halt to the disregard of labor's rights. They presented a point by point comparison of the League's proposals and those advocated by organized labor. But the significant note was sounded in the protest against the procedure in the discussion of the code. They requested that labor and employers be invited to come to an understanding before any code is approved. The Administrator recognized this request and gave them every assurance that labor's representatives would be consulted before any code was approved. After this conference the labor representatives felt certain that their confidence in the final authorities had been properly lodged and that the decision would be just and equitable. The departure of the Administrator on a tour left the problem suspended for the time being.

In the two months' period following the public hearing, the labor representatives had succeeded in defeating the plan of several officials who had wished construction to proceed at labor's expense. A plan founded on the principle of perpetuating the miserable conditions extant during the depression, and growing out of a vague principle completely out of line with reality and unassociated with any study of prevailing labor conditions, was defeated. Although organized labor had not convinced their officials personally of the shortcomings of their own preconceptions, nor succeeded in widening their range of vision, they had at least forced the consideration of another point of view by the Administrator. Labor's place in the negotiations of the code was reestablished. Just what method of

negotiation would be utilized was, however, undecided and as yet unknown.

Employers' Effort to Forestall Reconsideration of Code

Realizing that the protest of the Building Trades Unions was being heard by the Administration and making considerable headway despite the original sympathy of the officials for the Construction League, and that the proposed code might possibly be set aside, the sponsors undertook a campaign to counteract labor's influence and to prevent the reopening of the code, as well as further negotiations. During the month of October they polled their various members and affiliate membership and had them send in letters to the Administration in support of the representative character of the Construction League. However, finding this method inconclusive, the leaders turned to wholly different channels. The temper is interestingly indicated in a telegram from Mr. S. F. Voorhees to Paul H. Hinds, Secretary of the Builders Exchange of Miami, Florida, on November 6th. In forwarding information concerning the code, he declared that "labor is opposing the Construction Code and threatening general strike if its demands are not met." He further adds that due to the "obstructive tactics, pressure will be needed to avoid delay."

Immediately following, the pressure was applied from many sides, because the fear was expressed that "the entire control of the building industries would be in the hands of labor and its allies" and "the fetters of this labor domination" would "fasten" upon "those who do not subscribe" to such "complete unionization." With such a purpose in mind there was no difficulty in obtaining the support of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Its president, H. L. Harriman, on November 7, 1933, issued a letter to its members which called upon them to write their views to the Administrator and protest at labor's views and demands, stated that "communities which have been looking forward to revival of private construction would find in these proposals with respect to wages such wage increases that construction could not proceed." The protest was primarily directed against the skilled wage proposal. To be certain that the full power of the employers in the industry was brought to bear upon the Administration, the Associated General Contractors wrote to their membership on November 9th, urging them to "contract all existing organizations in the Construction Industry locally, the Chamber of Commerce, your Representatives and Senators and have them urge upon the President the immediate approval of this comprehensive program which the Construction Industry has devised in order to cooperate with the Recovery Program." In support of this position, they pointed out that the rights of industry are at issue since labor favored a separate code to maintain their horizontal organization, while industry wished a vertical coordination for its own purpose. The letters bore fruit in a large number of telegrams and letters.

A campaign of press releases and speeches was then undertaken. Many cities were visited and the cooperation of employer groups was sought. The major effort of these statements was to point out that labor was the cause for the delay and that industry was exerting every pressure to overcome labor's influence. The aid of the various groups was invited as, it was charged, that the labor organizations, representing only 25 per cent of the building workers, were opposed to any code whatsoever, and were merely making impossible demands for the purpose of creating an impasse. To assure the adoption of a proper code, active participation in his movement was imperative. It was after an address by William T. Chevalier, of the Code Committee, for example, that the New York Building Congress adopted a resolution favoring the approval of the League's proposed code, as it was "the only one submitted which will insure the unification and stabilization of the industry."

The Construction League appointed a committee on November 10th, headed by John P. Hogan, to demand immediate action on the code which had been before the Administrator for sixty days. The first duty was to obtain the endorsement of the proposed code from the Associated Contractors, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Construction League General Assembly and the American Institute of Architects, who assembled in Washington during the week of November 14th for various conferences. The first of these bodies officially recorded its demand for the immediate adoption of the code. Similar sentiments were expressed by the others. It is particularly interesting to note that the General Contractors group associated these resolutions with one urging the P. W. A. "to take the lead in setting an economically justifiable construction wage scale by downward revision of its present rates." In all it must be observed that industry left little undone in forging its weapons, in strengthening its support and in impressing upon the officials of N. R. A. the undesirability of delay.

Labor recognized the threat in this activity and fought back the unjustified assertions made concerning its purposes and policies. The President of the Building Trades Department categorically denied the statements concerning the threat of a strike and insisted that all they were interested in is in getting a code acceptable to both labor and capital. Nevertheless the strike rumor became the "leitmotif" in all the criticisms of labor's position. In this effort to offset the activity of the Construction League, the organizations met with the representatives of the National Association of Builders Exchanges and the National Association of Building Trades Employers on November 10th, at which it was officially determined to appeal to General Johnson to call a meeting of all the representatives of the industry to revise the pending code. They intimated that the code had been unduly dominated by a "New York publishing house" and that it should rather result from the independent deliberations of representatives of the industry itself.

To counteract the impressions created in the public press by the Construction League, a statement was issued on November 14, 1933, by William Green in support of the activities of the Building Trades Unions. Not only did labor disclaim responsibility for delay, but pointed to the activity of the employers as an indication "that powerful interests are seeking to discredit the National Recovery Act." The promise was made that "labor will join with those directly interested in promoting a sound and just code," and that "labor will support the Recovery Act to the limit but support for the Recovery Act does not mean support for every objectionable proposal advanced in its name." The specific objections to the code were all enumerated.

The Building Trades officials took their grievances to Secretary of Labor Perkins on the very same day and presented them very fully. They emphasized their determination to oppose the code until

the "preposterous and intolerable provisions are removed," and characterized the proposed code as "an outrage that flies in the face of all that N. R. A. stands for." In an effort to leave no misunderstanding as to their meaning, McDonough declared that "it is slavery and the N. R. A. is not among us to impose slavery. If it is, the sooner we find it out the better."

While these discussions were going on in the open, considerable efforts were being made within the N. R. A. both to analyze difficulties and find some means of reconciling differences. The chief obstacle was the lack of confidence, we may say on the part of both parties, in the deputies handling the codes. Industry felt hesitant because these officials made various proposals but no headway. Industry did not feel sure that these persons could be depended upon to call the various parties together for a meeting of minds. Labor would have little to do with these officials. Many efforts were made to call in such persons as Senator Wagner or Secretary of Labor Perkins, but the propitious moment had probably not arrived. Nevertheless, the discussion within the N. R. A. brought one direct result. It led to the recognition of the need of setting up a Planning Board and Bipartisan Boards for the handling of the labor problems of the industry. In fact, Deputy Administrator Muir announced publicly that the latter would become a permanent provision for the Construction Industry Code.

In the midst of these charges and countercharges, the feeling that a new public hearing was necessary grew stronger. The newspapers reported that the Administration had clearly seen the wisdom of such a move in view of the bitter opposition of the American Federation of Labor. The final decision was made on the Administrator's return from his western trip. On November 15th, the announcement of a new hearing was made. The pressure of the protest of organized labor together with the Administrator's recognition that no code in the Construction Industry which had not the active support of organized labor would be effective had turned the tide in favor of reopening the hearing. Both labor and industry were to be given an opportunity again to present considered complete statements of their position so that harmony might result. Though progress was made, labor was uncertain as to its significance. Was it necessary to reopen the hearings before negotiations could be conducted or was this only a gesture? Whichever it was, organized labor was determined to utilize it to press their interests.

The Second Public Hearing and Efforts at Compromise

At the second public hearing held on November 20th, in Washington, General Johnson sounded the keynote when he sprang his first question at a representative of the Construction League. He was particularly concerned about "the representative character of the proponents of the code, particularly in the building industry." As a result, the major line of argument of the testimony on the part of the Construction League and its affiliates was to impress upon the Administrator its truly representative character. The employers repeated time and time again that "there can be no doubt that the industry supports the fundamental plan of a basic code with supplemental codes and approves the basic code submitted by the Construction League." The various subscribing trade associations presented their approval and their evidence of their own membership. In all, it was estimated that these organizations, through their membership, provided some 60 to 75 per cent of all the work performed in the industry. Furthermore, the remarks were repeatedly punctuated with a plea for the early approval of the code. The only two dissident notes came from the plumbing and plastering industries, which supported the request for a master code but at the same time subscribed to labor's demand for skilled rates in codes.

Labor's case was cogently presented by William Green. The protest was directed against the failure to reduce roars, to provide skilled wages, to differentiate between open and building construction and to prescribe representation for labor in the administrative organization. Special emphasis was placed upon the latter demand when he declared that "a harmonious development of that industry can be obtained through the establishment of planning boards including representatives of all interested parties in construction." The various other labor representatives reiterated the general demands of labor with respect to hours, wages, administration and other protective provisions. The presentation reached a high pitch when McDonough charged that the aim of the Construction League's code is manifestly "to destroy collective bargaining as it now exists and has existed for many years in the construction industry." He challenged the League by saying that the real purpose was masked "under the plausible but untenable theory that a revival in the building industry is dependent upon a reduction in labor costs, when as a matter of fact, if the League were really sincere in its alleged purposes, its attention would be concentrated upon costs of materials and financing charges." The climax was reached when the President of the Building Trades Department called upon the Administrator to adjourn these meetings and direct the representatives of the construction industry or subdivisions to meet with the representatives of the Building Trades organizations of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of negotiating national and local minimum rates of pay and maximum hours of labor for all classes of workers in the construction industry. This position was enthusiastically supported by other labor spokesmen.

The appeal for further negotiations apparently struck a sympathetic chord for at the close of the meeting General Johnson organized a committee representative of the Construction League, National Association of Building Trades Employers, National Association of Builders Exchanges, two members from the general contractors and four representatives of the special contractors group, together with two representatives of labor and two from the National Recovery Administration. To these persons was assigned the task of finding the way out of the impasse. So hopeful of an immediate solution were all the assembled that the public meeting was adjourned only until November 27th. The negotiations were entrusted to Richberg and Lea and taken out of the hands of those who were hitherto in charge of the codes.

At the first meeting of this group, one major advance was made. Instead of restricting the sponsorship to the Construction League, the Administration declared that all recognized associations would be given the opportunity to sponsor the final code. The actual meeting to discuss provisions of the code was delayed, however, so that a draft might be presented. When, on November 23rd, Mr. Richberg offered a plan whereby the industry might be divided into two different divisions, one representing the building construction and the

other general construction, a new struggle was precipitated which caused the postponement of the public hearing scheduled for the 27th. The Construction League at a private meeting immediately dismissed this proposal for a divided code authority as well as the revisions in the provision for "area agreements." Labor, on the other hand, also disapproved of the proposal since it had only offered slight satisfaction in answer to its basic demands. It would not be satisfied with this gesture at separating the two industries. Rather it wanted the code completely reconstructed with adequate representation for labor as well as shorter hours, skilled wage provisions and proper protection of the instrumentalities for local agreements. A planning board was proposed to assist the industry in getting out of the depression.

At the meeting on December 4th, the position of both bodies was presented and negotiation was stalemated. The Administration representatives found the only course open to them was to ask each group to file their suggestions. But they were so wide apart that at the next conference, on the 6th, Richberg instead of attempting to coalesce the two proposals, frankly presented the proposal of the Construction League and said that he would recommend the same to the Administrator. The net result of this effort at negotiation was to pacify the group of employers representing the National Association of Building Trades Employers and the National Association of Builders Exchanges by making provision for them in the list of sponsors, and this only after further conference. But labor's challenge had not been answered.

Immediately a protest was sent by the Building Trades Organizations to the Administrator outlining the history of the proceedings and labor's dissatisfaction with them. The principal complaint was that "the code sponsored by the Construction League and proposed by Mr. Richberg does not permit of free collective bargaining." Further conferences were held to reiterate and emphasize the fundamental shortcomings of the code.

In an effort to bring home their point they contended "that we must have an opportunity to meet with the contracting groups corresponding to our own group. This has been done in most cases, with agreements resulting, but the opportunity should be provided in every case." With specific reference to code provisions, they objected to the clause which virtually permitted a forty-eight-hour week and the one which allowed a man to work twelve out of fourteen days.

Nevertheless, the pressure from within for approval was great. The Deputy Administrator, in view of the constant insistence of industry that the proper time had come for settling this code, delivered it to the General on December 21, 1933. In his letter recommending approval of the proposed code, the deputy argued that it represented an unprecedented move to unify the industry, that the wages and hours do represent improvements in some branches over what prevailed during the bottom of the depression. He reiterated his great concern that even this code "would materially increase the cost of construction" and thereby remove the incentive for capital to invest. Every effort to stop the code within the N. R. A. failed and the code was delivered to the President of the United States on December 22, 1933.

The code as forwarded to the President provided for a forty (40) hour maximum work week except that individual employer may be permitted to work forty-eight (48) hours per week in any four-weeks period to make up for time lost because of inclement weather or unavoidable delays or in localities where sufficient labor is not available, immediately adjacent or on projects so remote and inaccessible that camps or floating plants are necessary for housing or boarding a majority of the labor employees. Hours for accounting, clerical or office employees are set at a basic work week of hours per month averaged over a calendar month. Exemptions were granted to professional, executive and supervisory employees, to those employed by employers in towns of 2500 population with less than two persons, to watchmen and to emergency work. The wage provisions provided for a 40-cent minimum but for an adjustment to a 30-cent minimum wherever the rate was less than 40 cents in 1929. A sixteen (16) year age limit was also established. No provision for labor representation was outlined. Supplementary to the above was the provision for area agreements resulting from mutual agreements reached between employers and employees.

Labor did not give up its struggle. An emergency committee of representatives of the Building Trades Unions met with the Administrator on the afternoon of the 22nd and spent two and a half hours in attempting to persuade him to withhold his approval. He agreed to permit the inclusion of mechanics' wage rates in the code by agreement with employers, and allowed the Building Trades Unions until December 26th to submit such agreements. However, the holiday season interfered and it was found practically impossible to arrange meetings with the employing groups. The code before the President contained no supplementary wage agreements.

Since this method could assure no results, the unions next turned to the President. They had consistently assured their membership that if necessary they would appeal to him as the court of last appeal. On December 26th the Building Trades Department and William Green each sent telegrams to the President imploring him to withhold his approval of the Construction Industry Code until the Building Trades Unions could meet with and acquaint him with their objections. William Green, in his telegram, pointed out that the Labor Advisory Board had not approved the code despite the fact that the proposed code had received the endorsement of the chairman of the board. The result of these telegrams was the newspaper rumor that the code was being held up because the "labor unions have virtually demanded a hearing." The newspapers observed the singularity of this experience. This was the first time the President had not acceded to a recommendation on a code made by the Administrator. It was the first time that labor had succeeded directly in stopping the approval of a code which had been delivered to the President. The rumor had a basis of fact. The delay before this meeting took place was caused primarily by the holidays and the absence of many interested persons from the capital city.

Eleven representatives of the Building Trades organizations were summoned to a meeting at the White House on January 16, 1934. They were closeted with the President and the Administrator for one hour and five minutes. The President listened attentively to the complaints, criticisms, suggestions and the exposition of the case made by the Building Trades representatives. They outlined their difficulties and views. The President expressed particular interest in such clauses as those relating to the permission to work

twelve days in fourteen, the persistence of the 48-hour provisions and other details, as well as in the absence of labor representation and provision for the adjustment of jurisdictional disputes. As a result of the conference and at the suggestion of the Administrator, the code sponsored by the Construction League and the affiliated employer organizations was referred back to the N. R. A. with the general suggestion that the various parties be called together to reconsider the problem and iron out the differences. Labor's determination that it would use all avenues of appeal had brought it a singular victory. Now it faced its real opportunity to show its constructiveness and its desire for a workable instrument which could be satisfactory to both employers and workers. It was determined to prove by its conduct that the procedure followed to date was unreasonable and unjustified. The way to settle labor problems and controversies as well as to determine labor policy was not to impose a solution but to closet both sides together under the direction of a forceful personality who would direct and help both sides to arrive at a solution.

Conclusion

The code was heralded in Administration circles. The Administrator declared it to lay the foundation upon which all the branches of the construction industry might be coordinated and it represented "the very essence of the spirit of cooperation with which the National Recovery Administration has attempted to associate itself." It offered the "most comprehensive self-governing instrumentality yet conceived." Particular attention was directed to the promises of the Construction Industry Planning and Adjustment Board. The President in his letter of approval endorsed the sentiments expressed by the Administrator and added in a special letter that he believed this code had developed machinery adequate to solve the problems "which have distressed the industry" and indicated that the Planning Board might consider as its first function the development of some plans for handling jurisdictional disputes.

Labor's reaction to the code was not as wholeheartedly enthusiastic as that expressed by the administrative representatives. It had made the best bargain it could under the circumstances. The code had been sent to the President and returned for modification. Though employers and minor officialdom had been chastised, one could not wipe off the slate all that had preceded. Some of the damage which might have been perpetrated was eliminated, but the final result was a compromise and as such retained much to which labor did not subscribe. The protective labor clauses it was determined would be written into the supplemental codes. With regard to the skilled wage rates, their inclusion would depend upon the bargaining power of the individual crafts and the receptivity of the employer organizations. This understanding was later challenged during the negotiations of individual supplementary codes, but the persistency of the individual unions overcame opposition. Labor was accorded no representation on the basic code authority, even though it was given equal representation on the Planning Board for the industry and granted some representation on the divisional code authority for the plumbing industry.

Fundamentally, it was realized that the methods of code writing did not offer much opportunity for the exercise of labor's bargaining power. The Administration was unacquainted with the true rights of labor and had largely dealt with unorganized industries and carried over the principles applied in those cases to the industries where labor was really organized. The employers were in complete command of the code process and it was repeatedly indicated that these were employers' codes for the elimination of unfair trade practice, rather than for the purpose of meeting the hopes of the N. R. A. As such, these gains were real concessions and obtained by reason of labor's power and pertinacity so that even in the drafting of such industrial instruments organized labor was recognized. The distance covered in these codes was not the final goal as to conditions of employment, rather they were only the starting point. The desired goals would have to be striven for in the usual process of collective bargaining. The code had offered certain gains and had set up labor instrumentalities for its defense and for the development of collective bargaining. This was the important road which labor would continue to follow.

Organized labor observed that despite all its shortcomings considerably more progress was made in this code than in many others where labor was not organized and no stout defense could be raised.

With the adoption of the code, labor faces new duties and obligations, new opportunities and problems and new possibilities for the constructive reorganization of the industry. Organized labor has widened its functions with the establishment of the code. It has long fought the battle for all labor and set their standards. It is now their official spokesman before the government and the courts of the code machinery. The new organization requires articulate, well prepared and effective presentation. Only organized labor can furnish such a defense for labor. The amorphous unorganized group will find their protection in the activities of the representatives of the organized. The major administrative unit for the enforcement of the labor provisions and the planning of the industry contains an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, the latter being nominated by the "construction employee organizations." Many problems relating to labor have and will be taken to this body, and organized labor will bear the burden of representing labor's interests.

In the direct administration of the code organized labor has a significant role to play. Here, however, it is handicapped by the organization of the industry. It cannot play a constructive part because it is not represented except in one division on the code authorities. The agency to collect funds to support the code machinery, the agency to maintain N. R. A. contact and have the direct powers of amendment are all in the hands of employers. Labor's control is almost completely negative. Its interests must be entrusted to the governmental representatives for labor and the staff labor advisers assigned to the construction division of the administration. All action must be scrutinized by these persons to see that industry and N. R. A. officialdom will not undo such advances as labor has made by reason of the code and that further progress can be made.

Exemptions and exceptions considered by the Administration or code agencies must not be granted if labor considers them unwarranted or inspired, as many are, to avoid contact with organized labor. Interpretations and explanations must not become a vehicle for "chiseling" down the standards already adopted.

Though labor has been omitted from administrative machinery of individual supplementary codes, it is universally recognized that organized labor will be the principal instrumentality for enforcing the code. Acting as the enforcement agency as well as attorney for exploited labor will make the codes effective. Its power will be recurrently depended upon to ostracize the recalcitrant employer and builder, and in areas where employers are determined to evade the code, it will become the whip to bring them into line. Yet despite these functions, labor is not called in as an actual partner in administration.

The unorganized cannot remain long unattached if labor is to be effective. The unions have been given the mandate to go out to organize these workers and have assumed the task of representing them. The organized require the support, both moral and financial, of all the employees in the industry. As never before strength must be united and labor educated to know its rights, duties and power. For facing labor is now not a localized employer group, specializing in specific types of projects which is willing to harken to organized labor, but a group of organized employers, bound together nationally and in divisions and with a unified point of view. They combine both union and non-union employers and these frequently stand together against labor's demands. Furthermore, they are better prepared to go outside of the ranks of the industry itself to join with the employers in other industries in a movement aimed finally at undermining labor standards and pushing American industrial life back to the chaos of 1929-1933. Labor must therefore be organized, articulate, well financed and led as never before, and it must be united. Happily, the recognition of this fact has had its first definite expression in the rejoining of the Building Trades Department by three large Building Trades Unions. Such progress as this must continue in spite of the dullness in the building, construction field.

Labor now requires a costly machinery to assist in the struggle. It requires a personnel prepared to observe and counteract the insidious attacks made by employers and also persons equipped to defend labor's cases before government agencies in language, form and argument which the latter understand. The acts of the administrative agencies need to be watered constantly so that governmental decrees issued as administrative orders or otherwise do not undo the achievements of labor over decades. The point of view of labor must be presented so that the realities, actualities and forces of conflict are appreciated by administrative representative, foreign to the industrial scene. A new philosophy must be taught to those untutored in industrial life so that they will comprehend the advantages of mutual agreement over legal provisions in the field of labor regulation.

Labor finally must carry on its daily struggle for better standards and for a more equitable distribution of income and the gains of industry between employers and labor. Better work conditions must be obtained; shorter hours and a greater share of the national income. Not only has labor to improve labor conditions, but it has assumed the burden of standardizing them for the entire community. Now, the unorganized will benefit directly and positively from the bargaining power of organized labor and share in the results. In these negotiations, however, organized labor is faced with the need of protecting their own standards and seeing that the minima of area agreements do not tear down their achievements. Furthermore, they must instruct labor in the benefits of organization and its necessity under the code system. For even if wages may be established in codes for short periods, they must be enforced and labor must be prepared both to improve conditions in the future and assure the retention of its gains.

Finally, labor now has its opportunity to point out to organized industry its defects and call upon it to correct them. Chaos, waste, uneconomic methods are no source of gain to anyone, a better organized and regulated industry free of the irregularities and abuses which now exist will benefit all. Furthermore, a new concept of the purpose of building construction must be inculcated in our civil life. Our program must be expanded to afford all Americans the essentials of wholesome physical surroundings and adequate habitations, for only in this manner may the purpose of the "New Deal" be achieved.

Protest Lathers' Local Union 46 of New York City Against Agreement Being Entered Into Between General Contractors Association of New York and Local 102 Compressed Air, Tunnel, Caisson, Subway, Cofferdam and Sewer Construction Workers.

The Convention gave consideration to our protest against the actions of the Laborers' Local Union in New York City, on claims covering mechanical work, which come under the jurisdiction of the membership of our Local Union 46, as follows:

"A committee from New York Building Trades Organizations engaged in heavy construction appeared before the Executive Council, and after considerable discussion of the subject-matter, which was participated in by all members of the Executive Council, the following motion was unanimously approved:

"That Local 102 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, or any other organization affiliated with the Building Trades Department, has no right to enter into agreements with employers embracing work beyond their own jurisdiction, and that the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union be directed to immediately take the necessary action which will revise the agreement so as to eliminate and remove all objectionable provisions which trespass on the jurisdiction of the Lathers and other International Unions affiliated with this Department."

On the report of the Executive Council under the above caption, the committee reported as follows:

"Your committee concurs in the action taken by the Executive Council in this matter.

We move concurrence in this report.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted."

RESOLUTIONS

Your delegates introduced the following three resolutions which were adopted by the Convention:

Resolution No. 7—Submitted by Wm. J. McSorley, Chas. Case, Geo. Moore, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, There exists in the motion picture studios of Los Angeles and vicinity, which, by the way, is one of the largest industries in the West, a condition which leaves a portion of the me-

chanical operations in these studios union and a portion of them non-union, as follows:

"That in the operation and production work the Building Trades Unions and others employed by the studios all work under a contract between the union and the motion picture producers' associations, but that these studios have a large part of their major construction work which is generally let to contract, and for some time past has, in the main, gone to non-union contractors;" and

WHEREAS, Any attempt to adjust this matter locally involves and endangers the local set-up of the unions that have agreements with the motion picture producers' association; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will be of great assistance in bringing about a proper adjustment of this matter; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that its Incoming officers be directed to immediately take this matter up with the proper authorities of the motion picture producers' association, in conjunction with the international unions that now have agreements with the motion picture producers' association in an endeavor to reach an agreement by and through which the construction work in the motion picture studios can be done under union conditions in employing union Building Trades mechanics in Los Angeles and vicinity.

RESOLUTION NO. 8—Submitted by Wm. J. McSorley, Charles J. Case, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Seventy-third Congress of the United States has passed an act, which has been approved by the President, and known as H. R. 9002, an act to provide relief to government contractors whose costs of performance are increased as a result of compliance with the act approved on June 16, 1933, and for other purposes. The other purposes for which this act was passed by Congress, we understand, are for the purpose of allowing the government contractors to seek relief, and relief is provided for in the act for conditions that arise as a result of the National Recovery Act; and

WHEREAS, That the Boulder Dam project in Nevada and Arizona, the contract for which was made previous to the acts above mentioned, and previous to any laws shortening the work week or establishing any prevailing wage laws or similar conditions of employment affecting like projects; and

WHEREAS, The wages of employment on the Boulder Dam project are universally lower than those of like projects and similar employment and the scales of wages that have been set on this project are as a result of the advantage taken by the contractors of the widespread unemployment, where men were ready to accept work at any price, and the contractors for this work, in spite of the conditions existing there, have had ample human material available at any price and under any conditions, and this has been another result of the extreme depths of the national depression or panic that has existed since 1929; and

WHEREAS, While the wages of these employees are extremely low, the food and other living costs are as high and higher than those existing in other communities of this country, and boarding rates compare with those existing during war time; and

WHEREAS, The climatic conditions and physical hazards are such that because of the extreme heat in summer and because of the location and the nature of this project, in spite of rigid physical and medical examinations and eliminations, the casualties are far above normal; and

WHEREAS, Because of the letting of this contract previous to the enactment of the National Recovery Act, the contractors are bound by no code or agreement of any kind, and, as such, are subject to no restrictions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention go on record and submit similar resolutions to the American Federation of Labor and further instruct its officers to use such means as may be within its power to secure through the Secretary and the Department of the Interior of the United States Government or any other sources available for the employees of this Boulder Dam project additional compensation and to shorten the weekly and monthly hours of employment; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the officers investigate further the possibility of applying the act, H. R. 9002, or any such other means to provide relief as specified in this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 12—Submitted by Delegate William J. McSorley, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

WHEREAS, During the past five years American citizens to the number of eleven millions or more have been forced through no fault of their own to be placed in the condition of unemployment; and

WHEREAS, Such unemployment has brought untold misery and sacrifice to be forced upon eleven millions of our American citizens; and

WHEREAS, In many instances these citizens have been forced to accept relief for themselves and their families at the hands of charitable relief associations, and in order to eliminate the possibility of a recurrence of our citizens being forced to depend upon charity while unemployed; and

WHEREAS, It is common knowledge among all thinking people that eventually social legislation must be enacted that will guarantee to all working men and women of our country economic security against unemployment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor go on record as recommending to all of its affiliated International Unions, as well as to local and State Building Trades Councils, that we demand the enactment of unemployment insurance laws, and that we further recommend that our State and local Councils cooperate to the end that unemployment insurance shall be established in all states of the United States.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

M. J. McDonough.....	Washington, D. C.	President
John J. Hynes.....	Washington, D. C.	First Vice President
L. P. Lindelof.....	Lafayette, Ind.	Second Vice President
P. J. Morrin.....	St. Louis, Mo.	Third Vice President
Wm. J. McSorley.....	Cleveland, Ohio	Fourth Vice President
J. A. Mullaney.....	Washington, D. C.	Fifth Vice President
Frank Feeney.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sixth Vice President
Wm. C. O'Neill.....	Washington, D. C.	Secretary-Treasurer

The officers of the Department were notified that an appeal from the action of the Building Trades Department had been taken by the three trades which were refused affiliation and the Convention instructed the Executive Council of the Department, in conjunction with the President and Secretary, to answer any appeal to the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor or the American Federation of Labor Convention itself. Further information upon this appeal contained in the report of our delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

Your delegates desire to take this opportunity to thank the officers and members of the Golden Gate District Council for the entertainment which they extended to us at their picnic, as well as for other kindnesses and courtesies extended to us during our stay in San Francisco.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,
Delegates
Charles J. Case,
George T. Moore,
Wm. J. McSorley.

—O—

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

THE word "Christmas" awakens in every heart its purest emotions; it vibrates in unison on responsive chords and with "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Christmas is the single and only word that brings into existence unanimity of thought, the same beat of the heart, and one pulsation for the entire Christian world.

Thoughts tender and charitable to our fellow man, forgiveness, love, and charity become steadfast in our minds and banish all sordid and unworthy emotions. There is in the air and all around us a Christmas spirit; it breathes harmony; it is refreshing; care, worries, and all canker and decay of diseased thoughts fall like shackles from the limbs of a freed prisoner.

What is the Christmas spirit? It is the spirit which brings a smile to the lips and tenderness to the heart; it is the spirit which warms one into friendship for every man, woman, and child, for the Christmas motto is, "Peace on earth, good will to men," and the spirit of Christmas demands that it ring in the hearts and find expression in kindly acts and loving words.

This is the season of not only giving, but of forgiving. If we have been harboring any animosity against our neighbor we should forget it at this time. Thus we may secure a bond of friendship from which we can clip the coupons of happiness throughout the year. Let us carry out that sacred command of the humble Nazarene, whose natal day we celebrate, of peace on earth, good will toward men.

May we strive to bring some sunshine and joy to those less fortunate than ourselves—to be charitable in our dealings with the world at large, both in word and deed. Thus we will exemplify the true spirit of Christmas and ourselves be aided, encouraged, and inspired through our efforts in unselfish and loving service for our fellows.

The LATHER

VOL. XXXV

DECEMBER, 1934

No. 4

Official Publication and devoted to the interests of
The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.



SUBSCRIPTION

A Year\$1.20
Single Copy10 Cents

TERRY FORD, Editor
Lathers' Building
Detroit Ave. at W. 26th St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone CHerry 5403

Published Monthly
Press of Riehl Printing Company



The Lather earnestly solicits correspondence, but dis-
claims responsibility for opinions or views expressed under
its heading.

All articles for the correspondence columns of The Lather
must be signed by the writers of same to insure publication,
but publication of signature will be withheld on request.

Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th
in order to appear in the following month's issue.

WASTE OF RELIEF FUNDS

A long editorial wail emanates from the Wash-
ington Post because "enormous sums have been
wasted in attempts to alleviate distress" caused by
unemployment "because of the slapdash manner in
which this work has been conducted." It is just too
bad that the Post editor has evidently never heard
of the much larger "enormous sums" which have not
only been wasted but irretrievably lost because of
the slapdash manner in which various Federal agen-
cies set up by Congress have passed out Government
funds to railroads approaching bankruptcy, insol-
vent banks and a host of their flotsam and jetsam
of the business world who have not had brains
enough to operate their industrial affairs without
hundreds of millions of dollars taken from the
Treasury of the United States.

WAGE AND HOUR VIOLATIONS LEAD IN CODE COMPLAINTS

With revelation that over 20,000 complaints of
NRA code violations were still pending when the last
summary was made, President Roosevelt has indi-
cated that a carefully planned effort will be made
to make NRA enforcement and compliance more
swift and certain.

The latest summary by NRA's Compliance Divi-
sion showed a docket of 17,668 pending complaints
of wage or hour violations, and 3153 complaints of
trade practice violations.

These figures do not include grievances handled by
industry itself through code authorities. They em-
brace only the complaints filed with State NRA com-
pliance directors.

Both Roosevelt and Donald R. Richberg, chief
New Deal co-ordinator, have stressed the need of
more effective NRA enforcement.

The Compliance Division's report showed little
headway against that of the tide of incoming com-
plaints.

Although 4397 labor cases were cleared in the two-
week period ending September 29, the total number
of labor cases on the docket increased the period by
42. The showing was better in the handling of trade
practice complaints, the docket shrinking by 208
cases, although 1522 new complaints were filed.

Forty-four labor cases and 20 trade practice cases
were turned over to district attorneys for prosecu-
tion. One hundred and six labor and 342 trade prac-
tice cases reached the compliance division itself, and
in 40 of the labor cases removal of the Blue Eagle
resulted.

The large majority of cases are disposed of
through amicable adjustment or dismissal of the
charges.

The largest number of labor complaints on file as
of September 29 was in the restaurant industry,
where complaints totaled 2277.

Of all the Christmas carols the Christian world
will sing the best known, and undoubtedly the best
loved, is the one we know in English as "Silent
Night, Holy Night."

This little carol was written for Christmas, in
1818. The words were contributed by Father Josef
Mohr while he was an assistant clergyman at Laur-
en, a small Austrian village, and were set to music
by Franz Gruber, an organist and schoolmaster of
the neighboring village of Arnsdorf.

There are many carols, beautiful in melody and
sentiment. But none embodies the Christmas story
so fully and with such sweet tenderness as the sim-
ple words and music of "Silent Night, Holy Night."

"Dave" Clark Tells Mill Owners to Ignore Federal Authorities

DEFIANCE of the Federal Government and refusal to recognize the various boards named by President Roosevelt to study the textile industry and to go into grievances of its workers, is being urged upon Southern mill owners by David Clark, of Charlotte, N. C., a propagandist for the mill interests and publisher of a textile trade paper.

It is significant that jurisdiction of the Federal government in these matters was voluntarily accepted by the mill owners when their code was promulgated, with Section 7-A as a part of it. The tendency in the textile industry since the code was approved, however, has been to take full advantage of the provisions conferring benefits to mill owners and to disregard and nullify provisions giving benefits and protection to mill owners.

Recently Clark has panhandled the Southern mill owners for contributions to a fund to oppose the organization of mill workers under provisions of Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act.

Assails Board Investigation

Clark also assails a young newspaper man, Roland Gibson, who resigned his employment in New York with the Daily News Record, a textile trade and dry goods publication, to become an investigator for the Textile Labor Relations Board.

Gibson, a modest and mild mannered young man was sent to the mill districts of North and South Carolina, and was suddenly arrested at Forest City, N. C., after a mill manager there had protested that he had used the word "strikebreaker" in a conversation with him.

Gibson was charged also with having told a group of mill workers who denounced their lock-out by the mill, and asserted to him that a social revolution in the South would be necessary to put the workers there on a par with workers elsewhere in the United States, to let him know "when they started their revolution."

He was seized and thrown into a local jail on a charge of "inciting violence to overthrow the government," and released only after the matter was brought to the attention of the Federal board in Washington. His arrest was attributed by the board to three mill managers in the Forest City-Spindale-Cliffside district.

Clark in a current issue of his publication advises the Southern mill owners to resist the Federal authorities in these words:

"We advise Southern cotton mills to entirely ignore the so-called 'impartial investigators' of the new National Textile Relations Labor Board and also the 'Commissioners of Conciliation' which are be-

ing sent South by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

"While the chairman of the National Textile Relations Board, Judge Stacy, is a man of high character and can be depended upon to be fair, the record of James Mullenbach, another member, as published, is such as to destroy the confidence in the findings of the board.

"Neither the impartial investigators' nor the 'conciliators' have any authority or power which has been confirmed by the courts and the record they have made during the past 10 days has absolutely destroyed any claim to consideration which they might have had.

"We advise the mills to refuse to waste any time with these investigators and conciliators until a better type of man is sent South and if any of them persist in being given recognition after making such statements as some of them have made, the only penalty for the application of boots to seats of pants is through a local indictment and possibly a small fine. Neither the U. S. Department of Labor nor the new National Textile Board can do anything about it, because, in spite of the NRA, the Constitution of the United States guarantees and reserves to the people of the several States, policing powers which means that the people of each State have entire control over the labor conditions within the boundaries of their State."

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ADHERE TO AGREEMENT

What is needed most in every local union throughout the United States and Canada is loyalty and co-operation. It is needed more today than ever before because the eyes of the employers are on you and your unions more than ever before. This applies to the old unions as well as the new ones. Organization is in the air and has been for a year and how you act, and how square and fair you are will be in your favor in the future. Men who would not heretofore meet with your committee or your business representative are now talking over agreements and are willing to go along with the times and in the best interest of the industry of which we are all a part. So, be sure and see after you make an agreement that it is carried out to the very last line and word. Your agreement is your word of honor, your bond, and must be lived up to strictly until its expiration. If you do not do so the public will be against you and the Union cannot be expected to grant you help in any form. We claim the employer has no right to break his agreement with the organization and the same rule applies to all unions.

YOUR PIPE AND HOW TO ENJOY IT

Fred E. Kunkel

A COMPANIONABLE pipe is an inseparable part of the male ego. Women may smoke cigarettes, even cigars, but few will smoke a pipe. Some men try pipe smoking and give it up in disgust. Their experience is too limited to thoroughly enjoy it. The back flow of liquid, saturated with nicotine, gives them the hiccoughs or an unpleasant taste which thereafter completely destroys their appetite for pipe smoking. Their ignorance of how to properly break in a pipe and take care of it afterwards, impairs their initial pleasure of expectation.

Many pipe smokers for that matter do not realize that the care of a pipe has just as much to do with how it tastes and smokes as the tobacco itself. They get no pleasure out of smoking a pipe because they do not know how to thoroughly enjoy pipe smoking.

Now and then one catches the true fragrance and aroma of a well-kept pipe and marvels at the scent. But there is really no secret to it. Only a few hints on pipe hygiene which might help a lot of pipe lovers or would-be pipe smokers to discover how good a pipe can really be.

Every pipe in the hands of a veteran pipe smoker has a personality all its own. There is a pipe for the short smoke and for the long smoke; a pipe with the long stem and a pipe with the short stem; the deep bowl and the narrow bowl.

The veteran pipe smoker uses plenty of twenty-four-for-nickel pipe cleaners. He inserts one in each pipe after a smoke and during a smoke, so as to absorb the juice when the pipe rests, and to keep the channel of the pipe open for the smoke to get through.

Periodically he cleans out pipe bowl and stem with alcohol or listerine, or any kind of mouth wash or face lotion containing alcohol, used after shaving. This is poured into the pipe bowl, the stem being set at an angle so none will flow out. It is allowed to remain in the pipe overnight, poured out (balance not evaporated) and the pipe then thoroughly cleaned with pipe cleaners, and allowed to dry (stem out of pipe, etc.). When this job is completed the pipe not only has a sweet aroma but smokes much better and tastes better.

Breaking in a Pipe

The perfect pipe is sweet from heel to toe. To make it that way from the very beginning, smoke all the pipe load when you break it in, but fill the bowl only half full the first few times so that the heel will be properly broken in and not merely the top. And never leave any ashes or half burnt to-

bacco in the pipe. After each smoke stamp it out by knocking the pipe in your hand or using a knife or tooth pick to pry every bit of the tobacco out of the pipe. Then insert a pipe cleaner to absorb the juice, lay it aside and it is ready for the next smoke.

Most pipes are smoked indoors, but if you smoke a pipe on the streets, do not break in a new pipe in the wind because the tobacco may burn too quickly and unevenly, thus causing burned spots. And in lighting a pipe be sure the whole of the top surface is aflame before letting the match to go out.

Pack your pipe well, but not too tightly—just enough to draw well, and smoke slowly. Do not let your pipe get too hot or the tobacco will bake in the bowl before it is properly seasoned. The better grade pipes are put through special processes to make the wood porous, with no varnish and fuzz inside the bowl, to burn or close up the pores.

Do not clean out a pipe with either water or alcohol until after you have smoked it at least 20 or 30 times. And do not switch tobacco when you break in a new pipe. Stick to the same brand for 30 or 40 pipefuls. Changing your brand may make the pipe either too strong or too flat.

Pipes generally go strong in the shank, not in the stem or bowl, because here is where the dead smoke and stale juices accumulate. That is why it is important after each smoke to ram a pipe-cleaner down the stem and shank, because if you do not the finest tobacco will always taste strong as it seeps through that foul shank, and the pipe also smells strong.

Cleaning a Pipe

Do not use a sharp knife to clean out the carbon from the bowl. You may cut through the cake and chip the wood. Use a dull knife.

Some pipe smokers think that a well caked pipe gives the best smoke. It does if the shank is kept clean, but it gives your loading space so little room to insert tobacco that you only get a few whiffs out of it.

After your pipe is thoroughly cleaned with alcohol, leave the stem out of the shank for a day or two as this gives the stem and bowl a chance to dry thoroughly.

Some pipe smokers boil their pipes in soap and water, or use chemicals. This is not as advisable as holding the bowl over the spout of a steaming kettle of water, letting the steam pass through the bowl and come out of the stem. This merely loosens the cake throughout the pipe, after which it must be thoroughly cleaned, and dried out with pipe cleaners, leaving the cleaner in the stem and shank over night

to absorb every bit of the moisture, instead of letting it dry on the inside.

A thin cake in a pipe makes for a cooler smoke generally than a thick cake. And if you smoke the same pipe all day long or all night, it will become too hot and so strong and smelly. That is why the pipe lover keeps two or three pipes on hand ready to smoke during the course of an evening, letting one cool off while he is smoking the other, rather than smoke one pipe all evening or more than once in an evening.

Smoking pipes in rotation makes for better smoking enjoyment. Give each pipe a chance to cool and dry thoroughly for the next smoke. No cleanly housewife would use the same frying pan to cook the next meal, without thoroughly washing and scrubbing it. It might affect the taste of the food, and even be injurious to health. Then why not be as scrupulously clean with your pipe?

The bowl is not brightened with the use of oil rub-

bed on it. It is only temporary. A brisk rub with a soft cloth while the pipe is warm will accomplish this purpose.

Never hold a pipe by the mouthpiece or rap it sharply on an ash tray, you may break the stem.

Two things make a fine smoke—a well kept pipe and good tobacco. Some prefer a blended tobacco to a straight tobacco, and there is much to say of the advantages of “pot pourri” (many in one). But, after all, trial and experiment must govern what kind of tobacco shall be smoked and which seems best. Individuals differ the world over in tastes, but a pipe always responds to the same treatment—it is what you do to a pipe, rather than the tobacco, which determines the joy of smoking.

But, generally speaking, inexpensive tobacco is not always best for a pipe.

Enough has been said, however, to enable you to get some good pointers and to more thoroughly enjoy your next pipe smoke.

CENTENARY OF “THE DERBY TURN OUT”

In addition to its big celebration of the centenary of the Tolpuddle Martyrs, British labor is this year celebrating the centenary of another historic labor struggle, “The Derby Turn Out,” at Derby, England. This was a fight of silk workers, aided by workers in other trades, in defense of the right to organize.

The struggle, which synchronised with some of the events in the Dorsetshire laborer’s fight at Tolpuddle for the same principles, lasted for four months.

It was terminated by the starving out of the workers, but the deep impression made by the resolute attitude of the strikers in the face of the most oppressive forms of reaction proved an inspiration from which the striving and growing forces of trade unionism derived new impulses.

The dispute began on November 1, 1833, when a silk manufacturer discharged an employee who refused to pay a fine for alleged faulty work. The result was that all the workers left the factory. They were supported by the Derby branch of the Grand National Consolidated Trade Union, with which most of the crafts and industries in the town were associated.

A meeting of Derby employers, most of them silk manufacturers, issued a statement declaring unqualified resistance to the Grand National, and refusing to employ any member of that union, or of any union having similar objects. As was the case at Tolpuddle, the main objection to trade unionism was declared to be the “secret oaths” of allegiance to be taken by members.

Builders, pottery workers, weavers, iron workers,

and others rallied to the support of the silk strikers.

Special constables were enrolled by the authorities, who also sent for the Dragoon Guards on the pretext that they were necessary to assist in preserving law and order.

Strikers were imprisoned for “molesting” blacklegs, who were imported from all over the country.

But the struggle dragged on, to “fade out” in March, 1834, when economic circumstances compelled a number of strikers to return to the mills. But a large proportion, some of whom has found work by the Grand ational, never did return.

—o—

WAGE CUTS OUT

Organized labor has emphatically turned thumbs down on propaganda that building trades workers should take a wage cut when the administration’s housing program gets under way. Instead, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said wages should be increased.

“These men need work and incomes to get back on their feet,” he declared, writing in the federation’s official magazine. “Yet, as soon as some help is in sight for the industry, the issue of wage reductions is raised.”

Green pointed out that wages average only 36 per cent of construction cost, and added:

“A wage increase would not mean much to builders or owners, but to the building tradesmen and their families, and to the retail merchants, it would be most important. Practically all of the wage increase would go into retail trade.”

IDLENESS OF BUILDING WORKERS ONE BIG CAUSE OF DEPRESSION

OHIO building trades workers got wages averaging \$1,668 each in 1929. In 1932, they got only \$982 each—and this was limited to the few who were still working.

Fred C. and Frederick E. Croxton have made this study of building trades wages; and in many ways, it is the best thing of the kind that has been done. It covers only one state, but that state is fairly representative; and when the Croxtons get through, you have some facts to bite on.

For example, the drop in individual wages from 1929 to 1932 was 41 per cent. A mighty stiff cut; but the smallest part of what the building trades had to take.

In 1929, there were 72,670 building trades workers on the payrolls in Ohio. In 1932, there were only 24,094; a decline of 66.8 per cent.

In 1929, total building trades wages in that state mounted to \$121,413,067. In 1932, the same wages in the same state came to \$23,657,092; a nose dive of 80.5 per cent.

For every dollar the building trades of Ohio had to spend in 1929, they had just 19½ cents to spend

in 1932. Their total buying power in that state dropped almost \$98,000,000 in three years. That was the direct loss. But the best estimates that can be made show that putting two building trades workers at jobs puts five other workers at tasks in mining, lumbering, manufacturing and transportation.

On this basis, Ohio alone lost more than \$300,000,000 a year in buying power by the enforced idleness of one group of workers. And still some people are not sure what caused the depression.

But do not think that everything in the building trades was lovely in Ohio in 1929. Far from it. That was not the banner year of the state in the construction industry. Wage payments to building trades workers were \$5,000,000 higher in 1923.

Also, the heart-breaking irregularity of employment continued even when times were "good." In August of 1929, 91,734 building trades workers in Ohio had jobs, while only 46,346 had jobs in January. This is a variation of just under 50 per cent in a single year, usually considered a prosperous year.

TEN PER CENT COOPERATIVE

"Remember, O Stranger, that arithmetic is the oldest of the sciences and the mother of safety." So wrote Louis D. Brandeis, then a practicing lawyer in Boston, now a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, at the close of his exposure of the extravagances and juggling that wrecked the New Haven railroad years ago.

He might have added that arithmetic is a most potent revealer of pretense.

The Housing Administration circularized 23,000 financial institutions to urge their help in the housing program. Of these, 8,800 agreed to lend money for this work.

This was thought a rather small proportion, though the Housing Administration was cheered to learn that the 8,800 institutions which reported willingness to help held about 90 per cent of the resources of the 23,000 firms that had been circularized. But—

Up to date, only 2,300 of these institutions have made actual loans under the Housing Act, and most of these advances are said to be meager.

Judged by the test of arithmetic, the "cooperation" of financial institutions with the government's housing program is certainly not overdone.

One of the world's richest deposits of gold, situated in the Rand mining district of South Africa, promises to be unavailable for human purposes unless some means can be found for overcoming the intense heat of the tunnels as the workings are pushed deeper into the earth. The shafts are at a depth now of 8,000 feet, or more than a mile below sea level, and with a temperature range of 100 to 120 degrees and humidity almost at the saturation point. While rich veins of gold-laden ore are in plain sight of miners, the heat is such that men can remain in the shafts for only short periods at a time, and are completely exhausted after a few minutes of work. Efforts are being made to find a means to dehumidify the air. One mine is installing machinery to pump 400,000 cubic feet of ice cooled air a minute into the depths of its workings. About 2,000 tons of ice will be used in the cooling machinery at one time.

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Gold worth 40 million dollars was extracted from the sand and gravel of California in 1849, but very little remained in the hands of the men who dug it from the earth.

Strikebreaker Is Back Stabber, Heywood Brown Says

"IF I owned a business here I would be down on the picket line with a placard urging the employers to comply with the demands of the workers. The success of your store depends upon the purchasing power of the people of the city. Just out of self-interest you can't afford to have the men lose."

This is what Heywood Brown, famous columnist, told the head of a mercantile house in Toledo during the recent strike at the Auto-Lite plant. Brown was vitriolic in his denunciation of the strikebreaker and "scab" in one of his syndicated editorials appearing in the Scripps-Howard newspapers recently. Part of it follows:

"Palbably the strikebreaker is an anti-social member of the community. As a rule he has no political or economic philosophy whatsoever, but in any case in which he became articulate he would be forced by the logic of the circumstances to assert that his temporary gain should be protected even at the expense of calamity among the many. Certainly whenever a strike is broken the city or town, as a whole, is worse off than it was before. Men and women are added to the list of unemployed and there will be an inevitable tendency to worse wages and working conditions all along the line.

"I think the same theory holds good in San Francisco. The guardsmen and the police are supported by the taxpayers, who will be assessed in order to win a victory for the owners of steamship lines and thereby lower the general standard of living and the general prosperity of all concerned, with the exception of a few owners engaged in the industry.

"I even doubt whether the immediate employers gain much from success in breaking a strike. Any such result must be among the most Pyrrhic of victories. Strikebreakers are expensive, inefficient and unreliable. In the long run I'll wager that many a cost sheet will show that it would have been far more profitable for the stockholders to have granted the union demands at the beginning.

"I have heard a few ill-informed and sentimental folk picture the strikebreaker as a rugged American who was fighting for the cause of individual liberty and the freedom of every man to work at whatever craft he may choose for his own. The strikebreaker is not like that. He sells his birthright for a few meager and immediate pieces of silver, and heightens his own chances to be back on some breadline a few weeks or months after the event.

"It seems to me that the average American is not very quick to realize the enormous benefits which even non-union workers have gained through the

force of organization. The very people who will readily admit that prosperity can come only through the heightening and stabilization of purchasing power are the very ones who complain of the 'tyranny of the unions.'

"The non-union man is a person who reaps where he has not sown. He comes at the eleventh hour and receives his penny. He is willing to profit by the aggressive efforts of others to whom he has given no support. Worse than that, he stands ready to stab in the back the very people who have made it possible for him to command a competence.

"And so I say that he is an anti-social force who decidedly does not deserve protection at public expense. I would not have him torn limb from limb by angry mobs. I think both the police and the guard have a proper function in strikes. I feel that they should in emergencies be called out by mayors or governors under the order, 'It is your job to see that not a single strikebreaker enters this plant or so much as one wheel turns until the employers have made a fair settlement with their men.'"

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PASSING OF POORHOUSE PREDICTED BY COPELAND

"Over the Hills to the Poorhouse" Will Soon Be Just a Memory, New York Senator Indicates

New York.—"Over the Hills to the Poorhouse," a heart-throbbing song with bitter facts, may soon become just a memory.

United States Senator Royal S. Copeland predicted that there would be legislation in the next Congress that soon would put out of existence the old county almhouse, better known as "the poorhouse."

"The poorhouse is one of the greatest blots in the history of our country," he said. "It is utterly wrong that such an institution should exist. I don't mean to say that it has not had an important place in the care of old people in the past. But, as I view it, the time has come when the fear of poverty in old age shall disappear.

"There are more than 10,000,000 persons in the United States over the age of 60 years. If we could find a way to permit these men and women, now without means or earning capacity, to remain in their homes, it would mean a much lower cost to society and preserve the self-respect of a group we should love and seek to aid."

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

CALIFORNIA

YOSEMITE PARK, CALIF.—Utility Building: \$111,787. L. S. Peletz, 1660 West Acacia St., Stockton, contr.

GEORGIA

WAYCROSS, GA.—Post office and court house: \$117,600. Dice-Schmidt Constr. Co., 2440 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill., contr.

ILLINOIS

CLINTON, ILL.—School addition: \$105,000. W. C. F. Kuhne, Rantoul, contr. PWA.

IOWA

SHELDON, IA.—Post office: \$50,000. Murch Bros. Constr. Co., 4111 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

MARYLAND

BELTSVILLE, MD.—Fruit products laboratory at U. S. Experimental Farm: \$101,900. Lacchi Constr. Co., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

PALMER, MASS.—Monson State Hospital: \$178,984. Kitchen, dining and bakery building. PWA. J. G. Roy & Sons, 21 Silver St., Springfield, Mass., contr.

MINNESOTA

AH GWAH CHING, MINN.—Hospital: \$210,000. Fleisher Eng. & Constr. Co., 300 Minnesota Bldg., St. Paul, contr.

NEW JERSEY

BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Building at New Jersey State Prison Farm: \$900,762. Pellechia Contg. Co., 50 Brantford Pl., Newark, contr.

MARLBORO, N. J.—Buildings at New Jersey State Hospital: \$354,374. A. A. LaFountain, Beech St., Hackensack, contr.

NEW YORK

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y.—School: \$120,000. G. S. Irish, 102 Benedict St., Syracuse, N. Y., contr. PWA.

HUNTER, N. Y.—School: \$141,500. PWA. G. S. Irish, 102 Benedict St., Syracuse, N. Y., contr.

LEONARDSVILLE, N. Y.—School: \$114,729. PWA. E. C. Richards & Son, 248 Elizabeth St., Utica, contr.

REMSSEN, N. Y.—School: \$186,724. Bedford Constr. Co., 1300 Broad St., Utica, contr. PWA.

TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.—School: \$259,890. LaSala Mason Corp., 51 East 42d St., New York, contr.

NORTH CAROLINA

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Post office: \$119,090. Farrell Blair, Carville, La., contr.

WENTWORTH, N. C.—Schools: \$140,910. PWA. Schools at Stoneville and Simpsonville, to Fowler-Jones Lumber Co., Winston-Salem. School at Bethany, to Geo. W. Kane, Greensboro, contr. School at Mayodan, to Southeastern Constr. Co., 218 West 2d St., Charlotte, contr. School at Ruffin, to J. M. Hopper Constr. Co., Leaksville, contr.

NORTH DAKOTA

GRAFTON, N. D.—School addition: \$130,094. Redlinger & Hanson, 332 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

OKLAHOMA

BLACKWELL, OKLA.—High school: \$220,000. Mattison-Wollack & Co., Key Bldg., Oklahoma City, contr. PWA.

CLINTON, OKLA.—Post office: \$50,000. Brockmeyer-Bohle, Inc., Missouri Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

HOLDENVILLE, OKLA.—Post office: \$50,000. Lundberg-Richter Co., North Wilkesboro, N. C., contr.

OREGON

CORVALLIS, ORE.—Union High School: \$279,000. Ross N. Hammond, Spaulding Bldg., Portland, contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCOTTSDALE, PA.—Post office: \$50,000. J. J. Bendix, 65 North Mount Vernon Ave., Uniontown, contr.

RHODE ISLAND

BARRINGTON, R. I.—High school: \$77,650. J. W. Bishop Co., 1415 Turks Head Bldg., Providence, contr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—City hall: \$323,845. Olson Constr. Co., 704 Stuart Bldg., Lincoln, Neb., contr. PWA.

VERMONT

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT.—Inspection station: \$67,628. W. H. Trumbull, 11 Lebanon St., Hanover, N. Y., contr.

VIRGINIA

BLACKSBURG, VA.—Teaching and administration building, Virginia Polytechnic Institute: \$369,541. J. A. Jones Constr. Co., Charlotte, N. C., contr. PWA.

WASHINGTON

ALMIRA, WASH.—30 cottages for engineers model town at Grand Coulee Dam: \$50,000. McDonald & Gummere, Tacoma, contr.

WEST VIRGINIA

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—Court house: \$50,000. David Gordon Bldg. & Constr. Co., 3493 Burnet Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, contr.

WISCONSIN

WAUSAU, WIS.—High school and gymnasium: \$197,224. F. W. Krause, Wausau, contr. PWA.

DUES BOOKS LOST

Local Union No. 43—Alton W. Harwood, 36168
Local Union No. 43—Warren S. Stanton, 13557
Local Union No. 85—Edw. Ebbe, 5271
Local Union No. 308—Sal Gagliardo, 8150
Local Union No. 326—W. E. Summers, 30541
Local Union No. 379—N. L. Tarnstrom, 4666

REMARKABLE THINGS SAID—

Harry Elmer Barnes, economist:

It is the New Deal, castor oil or the firing squad.
Let the steel trust put this in its pipe and smoke it.

George Bernard Shaw:

Never give anything to the poor. They are useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished.

Pope Pious:

We know that the good sense of the American people will lead them to reconstruction.

Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator:

Hunger is not debatable.

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Anti-union employers are calling Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, of New York City, all the hard names they can think of as a result of an order he issued that the police department must not be used as a strike-breaking agency for any employer. The Mayor emphatically instructed all precinct commanders that police brutality toward strikers will not be tolerated, that scabs or strikebreaking employers are entitled to no more protection than is afforded any other citizens, that indiscriminate arrests of strikers are taboo, that no police escorts are to be provided for strikebreakers, and that mass picketing—"whether by six or 6,000 strikers"—is legal and there must be no interference with it unless unlawful acts are committed. General O'Ryan head of the department and a typical head-smasher, resigned as a result of the foregoing order.

—o—

The Flying Horse in Shanghai, China, is declared to be one of the most wonderful electric signs in the world.

THE LATHER'S LULLABY

Victor King

When the frost is on the lath pile
And the north wind blows a gale
The lather gets to thinking
Where is all my summer kale.
He worked all thru the summer days
And never knew a care
While night by night he spent his dough
On wine and women fair.
And now that old Jack Frost is here
And he is badly bent
He finds he can't buy pork chops
With the money that he's spent.
So he calls up all the bosses
And they answer him the same
I've got a job that's coming in
So call me up again.
A week or two goes slowly by
And here is one safe bet
When he calls the boss again
He says the job's not ready yet.
So my advice is save your dough
When the days are warm and clear,
Then you can tell the boss to go to Hell
When winter time is here.

—o—

It must not be forgotten that the most impatient workers are the members of newly organized unions. They feel that as soon as they become members of a union they should be able to establish conditions for themselves that other trades and callings have established as a result of 30 or 40 years' membership.
—Frank Morrison.

—o—

A united labor movement can establish union representation and collective bargaining for all.

IN MEMORIAM

39 George Washington Stevenson, 9743
42 William Henry Olson, 12079
46 Gus George Uth, 23918

74 Octavius Anthony Dickenson, 10878
158 John Jay Longhurst, 11789

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of Brother Frank Brust, 110, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the members of Local Union 4, of which Brother Brust is a loyal and charter member, extend their heartfelt sympathy in this, his hour of sorrow.

M. F. Malloy, Secretary
LOCAL UNION NO. 4.



WIT AND

The Cork train with the Christmas homecomers was about to leave Kingsbridge Station, when the smart Dublin chap thought to indulge in a "wise-crack."

He walked up to a carriage full of Corkmen, and said: "Is this Noah's ark full up?"

"Almost," was the prompt reply—"all but the ass. Come in!"—Attrill.

Why is a game of ball like buckwheat cakes?

Answer: Because its success depends upon the batter.

Teacher: "What do you mean by saying that Benedict Arnold was a janitor?"

Pupil: "The book says that after his exile he spent the rest of his life in abasement."

Chemist: "How's your wife today?"

Customer: "Oh, she can't complain."

Chemist: "I didn't know she was as ill as that."

Prof.: "I want a little attention."

Voice from Rear: "You're getting as little as possible."

Mrs. Gabbins—"Here is an interesting article on 'What a Woman Should Weigh'."

Husband—"Does it, by any chance, mention her words?"

Visitor (at police station): "Has anybody brought in a bottle of brandy I left in the bus?"

Sergeant: "No, but a constable has just brought in the man who found it."

Collegiate: "Father, I've a notion to settle down and start raising chickens."

Father: "Better try owls. Their hours will suit you better."

"Rather a sharp thunderstorm last night."

"I hadn't noticed; I was talking with my wife all evening."

"But, Dad, Jack has got character. You can read it in his eyes."

Father: "Then, Beatrice, I've just blackened his character."

"Before I came to this place I lost my shirt in a foreign enterprise."

"How'd it happen?"

"I sent it to a Chinese laundry!"

Teacher: "Are there any more questions you would like to ask about whales?"

Small Girl: "Teacher, what has the prince got to do with them?"

Tommy: "A little bird told me what kind of a lawyer your father is."

Freddy: "What did the bird say?"

"Cheep, cheep."

"Well, a duck told me what kind of a doctor your father is."

Tenant: "Why raise my rent when I am only occupying this miserable little attic?"

Landlord: "Well, you use the stairs more than anybody else."

Teacher (pointing to map): "Now, when you stand facing the north you have on your right hand the great continent of Asia. What have you on your left?"

Boy: "A wart, but I can't help it, mam."

The teacher at an elementary school in England noticed during the Scripture lesson that a small boy at the bottom of the class seemed to be finding the questions too difficult. "Now, Jimmy," she said, "I'll give you an easy question: 'What do you know about the Ark?'" "Please, miss," answered Jimmy, after a moment's thought, "It's what the 'erald angels sing."

"Did they put stitches in?"

"No, I just pulled myself together."

HUMOR



A photographer on the night side of a Chicago newspaper tells this:

"It was 3 in the morning. I was waiting for a street car near a dark corner in the heart of the '42' gangland district. A lone patrolman, peering fearfully into the night, approached me. Finding each other harmless, we exchanged greetings and fell to talking.

"I remarked, 'This is certainly a swell spot for a stickup.' The copper, after a careful look around, replied, 'Yeh, but it don't worry me none. I never carry more than a couple bucks on this beat.'"

Many women would rather break a \$5 bill than a 10-cent dish.

The family was seated at the table with a guest, who was a business acquaintance of Dad's, all ready to enjoy the meal, when the 5-year-old son blurted out: "Why, mother, this is roast beef."

"Yes, answered the mother, "what of it?"

"Well, Pop said this morning that he was going to bring a big fish home for dinner tonight."

After the flood was over, Noah went back to see if all the animals were out of the ark. He found a pair of snakes in a corner weeping copiously. When he asked them what the trouble was, they said: "You told us to go out and multiply upon the earth, and we can not, for we are adders."

A Vesper Crime Service will be played from 5 to 5:30 o'clock this evening.—Sound Beach (Conn.) Church Bulletin.

On a visit to New York, Mischa Elman, the violinist, told a story of his early childhood.

"When I was very small, indeed," he said, "I played at a reception at a Russian prince's, and, for an urchin of 7, I flatter myself I rattled off Beethoven's 'Kreutzer Sonatas' finely. This sonata has several long and impressive rests in it.

"In one of these rests a motherly old lady leaned forward, patted my shoulder, and said, 'Play something you know, dear!'"

"What's all this talk that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why don't you know?" asked Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hinnessey. What is'n open shop? Sure, 'tis a shop where they kape th' door open to accommodate th' constant stream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min that has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnessey: Suppose wan of these freebarn Amerycan citizens is wurkin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of wan large, iron dollar a day of tin hours. Along comes another free-barn-son-of-a-gun an' he sez to th' boss, 'I think I kin handle th' job fur ninety cents.' 'Shure, sez th' boss,' an' th' wan dollar man gits th' merry jinglin' can, an' goes into the crool would t' exercise his in-alieniable rights as a freebarn Amerycan citizen an' scab on some other poor divil. An' so it goes on, Hinnessey, and who gits the benefit? True, it saves the boss money, but he don't care no more for money thin he does for his roight eye. Its all principle wid him. He hates t' see th' min robbed of their indepindince. They must have their indepindince, regardless of inything ilse."

"But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open shop min ye minshun say they are fur th' unions if properly conducted. And there we are. An' how would they hive thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly any wages and damn few minbers."

This article was writen more than a decade ago and by substituting company union for open shop, it is applicable to today's conditions.

CONSIDER THE HAMMER

It keeps its head.

It doesn't fly off the handle.

It keeps pounding away.

It finds the point, then drives it home.

It looks at the other side, too; and thus often clinches the matter.

It makes mistakes, but when it does, it starts all over.

It is the only knocker in the world that does any good.

A brain is known by its fruits.—H. G. Wells.

TO LAY OUT A BRACKET FOR CORNICE

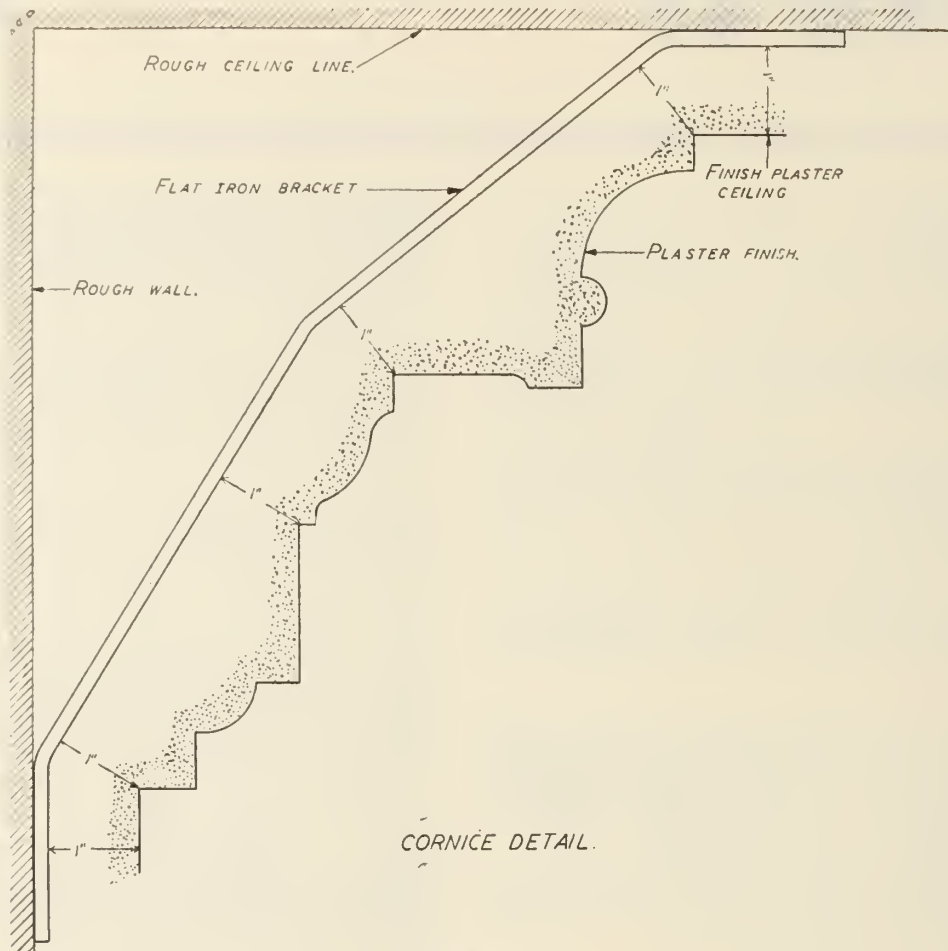


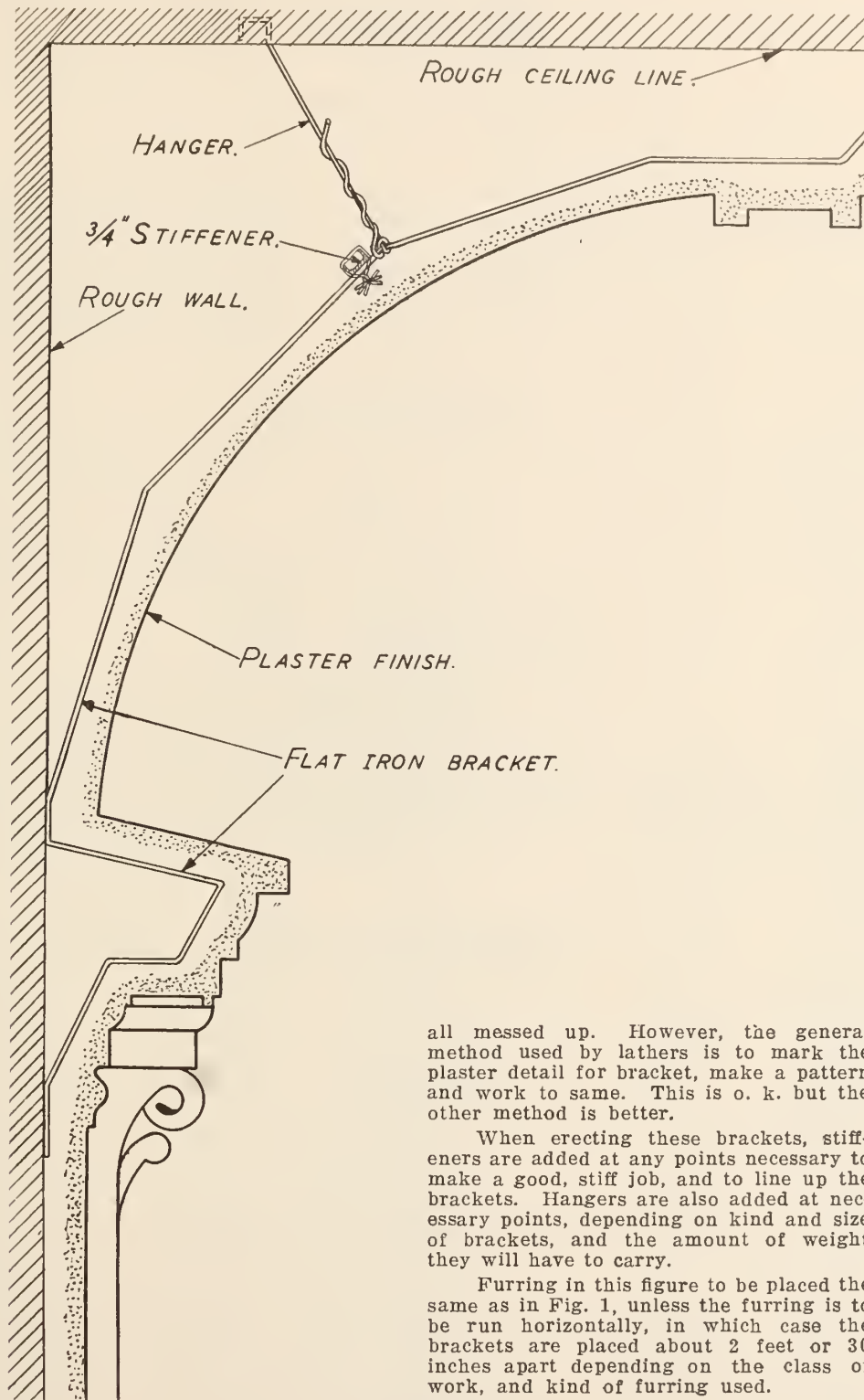
Fig. 1

In Fig. 1 is shown the method of laying out a bracket from a plaster detail. The plaster finish is plainly marked. When a lather gets a detail from which he must lay out a bracket, the detail has only the plaster finish shown. From this he lays out the bracket as shown, keeping back from face of plaster at all points at least an inch. When the bracket is lathed, this will leave at all points at least three quarters of an inch for plaster. The extra member at each end is added for convenience in fastening to wall and ceiling. When erecting this bracket, a piece of three-quarters channel or other stiffener would be placed at about the center of bracket at angle and hangers placed wherever necessary to make a mechanical job. Brackets are placed 12 or 13½ inches apart, depending on gauge of lath used.

FIG. 2 TO LAY OUT BRACKET AND FURRING FOR CORNICE AND COVE

In Fig. 2 is shown the method of laying out the bracket for the cornice and cove shown. The method here is the same, to lay out the bracket as in Fig. 1. On a detail, only the plaster detail is shown and the lather keeps back from face of plaster at all points at least an inch. The bracket around the cove is bent at convenient angles as shown. The lath will readily bend around this portion and form the arc for cove.

A handy way to lay out the bracket is to get a piece of card board as large as detail. Place carbon papers behind plaster detail, and on the cardboard draw the bracket detail. These cardboard details of bracket will not tear easily and may be kept for future reference if desired. In this way the plaster detail is not



all messed up. However, the general method used by lathers is to mark the plaster detail for bracket, make a pattern and work to same. This is o. k. but the other method is better.

When erecting these brackets, stiffeners are added at any points necessary to make a good, stiff job, and to line up the brackets. Hangers are also added at necessary points, depending on kind and size of brackets, and the amount of weight they will have to carry.

Furring in this figure to be placed the same as in Fig. 1, unless the furring is to be run horizontally, in which case the brackets are placed about 2 feet or 30 inches apart depending on the class of work, and kind of furring used.

Fig. 2
Cornice and Cove Furring

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

NOVEMBER RECEIPTS

Nov. Local	Amount	Nov. Local	Amount	Nov. Local	Amount
1 29 B. T. & reinst....	\$ 42.00	12 344 Oct. report	7.20	19 305 Oct. report	4.50
1 108 Oct.-Nov. reports	33.40	12 413 Nov. report	7.20	19 442 Oct. report	3.60
1 24 B. T. & reinst....	5.00	12 359 B. T. & reinst.	3.90	19 455 Nov. report	67.90
1 33 Oct. report	61.10	13 246 Oct. report	12.60	19 166 Nov. report	26.20
1 46 On account	129.50	13 144 Oct. report	3.30	20 165 Nov. report	4.50
1 79 Sept.-Oct. reports	12.25	13 9 Nov. report (cr.)		20 158 Nov. report	4.50
1 82 Oct. report	9.00	13 4 Nov. report	4.75	20 263 Oct. report	8.50
1 179 Oct. report	15.60	13 27 Nov. report	32.70	20 378 Nov. report	2.70
1 311 Reinst.	3.00	13 30 Oct. report; B. T.	38.40	20 36 Nov. report	10.80
2 99 Oct. report	16.30	13 53 Nov. report	97.55	20 66 Nov. report	10.00
5 38 Nov. report	17.10	13 67 Oct. report	31.00	20 79 Nov. report	13.80
5 125 Oct. report	7.20	13 97 Sept.-Oct. reports	28.00	20 255 Nov. report	12.00
5 155 Oct. report	14.40	13 332 Oct. report	3.60	20 32 Nov. report	43.90
5 279 Oct. report	3.60	14 8 Oct.-Nov. reports	20.70	21 105 B. T. ....	.90
5 302 Oct. report	3.30	14 11 Oct.-Nov. reports		21 308 Supp.; for m e r	
6 76 Oct. report	1.00	(cr.)		indt.	70.00
6 52 Oct. report	9.00	14 21 Nov. report	5.90	22 46 On account	364.00
6 308 Sept. report (cr.)		14 39 On account	30.00	22 85 Oct. report	11.80
6 1 Nov. report	14.40	14 75 Oct. report	24.30	22 345 Enroll; B. T. &	
6 57 Nov. report	3.60	14 105 Oct. report	14.40	reinst.; supp...	17.60
6 64 Nov. report	7.30	14 143 Oct. report	38.70	22 359 Int. fine—A. C.	
6 103 Nov. report	8.10	14 147 Nov. report	5.40	De big are,	
6 107 Sept.-Oct. reports	18.30	14 299 Nov. report	8.10	30088	5.00
6 113 Oct. report (cr.)		14 326 Sept.-Oct. reports	12.00	23 78 Nov. report	9.45
6 259 Nov. report	3.60	14 350 Sept. report	2.70	23 195 Supp.	1.00
6 281 Nov. report	5.40	14 429 Nov. report	12.60	23 215 Nov. report	12.60
6 353 Oct. report	15.70	14 5 Oct. report	55.30	23 250 Nov. report	14.55
7 388 Nov. report	6.30	14 100 Oct. report	25.50	26 12 Nov. report	12.00
7 73 Nov. report	100.80	14 172 Oct. report	41.10	26 18 Nov. report	23.90
7 104 Oct. report	24.95	14 244 Nov. report	363.90	26 33 B. T. & reinst....	16.40
7 110 Nov. report	8.45	14 385 B. T. & reinst.;		26 40 Nov. report	5.30
8 5 On account	50.00	supp.	18.00	26 42 Nov. report	115.00
8 26 Nov. report	24.60	15 24 Nov. report	26.10	26 71 Nov. report	13.60
8 87 Nov. report	8.10	15 46 On account	172.00	26 142 Nov. report	15.20
8 121 Nov. report	16.50	15 102 Oct. report	76.50	26 224 Nov. report	19.80
8 222 Nov. report	8.10	15 123 Nov. report	9.90	26 243 Nov. report	5.40
8 336 Oct.-Nov. reports	7.20	15 162 Oct. report	15.30	26 380 Nov. report	4.50
8 346 Oct. report	10.80	15 228 Nov. report	3.70	27 43 Nov. report	5.80
8 435 Oct. report (cr.)		15 258 Nov. report	11.30	27 47 Nov. report	68.40
8 63 Oct. report	40.10	15 340 Nov. report	6.10	27 255 Overpayment a/c	
8 345 Nov. report	55.45	15 350 B. T.	1.00	Wm. Hayne	3.00
8 46 On account	156.90	15 234 Nov. report	11.50	27 392 Nov. report	6.80
9 31 Nov. report (cr.)		16 25 Oct. report	9.00	28 262 Nov. report	10.80
9 65 Oct. report	61.20	16 62 Nov. report	11.70	28 24 B. T. & reinst.	
9 79 Supp.	9.45	16 195 Nov. report	7.20	(bal.)	1.00
9 106 Oct.-Nov. reports	29.70	16 222 B. T. & reinst.;		28 72 Nov. report	135.90
9 212 Nov. report	9.65	supp.	4.65	28 79 B. T.	2.70
9 213 Oct. report	2.70	16 254 Nov. report (cr.)		28 93 Nov. report	9.00
9 126 Oct. report	5.40	16 225 Oct.-Nov. reports	6.00	28 113 Nov. report	2.70
9 185 Nov. report	5.00	16 286 Oct. report	15.30	28 54 Oct. report	36.00
9 486 Nov. report	19.00	19 260 Oct. report	26.20	30 5 B. T.	1.00
9 68 Oct. report	15.00	19 23 Aug. - Sept. re-		30 10 Nov. report	15.40
9 483 Oct. report (cr.)		ports	15.20	30 99 Nov. report	15.30
9 34 Reinst.	3.00	19 28 Nov. report	17.90	30 125 Nov. report	9.90
12 14 Oct. report	19.95	19 34 Nov. report	1.80	30 132 Sept. report	7.00
12 19 Nov. report	18.35	19 39 Sept. report; B.		30 225 B. T.	3.60
12 20 Oct. report	4.50	T.	30.00	30 401 Nov. report	9.90
12 48 Oct. report	4.25	19 55 Nov. report	19.45	30 332 Nov. report	4.50
12 109 Nov. report .....	.90	19 21 B. T.	1.80	30 88 Oct. report; B. T.	90.80
12 232 Nov. report	8.95	19 81 Nov. report	10.80	30 74 Nov. report	466.70
12 359 Oct. report	3.60	19 83 Nov. report	7.85	30 Misc. ....	.25
12 114 Supp.	1.00	19 115 Nov. report	11.70	30 Advt. & sub.—	
12 120 Nov. report	10.20	19 203 Oct. report; B. T.	6.30	Lather	74.08
12 122 Oct.-Nov. reports	12.40	19 230 Nov. report	5.80	30 Transfer indebt-	
12 136 Oct. report	3.65	19 275 Oct.-Nov. reports	7.00	edness	365.20
12 197 Oct.-Nov. reports	7.20	19 278 Nov. report	10.80		
12 268 Oct. report	9.90			Total	\$5,047.63

NOVEMBER DISURSEMENTS

November			November		
9	Western Union Telegraph Co., Oct. messages \$	9.36	23	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local & L. D. service	17.35
9	The Distillata Co., Nov. installment on cooler	3.50	30	Stationery Supply Co., office supplies.....	3.60
9	C. J. Haggerty, organizer	86.50	30	Burrows Bros. Co. office supplies.....	1.30
9	Frank Morrison, Sec. A. F. of L., Oct. tax.....	81.00	30	Office salaries	675.00
9	W. C. O'Neill, Sec. Bldg. Trades Dept., Oct. tax	60.25	30	Funeral Benefits paid:	
16	Riehl Printing Co., local and office supp.; Nov. journal	552.05		Local 74, Napoleon J. Etchoe, 14053....	500.00
23	Acme Stamp Co., local and office supp.	3.48		Local 345, Lincoln H. Hungerford, 1558....	500.00
23	Independent Towel Supply Co., towel service, 10/26-11/23/34	2.10		Local 74, John P. Lang, 1562	500.00
23	Workers Education Bureau, 4th quarter tax	20.00	30	Frank J. Morrison, Sec. A. F. of L., premium on fidelity guarantee bonds	273.75
23	National Advertising Co., mailing Nov. Lather	55.68	30	Wm. J. McSorley, General President	950.00
23	Ward & Paul, transcript of hearing of Plastering & Lathing Contractors' Area Agreement	3.15	30	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer.....	500.00
			30	Central United National Bank, service charge and Federal tax	5.54
			30	Postage	15.00
			30	Miscellaneous .....	.30
				Total	\$4,818.91

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, October 31, 1934	\$80,345.76
November receipts	5,047.63
	\$85,393.39
November disbursements	4,818.91
Cash on hand, November 30, 1934	\$80,574.48

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

73	Howard Hadley Anderson	345	Quinton Odell Marsh 36296	10	William Herman Becker 36301
	36292	345	Joseph Edward Roberts 36297		(Oct.)
345	Hubbard Eugene Buckholdt	345	Charles Litner Robinson 36298	345	Ernest James Moore 36302
	36293	345	Curtis Read Wood 36299	345	Danford Benjamin Wright
345	Charles Willard Marsh 36294	308	Charles Cinquemani 36300		36303
345	Joseph Herbert Marsh 36295		(Oct.)	179	George Wallace Brown 36304
				244	John Giallanzo 36305

REINSTATED MEMBERS

29	H. H. Burk 16943	345	C. F. Mohrbacher 25430	308	J. Guarino 8166
29	O. Channell 4629	345	C. M. Tatch 31378	385	M. S. ShROUT 19543
29	C. W. Connelly 17122	34	C. M. Floyd 22422	385	H. R. Miller 19732
29	J. W. Consaul 4634	483	R. A. Peterson 29990	385	H. A. Johnson 23133
29	A. K. Ewing 17046	120	V. Scrafford 24193	385	R. L. Lloyd 33997
29	W. A. Foster, Sr. 8636	359	L. A. Crepeau 29521	385	J. J. Creel 14809
29	J. E. Foster 8606	79	J. H. Dacey 14792	5	F. Patterson 7126
29	M. B. Hartman 4630	308	F. Quinto 8167	5	O. Hoskins 33143
29	J. L. Ireland 2245	308	F. Furnari 35143	5	R. Clare 27188
29	A. G. Johann 16971	308	J. Magistro 35480	224	W. H. Cherico 12115 (Oct.)
29	E. Murphy 8609	308	E. Puleo 28273	260	E. H. Jackson 24094
29	W. C. Nehr 24862	308	F. Gebbia 23945	395	M. A. Ference 30322
29	H. Risley 20368	308	G. Rizzo 23260	39	F. K. Strough 34235
29	R. Robinson 4632	308	F. Caldaroni 32003	455	J. Smith 27725
24	P. E. Royer 23437	308	F. Arena 8190	255	U. Brown 29460
311	M. E. Robin 35097	308	G. Berman 18567	255	F. H. Baker 29461
107	W. McCumsey 2044	308	S. Gagliardo 8150	345	E. P. Palow 30528
104	T. R. McPeak 24759	308	C. Leone 20872	359	A. C. Debigare 30088
5	E. C. Sawyer 21234	308	G. Mannuzza 8268	224	R. S. Seneschal 31901
5	C. L. Newman 16338	308	C. Mellina 24535	230	M. J. Welch 23086
5	R. J. Wickham 16510	308	J. Scopellit 24097	24	E. H. Royer 267
121	H. M. Bickler 27270	308	L. T. Terranova 25627	88	C. F. Crane 26852
435	W. W. Wright 31948	308	D. F. Previti 35545	88	H. Crane 35897

SUSPENSION FOR WORKING UNFAIR

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

73 D. W. Potter 34258	429 F. Dapp 21569 (Oct.)	32 W. Booker 24008
73 C. W. Riggs 31237	260 L. E. Barrett 31023 (Oct.)	32 A. J. Goetz 5555
26 C. R. Copper 318	83 C. H. Hoyle 5433	32 S. G. Hoppel 26131
106 N. Lindsley 34816	83 W. H. Hoyle 12031	32 R. E. Shafer 34587
21 W. F. Harmon 36230 (Oct.)	83 H. H. Jones 36200	32 J. Vogel 1979
332 S. R. Blaney 17165	83 R. W. Jones 36201	12 C. J. Christensen 2193
21 J. O. Wood 36141	83 V. E. Jones 36202	42 H. Means 30974
143 H. Levine 19134 (Oct.)	83 M. L. Marsh 36204	54 F. O. McKeehan 24293
143 C. J. Kinney 2463 (Jan.)	83 C. E. Whitney 995	332 L. McKay 15983

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

74 A. J. Brzezinski 13123 (Sept.)	102 J. J. Donahue 24512 (Oct.)	244 I. Ungerman 28875 (Ren. Sept.)
2 A. E. Thoman 11558 (Ren. July)	224 E. Butcher 34097 (Oct.)	244 J. S. Weintraub 29404 (Oct.)
4 P. A. Farber 27143 (Oct.)	74 D. J. Burke 4160 (Oct.)	244 H. Sukonig 34050 (Oct.)
147 C. W. Mercer 35258 (Ren.)	74 W. E. Miller 32278	244 P. Haines 34044 (Oct.)
147 A. Gibbons 18805 (Ren.)	262 O. L. Springer 33483	244 D. Simon 19709 (Ren. Oct.)
100 F. D. Carozza 27462 (Sept.)	308 J. Crifo 26417	244 S. Turkowitz 31492 (Oct.)
	244 V. Barraco 25919 (Ren. Oct.)	

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

74 W. J. Schneider 22397 (Oct.)	74 H. Bowington 23906	244 J. Callahan 13801 (Oct.)
74 J. M. Cutchow 26272	244 B. Matzernick 27022 (Sept.)	244 M. Turkewitz 28527 (Oct.)

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE DEPOSITED

308 L. Buononato 8125

LOCAL UNIONS REINSTATED

385 Morgantown, W. Va.

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

258 O. L. Aanes 25503, \$100.00	215 R. E. Sullivan 32884, \$50.00	38 D. A. O'Leary 28133, \$100.00
258 F. O. Holtzman 18504, \$100.00	215 L. N. Alogna 22019, \$50.00	9 W. R. Elliott 28332, \$100.00
		386 H. A. Davis 25716, \$25.00

TRANSFERS

From	To	From	To	From	To
2 L. Mullen 32316.....	85	63 R. F. Brown 27657.....	9	166 J. Hall 32981.....	32
5 E. R. Miller 9580.....	74	63 F. T. Dean 19591.....	20	166 R. Hall 30731.....	32
9 D. J. Connolly 22536.....	46	63 J. T. Duggan 35578.....	9	166 E. Hunt 25550.....	120
12 F. C. Hickock 29533.....	113	63 E. H. Embree 7972	9	166 G. Kruger 6191.....	46
12 L. P. White 34895.....	113	63 W. Embree 17855.....	9	166 J. Lang 30634.....	120
14 E. L. Johancen 27762.....	120	63 W. Fry 16597.....	9	166 J. O'Drezze 22098.....	120
18 C. A. Ricer 10321.....	340	63 A. A. Graham 20114.....	11	166 E. C. Sorrick 30293.....	120
28 H. M. Durell 17620.....	52	63 H. R. Hibbs 2323.....	9	173 J. Merendino 29213.....	308
29 M. B. Hartman 4630.....	108	63 R. Replogle 15306.....	55	179 A. Pearson 36174.....	43
32 L. H. Fuller 32342.....	52	63 H. W. Williams 25862.....	9	179 C. H. Worden 19690.....	43
32 J. F. Seitz 18439.....	14	72 J. M. Carey 5618.....	254	222 L. W. Payton 29064.....	110
36 F. Hill 22901.....	20	72 J. R. Mercer 31505.....	254	240 A. Christian 36283.....	486
42 J. E. Howe 20889.....	46	72 G. J. Schroeffel 758.....	359	240 H. Vason 36239.....	486
42 W. Howe 17790.....	46	72 G. G. Wight 31508.....	254	244 M. F. Kelly 2920.....	345
43 A. Pearson 36174.....	179	75 C. A. Scott 33984.....	9	255 F. M. Lee 36211.....	234
43 C. H. Worden 19690.....	179	76 A. A. Doll 27092.....	5	258 A. Burg 28703.....	483
46 C. Altman 25872.....	166	76 S. L. Doll 35603.....	5	258 J. Kerwin 9432.....	68
46 A. G. Bellefontaine 6284.....	42	76 G. V. Schuff 27586.....	5	268 C. F. Gray 31691.....	65
46 L. Berry 18425.....	166	78 H. Falconer 8319.....	72	268 T. W. Healy 19623.....	65
46 C. Boudreau 26382.....	142	78 C. Hammond 16460.....	72	311 B. M. Damron 30006.....	52
46 W. Yockel 20188.....	166	102 L. Berry 23689.....	143	326 C. Dean 28906.....	55
48 H. E. Kier 2167.....	260	102 W. C. Dobbins 1353.....	46	340 F. Dean 19591.....	63
49 B. E. Boyles 15102.....	68	102 P. J. Mahon 30137.....	106	346 J. Cusatis 29997.....	4
49 W. O. O'Day 20643.....	68	103 G. F. Michael 15865.....	20	346 J. Tranguch 36171.....	4
52 B. Collins 26163.....	166	104 W. Turner, Sr. 5967.....	54	346 M. Tranguch 29993.....	4
52 E. H. Farmer 25437.....	166	110 B. W. Franzman 31163.....	103	359 H. L. Barber 28593.....	246
52 J. Lang 30634.....	166	113 H. W. Schmidt 28924.....	8	386 H. F. Cronin 28679.....	79
53 J. Barnett 28462.....	108	123 F. W. Walls 6433.....	72	386 A. Lacroix 11614.....	166
53 L. Brodeur 32799.....	108	123 G. C. Wight 31508.....	72	386 M. Furness 8980.....	166
53 J. Ford 12776.....	108	123 W. Zaiser 19508.....	254	392 F. Maier 7238.....	4
53 H. Haack 30398.....	108	166 L. Berry 18425.....	46	435 J. J. Matson 15397.....	172
53 A. Zeidler 11904.....	108	166 E. H. Farmer 25437.....	120	486 J. D. Miller 36220.....	234
				486 R. P. Norton 25974.....	234

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account	Local	Sent	Local	Account
311	\$ 2.00	224	M. E. Robin 35097	63	3.30	9	C. H. Burke 9702
52	2.00	311	B. M. Damron 30006	63	7.00	9	M. J. Brunskill 26992
103	2.00	110	B. W. Franzman 31163	63	3.30	9	F. Gaphardt 36069
107	5.00	110	V. A. Winkley 27805	30	4.00	275	P. E. Farley 15585
63	7.50	9	J. Walker 20715	75	6.00	9	R. S. Boyd 23948
63	7.50	9	Z. L. Ferguson 9730	195	12.00	258	G. W. Benton 36189
63	7.50	9	A. T. Morris 25448	195	16.00	258	J. W. Benton 36191
63	7.50	9	J. A. Jensen 17627	74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
63	4.00	340	F. T. Dean 19591	55	1.00	27	E. L. Bright 15936
63	8.00	9	R. F. Brown 27657	228	1.50	26	P. H. Bynum 33798
63	5.00	9	E. Embree 7972	278	1.00	144	C. F. Fox 27632
63	6.60	9	W. Embree 17855	455	17.00	73	J. Smith 27725
63	6.60	9	W. Fry 16597	79	15.00	52	H. G. Reed 21871
63	12.00	9	M. J. Brunskill 26992	195	12.00	258	H. E. Benton 36190
63	43.50	9	R. H. Gleason 24497	250	8.00	102	H. Craemer 33641
63	3.30	9	E. Jones 34026	250	22.00	102	W. T. Hutton 18960
63	3.30	9	C. Burke 9702	224	4.00	364	R. V. Jameson 25703
63	6.60	9	F. Gaphardt 36069	255	43.00	483	W. Hayne, applicant
345	4.00	9	E. S. Eakins 16559	230	1.00	238	M. J. Welch 23086
345	4.00	9	E. Loyer 8485	230	4.50	185	M. J. Welch 23086
65	3.00	268	C. F. Gray 31691	140	1.10	172	A. J. Garrett 25162
65	3.00	268	T. W. Healy 19623	311	4.50	224	M. E. Robin 35097
63	6.00	9	F. N. Liner 18648	224	2.00	311	M. E. Robin 35097
486	4.00	240	H. Vason 36239	113	2.50	12	F. C. Hickock 29533
14	1.25	32	E. E. Perkins 31155	113	2.50	12	L. P. White 34895
14	1.25	32	F. H. Reese 20979	46	8.00	9	E. W. Fleming 2547
14	1.25	32	H. E. Carey 31152	359	2.25	31	F. S. Singer 22946
14	3.00	386	H. J. Jeffries 9711	224	2.50	301	W. H. Cherico 12115
20	3.45	36	F. Hill 22901	483	10.00	190	R. A. Peterson 29990
136	2.00	113	W. A. Porter 1032	255	4.00	483	W. Hayne, applicant
246	2.50	359	H. L. Barber 28593	55	3.50	140	H. P. Lafferty 29432

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
26	Oklahoma City, Okla.	C. T. Holloway	H. W. Andrews	W. C. Botsford	W. J. Andrews
30	Dayton, Ohio	J. Ryan	W. P. Evans	W. P. Evans	W. P. Evans
65	San Francisco, Calif.	C. C. Cornell	J. Healy	W. D. Marden	J. Healy
120	Schenectady, N. Y.	F. Sprague	E. Hunt	J. Arnold	E. Hunt
132	Topeka, Kansas	J. Lester	J. Florence	J. Florence	J. Florence
142	Waltham, Mass.	H. McConnell	M. Mooney		F. Burke
385	Morgantown, W. Va.	J. J. Creel	R. L. Lloyd		

FORGOT HALF BUSHEL OF NICKELS

Workmen razing an old building long abandoned in Hamilton, O., found an ancient nickel-in-the-slot piano on the second floor. The foreman decided the old instrument was not worth the trouble of carrying it down so it was dropped to the ground and smashed to pieces. Something jingled in the crash and to their amazement the workmen saw nickels, hundreds of them, scattered about the old piano. There was a rush and all had their pockets

full of nickels when the scramble was over. It is estimated there was at least half a bushel of nickels in the old piano which had been left by the last occupants of the building.

CORRECTION

The fine against O. E. Walker, 17481, published in the November issue, is \$100.00.

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 9 Rowe St., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434, 442 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Boro, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING
WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Penn. Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R. Miottel, 2622 McDougall.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. G. Gilbert, 106 Mamie Ave., Pratt City, Ala.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Rm. 308, Mather Bldg., G St. bet. 9th and 10th St., N. W. Exec. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Lincoln 2028.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 W. Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121B.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Sat. 2 p. m., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 604 Chili Ave. Tel., Genesee 5172-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2009 Cass St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. Thos. Frouge, 320 Woodrow Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Hall 228, 147 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Dr.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 83 Penrose St., Phone, 6-8497.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 426½ N. W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. H. W. Andrews, mail address, So. W. 30th St. and Agnew; residence, 2416 So. W. Binkley. Phone 2-8090.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. A. J. McClure, 453 Idora Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs. Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., 513 Lincoln Ave. Geo. C. Gaylord, R. 2, Box 59, W. Nebraska. Tel. County 22R1.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 8:30 p. m., No. 220 Front St., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 5128 E. North St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 1307 Vine St. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percaciant, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel., 6-3159-J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, R. R. 1, Box 189, Ellersson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun. 2 p. m. at home of H. M. Babbitt, B. A., R. D. No. 6, Diverty Rd. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1031 17th St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 50 Linden Pk. St., Roxbury, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon. 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 186 Dana Ave. Peter Brandt, Pine Hill Rd.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Labor Temple, 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. G. E. Miller, Sec. and B. A., 1621 Excelsior Ave. Phone, Fruitvale 7166-J.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Jack O'Keefe, 904 E. Broad Ave., Glenwood 3894-W.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 611 Gladstone Ave.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 15 Pratt Ave., Beverly, Mass.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Labor Temple, Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y. David Christie, 31 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri. 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. E. F. McLaughlin, 3942 Bozeman.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 9 New Walnut St., No. Plainfield, N. J. Phone 1899M.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 E. Croswell St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 618 Smith St.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. C. H. Cody, Gen. Del.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 86 Main St., Room 28. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 1:00 p. m. R. D. 7 Schneider Rd., No. Canton, Ohio. H. W. Little, R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 3532 No. 27th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 48 Barclay St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. C. O. Goff, B. A., 2522 Exline St. Phone 41113. F. E. Bundy, 1420 N. Beckley St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 8 p. m. Hibernian Hall, Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 288 River St. Waltham 2431R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A., 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. T. W. Mercer, 571 Langside St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash. Phone, Puyallup 3336.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 506½ Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. J. A. Milzarek, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 121 So. Hawk St. A. Clother, B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone 9-1325.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. J. T. Brennan, 1137 Nylie Court. Phone 611-236.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301. Ford, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 179 Ogden, Utah.—Meets Mon. 8 p. m., 2203 Washington Ave. J. P. Schat, pro tem, 3524 Jefferson Ave.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m. C. R. Wellborn, 1316 No. Lorraine.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. C. J. George, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 89.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Llesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Payton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor and Trades Council Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 E. Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 E. Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. Fred DuBois, Act. Sec., 209 W. Atlantic Ave.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. John O. Hague, B. A. and Corr. Sec., 1510 So. Holt St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 255 Knoxville, Tenn.—Meets 2d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 311 Moreland St. T. C. Baker, Sec. P. T., R. F. D. 6.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Waiters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Broadwater St.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thur., 7:30. Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 833 Fourth St. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 4. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone 2473-J.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, Sec., 35 Powell Place.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 4, Box 180.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Exec. Bd. meets Sat. 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem., L. Cottell, 120 Howard St.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. 1st Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 414 Taylor St.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique. Frank J. Horan, 3653 Park Ave.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 102 Exchange St., Hot Springs, Ark. E. W. Bryden, Route 5, Box 442.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall. Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St. Albert Webster, 122 H St., Belmar, N. J.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 2823½ Main St., Ocean Park, Calif. M. E. Harding, 934 Sixth St.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d, 4th Fri., Bricklayers' Hall, 17th and Jefferson. R. W. Routt, R. 1, Box 1154. Residence, 3644 N. 18th St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. R. L. Lloyd, R. F. D. 4, Box 276.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. B. A. Barrenger, Sec. and B. A., 886a Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone Dial 2—5852.
- 395 Warren, Ohio—W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Bowling, Act. Sec., 515 Eva St.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall. Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 420 Church St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 1850 North St.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone 2-1007.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 117 N. Cleveland St.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 534 Garfield St. way.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Pepper, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Cor. Parish and Amite Sts. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 486 Columbus, Ga.—Meets every Fri., Central Labor Hall, 1313½ First Ave. H. B. Dalton, Box 191.

Steelcrete

Figures Don't Lie!

BLOCK PARTITIONS — BAR-Z-PARTITIONS

MASON LABOR 22%

PLASTER LABOR 28%

50%

of Cost Price

*Note Lather for patching and
Corner Bead only*

LATHER LABOR 17%

PLASTER LABOR 39%

56%

of Cost Price

*Note 1st More field labor
2nd A Better Partition
3rd It can be done at
the same Price*



THE DIFFERENCE IS More work for the /
plasterer and the lather

THE CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES WHEELING WEST VA.

Pay Your Dues Promptly

Protect Your Standing in the Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

Talks to Trade Unionists on Health Topics

3. *The Importance of Exercise:*

The importance of exercise cannot be overemphasized. The amount of physical activity required by the particular occupation engaged in determines the additional expenditure of effort that is required. Thus, to persons engaged in heavy manual labor the exercise should be of a mild type and present a change in the form of physical activity expended during working hours. Bowling and pitching horse shoes are good examples of mild recreational activities. Daily setting up exercises upon arising and before retiring, together with a long daily walk will prove of real value even to those engaged in active manual occupations.

To those engaged in clerical duties, especially younger persons, more active exercise is necessary. Baseball, swimming, tennis, golf and basketball, etc., should supplement the daily setting up exercises. Calisthenics and "gym work" may also be utilized to good advantage. No attempt should be made to compensate for loss of regular exercise by overdoing it over the week-end or holiday. Where organic impairments exist or at advanced ages, it is important that a physician's advice be obtained before engaging in too strenuous exercise.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company provides a policy form to fit every purse and purpose for Juveniles and Adults. Experienced life insurance agents will recognize the many opportunities for the sale of our attractive insurance contracts. We also welcome applications from persons interested in entering the life insurance field.

Write for Information to

The UNION LABOR Life Insurance Company

MATTHEW WOLL, President

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Canadian residents should apply to our CANADIAN AGENTS—

C. E. Sell, 73 Adelaide Street, W., Toronto, Ontario

B. J. McMaster, 465 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario



Public Information &
Amer Red of Labor
A For L Bidg



The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA



"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXV

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WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Entered as second-class matter at the Cleveland, Ohio, Postoffice.

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917.
authorized September 6, 1921."

VOL. XXXV

JANUARY, 1935

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Report of Delegates to the 54th Annual Convention American Federation of Labor

GREETINGS! We your delegates to the 54th Convention of the American Federation of Labor beg leave to submit the following report:

San Francisco, Calif.,

October 1, 1934.

Pursuant to law, the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in Polk Hall of the Civic Auditorium at 10 o'clock by Temporary Chairman Paul O. Gaffney.

Just preceding the opening of the convention, an orchestra, made up of members of the San Francisco Musicians' Local Union, directed by Mr. Philip Sapiro, entertained the delegates and visitors.

Miss Helen Hughes of radio station KFRC sang the Star Spangled Banner.

Lengthy addresses of welcome were delivered to the Convention by Mr. Paul O. Gaffney, temporary chairman of the Reception Committee; Mr. John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Central Labor Council; Mr. Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council; Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor; Mr. Michael Casey, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, and the Honorable Angelo J. Rossi, mayor of San Francisco.

The following invocation was delivered by the Rt. Reverend Edward J. Hanna, Archbishop of San Francisco:

O, Father of Mercy and source of all light, look down with loving kindness upon thy children gathered here in Thy name. From east and from west of this blessed land, from north and south have we come to take counsel upon those things which give added dignity to lowly labor and which will insure a place in the sun for the loved ones who depend on us for all that makes for a glorious and a successful future, who depend upon us for those things which give health, who depend upon us for those things which give strength and which give knowledge and that measure of self control and of power which ever mark the ascent of man to the higher and nobler things of life, and which give to this land we love that stability without which its continuance would be endangered.

Grant that while we strive for all those things that give dignity to labor and insure unto ourselves and unto our dependents the good things of life, we be not unmindful of the inborn rights of those for whom we labor and upon whose success in the varying operations of our busy existence our success must ultimately depend.

We ask all of these things, our loving Father, through Christ, Thy Son, who in the days of His earthly pilgrimage earned His bread by the sweat of His brow, and Who, by His example, gave unto lowly toil a new dignity, a new consideration in the minds of men.

Finally, deign to bless with a full measure of wisdom those who guide our councils, to the end that seeing what is just, what is right, what is available unto salvation, they may glorify Thee in whose hands is the destiny of nations and who liveth and reigneth in glory forever and ever, Amen.

President William Green responded to all of these addresses with the following appropriate address:

Chairman Vandeleur, Your Honor, Mayor Rossi; Your Grace, Archbishop Hanna; Secretary Scharrenberg, representatives of labor, the Church, and the city: I thank you sincerely for the cordial welcome extended the officers and delegates to this great convention of the American Federation of Labor. We are deeply touched by the sincerity and the cordiality of the welcome extended to us, and we anticipate the very great pleasure of enjoying your hospitality during our visit here. We want you to accept us, not as strangers within your gates but as neighbors and friends who are paying you a brief visit. We come, interested in the civic, economic and social problems of this great progressive city. We want to make such contribution as we can toward the promotion and advancement of the common welfare of your people.

When we come here we think of the great commonwealth of California, a land of romance and adventure, an empire within itself, one that has made distinguished progress, outrunning many of the older States because it is peopled by those who are social-minded and who have a humane outlook on life. So we are happy to be here.

We shall enjoy our visit here, and in this pleasant environment we shall grapple with our problems, and in accordance with our traditional policy solve them in the interests of all the people.

I wish this morning that the great radio audience listening to my remarks might be permitted through television or otherwise to look into this hall. It is a spectacle wonderful to behold. Here we have the delegates and officers in attendance at this convention, coming from every city and hamlet throughout the nation, from Maine on the Atlantic Coast to Panama on the South, all with an earnest, sincere expression on their faces, conscious of the fact that they are called here to deal with the real economic problems that affect the life and well-being of all our people. You could not help but interpret the expression upon their faces and their presence here as convincing evidence of their deep interest in the preservation of democratic institutions and in the welfare of the masses of the people.

We are conscious of our great responsibilities. We know that our action here will have a profound effect upon the economic and perhaps the legislative policy of the nation. Because we have a deep appreciation of the responsibility placed upon us we shall proceed cautiously, deliberately, exercising our best judgment in the settlement of our problems and in the adoption of policies and principles that will guide the future course of the American Federation of Labor.

I think it well this morning, in responding to these cordial addresses of welcome, to restate the policies of the American Federation of Labor, those of an affirmative character as well as those that we strenuously oppose.

It is generally known throughout the land that the American Federation of Labor stands uncompromisingly for the promotion of the common welfare of the masses of the people. Our principles, our policies and our declarations are generally known by every man, woman and child throughout the nation. But at these annual conventions, when the Congress of Labor meets for the purpose of appraising the past and planning for the future, it is well that we restate anew those things for which we stand and those things to which we are uncompromisingly opposed.

Our great movement stands for the advancement of the common man. We occupy a most peculiar position, because it is through the American Federation of Labor that the worker gives expression to his hopes and to his aspirations. It is interpreted as the voice of labor of the great United States of America. For what other movement has been organized or what other movement is now functioning, clothed with authority to interpret the hopes and aspirations of the workers and to give expression to those hopes and aspirations?

We are now dealing with the serious problem of unemployment. Notwithstanding the fact that definite progress has been made in dealing with this great social and economic problem, we realize that we still have it with us. It is not enough to reduce the army of unemployed four million. We must do more than that. We cannot pause when we have made some progress. Our task is to overcome unemployment and create work opportunities in America for every worker willing and able to work. There are still approximately ten million workers idle. What shall we do? What does the nation propose to do? We can only make one or two choices in this matter, and what shall we choose? Shall we resign ourselves to the maintenance of an army of unemployed who, with their dependent, number approximately fifty million people? Is that to be the fate of America? Are we to resign ourselves to the fact that this army of unemployed shall exist as a menace to our social order and to the maintenance and perpetuation of our free institutions?

Labor does not believe in that. We want men and women to maintain their self-respect. We do not want to develop here a policy of paternalism, but we want to give every man and woman willing to work an opportunity to work, so that he can maintain his self-respect and take care of his family in decency and comfort.

It is for that reason we propose a remedy. Our remedy is to distribute the amount of work available among all those who are entitled to work. We believe that the work in America should be so distributed that every man should share with his fellow man in the opportunities created to earn a decent living. And so we propose what we believe to be the only practical remedy. We insist that

the hours of labor in America shall be reduced to a point where the slack of unemployment shall be taken up, and for that reason we stand unflinchingly for the application of the six-hour day and the five-day week in this country.

Those who oppose that proposal, those who criticize it do not offer any remedy instead. And here this morning I repeat the challenge I have made on numerous occasions—offer us something better than we propose as a remedy for unemployment. The American Federation of Labor is committed to this great economic reform. The officers and delegates in attendance at this convention, in my judgment, will repeat this demand made in previous conventions, that the six-hour day and the five-day week shall be universally applied in private industry as well as in public undertakings, for we know that if our proposal was accepted and applied, unemployment would be reduced and men and women would be accorded the opportunity to work. Buying power would be increased and a balance would be created between the forces of consumption and our facilities of production.

That is the remedy of the American Federation of Labor for unemployment. We are happy to observe that the principles embodied in the National Recovery Act emphasize that proposal, for it is boldly asserted that the one remedy for unemployment that must be included in every industrial code of fair practice is a reduction in the hours of labor and an increase in wages, so that the buying power of the masses of the people may be increased.

Where can we sell our goods if millions are unemployed? Where are the consuming markets for the products of industry if men and women cannot buy? What shall we do? Mechanize industry until we stand by admiring science and invention, but looking to the right into the faces of the distressed army of the unemployed? It would be better that we had never had a scientist or an inventor than to have here created on our shores an army of unemployed.

But do not mistake the attitude of the American Federation of Labor. We are not opposed to progress. We are not opposed to the mechanization of industry, but we are opposed to the displacement of thousands of workers through the introduction of mechanical devices. We hold that when this displacement takes place there must be adjustments made, adjustments of such a character and such a nature as will take up the slack of unemployment and provide work opportunities for those who are entitled to work in a free America and entitled to earn a decent living for themselves and their families.

We hold that the conditions of employment shall be of such a character as to enable men and women to live a full, free and happy life. I cannot conceive of a social state that means through its operation misery and distress for mankind. My idea of a perfect social order is that where men and women can live lives of happiness, where their wants are fully supplied because opportunities to earn have been created. And so the American Federation of Labor is committed to a humane, practical economic policy that will guarantee to the masses of the people the enjoyment of a full, free and happy life.

And then, my friends, we believe in the development of an industrial relationship in industry that, in operation, will make for the common good. We are surprised indeed at this moment, when we take into consideration the fact that there are still employers of labor in America who boldly and brazenly appropriate to themselves the enjoyment of certain rights, but deny to the masses of the people the enjoyment of the same rights.

We won in the Congress of the United States our demand for the right to organize as free men and to bargain collectively, to choose, free from intimidation and coercion, the kind of Union to which we wish to belong. When the Congress of the United States incorporated in the National Industrial Recovery Act Section 7-a, labor won its fight for collective bargaining. But notwithstanding that fact, notwithstanding the attitude of Congress, its whole-hearted support of a collective bargaining section, employers of labor in many instances carried on the fight. And the basis of many of these industrial disturbances, the strikes throughout the nation can be directly traced to the hostility and opposition of employers who refuse to permit their workers to engage in collective bargaining.

We won again when Congress saw fit to create the Industrial Relations Board, clothed with power, a duly constituted government agency, a court pursuing judicial processes, when that Board decided in an important case that the workers had the right to organize under the law, that they had a right to bargain collectively, that they had a right to be represented by a Union of their own choosing, and that the agreement negotiated by that Union, selected by a majority of the workers, was the collective agreement applicable to all the workers. It upheld the democratic principle, the rule of the majority, the right of labor to organize, and it made the heart of labor glad when it read that decision.

But behold the attitude of the National Manufacturers' Association two days after that decision was announced. That Association officially and collectively advised its members to disregard the decision of this duly constituted authority, to refuse to comply with it, to refuse to recognize it. In effect, the National Association of Manufacturers refused to obey a decision rendered by a judicial, governmental authority, and I hold that any men who fail to respect our courts and the decisions of these constituted authorities are not good citizens.

Labor won again when the Petroleum Labor Board enunciated the same principle. It won again when the Steel Board did the same thing. It won again when the investigating board that examined the situation in the textile industry following the declaration of the strike of 450,000 employees in that industry did the same. What more must we do to win our right for collective bargaining? The only alternative, if these men will not respect the decisions of Congress and judicial tribunals, is for labor to unite its economic strength and go out on the strike field and enforce these decisions.

That we do not want to do. We want to settle our differences in the conference room. We want to bargain collectively. We want to meet around the table and talk it over and plan and bargain until we reach a settlement. But, my friends, no group of red-blooded men will submit to tyranny. Labor has never yet submitted to it and it never will.

I want to quote just a sentence or two from the magnificent address delivered by your great President of the United States last night. It seems so appropriate and so fitting. It seems that labor speaks the same language in this respect as our distinguished President, that we are thinking the same thoughts, when he stated so

convincingly in the address he delivered and to which many of you listened:

"When the business men of the country were demanding the right to organize themselves adequately to promote their legitimate interests; when the farmers were demanding legislation which would give them opportunities and incentives to organize themselves for a common advance, it was natural the workers should seek and obtain a statutory declaration of their constitutional right to organize themselves for collective bargaining as embodied in Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

Again, I interpret this sentence as an indictment of those who assume a position of rebellion against duly constituted authority. Here it is:

"The employer who turns away from impartial agencies of peace, who denies freedom of organization to his employees, or fails to make every reasonable effort at a peaceful solution of their differences, is not fully supporting the recovery effort of his Government."

I leave that with you.

Now we have a social justice program providing for unemployment insurance, old age pensions, the abolition of child labor and the development of a comprehensive social justice program. In connection with that we think of America, our homeland. We want to make it possible here for the industrial soldier who, during the period of his superannuation, may approach the setting sun of his life, to step out into the shadows of the twilight zone between here and the great hereafter with a prayer of thanks on his lips because a perfect social order permitted him to enjoy his declining years in peace. We want to make America a nation where men work and children play. We want to make it a land where social justice governs and influences the action of every man, one toward the other.

And so we are committed to this task. We are driving forward. We are going to propose and insist that Congress and the State legislatures enact unemployment insurance legislation, old age pension legislation, the abolition of child labor, and the development here of a social order that will make for the highest degree of citizenship.

That is our affirmative position. Now we are against some things. While the American Federation of Labor is an American institution it is a defender of the principles upon which our Government rests. We believe in our free institutions, in democracy and in liberty. We want to guard it as a priceless heritage, we want to hand it down to the masses of the people. For that reason we are opposed to all these subversive forces that are constantly attempting to undermine it, to destroy it. We wish to make it more perfect and not to destroy what we have.

For that reason we are opposed to Communism in any form whatever. We are equally opposed to Fascism in any form. We are for the rule of the people, for democracy. The great heart of the people is sound, and as long as it remains sound, Communism will never gain a foothold in America.

We stand, my friends, for the best there is in American life. We do not claim that things are perfect, but within our rights as American citizens we will fight to correct our wrongs and to develop a more perfect social order and a better state. Now and here we will plan for the future. The great American Federation of Labor, meeting here in the City of San Francisco, will grapple with the problems that affect all these questions to which I have referred, and when we go out from here again it will be with a definite policy adopted in accordance with a majority rule of this convention, and behind it we will put a militant, aggressive organization determined to carry it into effect.

After the address of President Green, the Convention was declared opened for the transaction of such business as might properly come before it.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed that they had examined the credentials of 433 delegates, representing 89 international and national unions, 2 departments, 23 state branches, 76 central bodies, 97 local trade and federal labor unions, and 3 fraternal delegates and recommended that they be seated.

In the appointment of the committees of the Convention, President Green selected all of your delegates to act upon committees.

A synopsis of the report of the executive council of the Federation was read to the Convention by Vice President Duffy. This report was a bound volume, containing 158 pages and touching upon almost every conceivable subject affecting the labor movement, as well as the general public at large. All of the subjects contained in the executive council's report were left to the respective committees of the Convention for consideration and action.

The report of Secretary Morrison showed that the receipts from all sources during the fiscal year amounted to \$1,080,432.80 and the expenses for the same period were \$906,839.24, leaving a balance on hand in the treasury of the American Federation of Labor as of August 31, 1934, of \$565,706.36. Secretary Morrison's report also showed that there were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the present time: 4 departments; 109 national and international unions; 1,788 local trade and federal labor unions; 49 state federations; 686 central bodies; 738 local department councils; 32,684 local unions, with a total paid-up membership of 2,608,011. This showing a gain in membership of 481,215 during the fiscal year.

The reports of the treasurer and trustees of the American Federation of Labor coincided with the report of Secretary Morrison in all respects.

During the session of the Convention there were many addresses by prominent men and women from all walks of life. All of these addresses were very interesting and educational and will be found verbatim in the finished proceedings of the Convention. There are many of these addresses that we would like to quote, but space will not permit in this report. The following address was made to the Convention by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of the Department of Labor, which we think should be published for the benefit of our membership:

Mr. Chairman, I cannot thank you enough for the very kind and cordial words with which you have received me and with which you have welcomed me to this distinguished, important and significant meeting of the American Federation of Labor. I cannot forget, nor can anyone in this broad continent which we call a nation, that this American Federation of Labor represents the largest group of organized workers and also represents the oldest group of organized workers in the United States of America. It therefore represents the conservative, solid, consistent effort of a group of our citizens

to propose to government and to society at large the efforts of one group of citizens to find a good way of life for themselves and for their children.

I am delighted that I am here today and I am delighted that I have had your invitation and that I have been able to accept it. I am free to say that I am delighted for more than one reason. Those of you, like Mr. Green and Mr. Morrison, who have worked in Washington for the last twelve months know with what delight any officer of government faces the prospect of a nice, clean, comfortable, restful trip across the continent. One of the best things the American Federation of Labor has done, so far as I am concerned, is to have the Fifty-fourth Convention in the City of San Francisco, for at least it has taken me almost three days to come here, and they have been three days of indescribable peace, comfort and security. Mr. Green knows it is practically the only vacation anyone in the Department of Labor has had in the last year and a half, and I am free to say that it was a very good good idea your coming to San Francisco.

There has been no time in which the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor in the purposes of government has been more necessary or more appreciated than it has today—appreciated and necessary because of the fact that this is the oldest body of organized workers and the largest body of organized workers, and because it is the oldest and largest body of organized workers, it has long accepted the idea that it had a peculiar responsibility, not only to the workers of the United States of America, but to all of the people of the United States of America. The one thing that I want to emphasize today above all others is that organized labor has a responsibility and a mission to all the people of the United States, to the workers, to the middlemen, to the professional classes and to the employers. This is an organization, which in its fundamentals, is devoted to the common good and the common welfare, and insofar as this ideal is maintained through the years, just insofar is the value and the validity of this organization sustained before the American people.

I am truly appreciative with regard to what has been going on here and with regard to what grave and significant problems, not only for the labor movement, but for all the people of the United States you have been thinking of, that you have been considering and that you will be considering through the next days of your convention.

I want to say in the beginning that I don't think it is the place of governmental officials to advise you about what should be your internal policies, nor do I think it would be wise for any group of people who represent the Government of the people of the United States, a Government which rests on the consent of all the voters and of all the people, to tell you what you ought to be thinking or what you ought to be doing. Rather, it is our duty to listen to what is your conception of your problems.

And surely there was never a time in the history of the United States of America, when the Government of these United States, which represent all of the people, more needed the honest, the clear, the conclusive and the significant thinking of the groups which represent different activities and different functions of the people of the United States of America.

Your internal management and your internal policies are not a matter on which the Government should advise you, and the most important thing today is that your group of citizens should express itself freely upon the subjects with regard to which they have special information, special knowledge and with regard to which their selfish interests will make them more than ever acute to express themselves significantly and profoundly.

My duty is to hear, to digest, and to reconcile and to transmit for further reconciliation those thoughts and ideals, those aspirations which come out of this old, solid, traditional body of organized working men and working women in the United States of America.

I am happy that I have the opportunity at this time to transmit to all of the other agencies of government what are the hopes and aspirations of this great body of organized workers in the United States of America.

All we Americans have a habit of expecting the millennium overnight, and we are apparently confirmed in our habit of expecting the millennium out of a law, out of a statute or out of some particular official or group of elected officials. It takes longer than a year or two, it takes more co-operative effort than can be represented by just one or two officials to really put into effect the hopes, the ideals and the highest aspirations of the people of the United States of America.

And so I want to say to you, as I have said to every other group of Americans to whom I have spoken this year, we cannot expect the Roosevelt Administration or any other administration to give us the millennium on a silver platter. Rather, the millennium will come to us only out of the honest, co-operative activities of many groups of citizens, carried on through long periods of time, and the deliberate purpose to work out on this continent not only a new nation dedicated to great principles of brotherhood, but out of an honest purpose to work out upon this continent a program of human betterment, we can make perhaps the greatest progress that any people have ever made toward capturing all the benefits of civilization and yet retaining all of the benefits of individual activity.

When I think of what has been expected of the Administration of which I am a member I am sometimes appalled. I do not want to apologize, I do not want to explain. I think it is right and proper that the people of the United States should expect a lot of us.

I want to remind you that it is of importance that this organization, with its significant contributions to American life, should retain its opportunity and its platform from which it speaks to the Government and to the people, its honest wishes and desires, expressing not only self-interest, but expressing its profound conviction that in the welfare of the workers lies the welfare of all the people of the United States of America.

I believe it has been established beyond peradventure of a doubt that insofar as the pay envelopes of America are full insofar will America be a prosperous, successful and happy country. In the year 1929, the payrolls of the United States of America amounted to \$11,000,000,000 and the cash income of the farmers amounted to \$11,000,000,000. In the year 1932, the cash income of payrolls had sunk to \$5,000,000,000, and the cash income of farmers had sunk to \$5,000,000,000. Year after year for twenty years, the cash incomes of the farmers and wage earners have been just about the same, and

that is the great purchasing class of the United States of America. In those 49,000,000 persons who are gainfully occupied lies the purchasing power of the United States of America.

That loss between the \$22,000,000,000 and the \$10,000,000,000 in the years between 1929 and the year 1932, in that loss lies the shrunken markets of the United States of America.

It is in the building up of this great internal market of wage earners and farmers that the future prosperity and future hope and future effectiveness of this great constitutional democracy which we call our country and to which we are all devoted lies.

Now I want to review with you, if I may, some of the things which have happened in the last year. I had the privilege and the honor of meeting with you at your last annual convention in Washington, in the District of Columbia. I want to review some of the things which have happened since that time. After all, twelve months is a short time, and yet it is a significant time in a period like this. I want to point out to you and I want to remind you of things which you already know, that in the development of the National Recovery Administration, more commonly called the NRA, the position of Labor and the position of the Labor Advisory Committee has been constantly stronger and more important and more significant. I want to remind you that the position taken by the Labor Advisory Committee has been a reasonable position, that it has been an exposition of the solid statesmanship of which Labor is capable when it is confronted with a great public problem. And I want to congratulate you upon the success, the ability, the reasonableness and the constructive character of the contributions which have been made by that Labor Advisory Committee to the development of the NRA.

And while I speak of that I want to remind you of the fact that for the first time, perhaps, in the history of this country, the Government of the United States has asked Labor to advise as to what its policies should be on certain requirements of hours, wages, collective bargaining, employment of children, and the employment of apprentices and sub-standard learners.

Let us remind you also that the Government has put at the disposal of this Labor Advisory Committee a staff selected by themselves, a staff of people who could be working and finding out the facts upon which Labor could base its case. Out of that relationship, facts with regard to Labor honestly presented under the supervision of labor people themselves, there has come, I think, a very great enhancement of Labor's position with regard not only to the National Recovery Administration, but with regard to the whole program of government activity.

I want to say in passing here that in the reorganization of the NRA, which is now under way, I think it is of utmost importance that Labor should retain these same advisory staffs, and should not be swallowed up in a general advisory committee in which its clear voice cannot be heard. It is of the utmost importance that those who represent Labor in participation with government programs should also feel themselves responsible to and should report to, occasionally, a group of people who are continuously developing the point of view and the aspirations of Labor groups themselves.

On behalf of the Government, I want to thank those members of your organization who have served so faithfully, so well, and so intelligently on the Labor Advisory Committee of the National Recovery Administration. There are many of them here today, and they will tell you better than I can just what their struggles have been and with just what problems they have dealt. But they have dealt with them consistently, from a statesmanlike point of view, and from the point of view of the welfare of the industry which was under consideration, from the point of view of the welfare of all the American people.

That, I think, is Labor's great contribution to this year of 1934, that in this time we have seen the opportunity and the possibility of contributions of groups which were ordinarily expected to move only in the direction of self-interests, we have seen their contribution to a program of welfare which related to the welfare of all the people of the United States. That is what I call statesmanship.

Now with the development of the NRA, you have had not only Labor taking the place of government officials, Labor having an official relationship to the development and the management of the NRA, which has been the Government's greatest enterprise for recovery, but you have had also Labor constantly consulted with regard to the development of the codes in individual industries. There has been no single code adopted under the NRA—and the codes as you know, are a novel device for the development of a national labor law, as well as a policy of equalizing competitive costs between industries and between manufacturers in an industry. You have had Labor's contribution to this program in a significant way. You have had labor representation in some instances, not all, but in some instances upon code authorities, and where this representation has been made possible you have had a code authority which really was a self-governing institution for the industry. So long as Labor has no place on the code authority, just so long the self-governing possibilities of that particular code authority are under question by the people of the United States of America.

You have had gradually evolving out of the last six months of conferences between the labor advisory boards and NRA a program of labor representation upon the Industrial Relations Boards in industry. The Industrial Relations Boards within the industries have more and more come to be in the pattern of the codes and of the program within the NRA, and this is probably a sound and wise situation. Nevertheless, only when Labor is represented in some way or other, either through direct labor representation or, as has so wisely been held by the Advisory Committee, by selected labor representation, when the industry was not organized, only by such representation can you have labor relations boards which really represent impartial, well-balanced organizations for carrying out the details and for exploring the details of what ought to be a harmonious relationship between employers and people who work for them in their great industries. This is more and more, as the Labor Advisory Board has come to be influential, coming to be the position which has been taken in the codes.

Then the influence of this Labor Advisory Board upon the codes has been inestimable. Not only have we had the establishment of minimum wages, but we have also in recent months tended to go further than that, and have had through the codes themselves the establishment of certain minima for wages above the level of the minimum and for wages in what would ordinarily be called the skilled or semi-skilled groups. In other words, there has been a

tendency, through the ministrations of the Labor Advisory Board, to come into a kind of unofficial, perhaps unrecognized, but nevertheless realistic form of collective bargaining in relation to what are the minimum requirements of wages and hours in all classes of skill in the codes.

This is a matter of great practical importance, not only to the labor movement, but to the industries of the United States of America, for many industries have had employers who have for long years thought - and I want to underscore the word thought - had thought that they did not want to deal with Organized Labor, and they have found that, on the whole, it was easy and peaceful and constructive to deal with Organized Labor with reference to the development of the wages and hours of workers, the question of child labor and of apprentices in their particular industry. This, I think, has been one of the constructive items of statesmanship which has been contributed by your leaders in this year of haste, in this year of new ideas, in this year in which we were called upon to deliver the goods even before we had thought out what were the objectives and what were the particular needs of the occasion.

Then I want to point out to you, too, that Labor has had a voice in the NRA, in the provisions for sub-standard workers, and in the provisions for apprentices. I want to point out to you that Labor has had a voice and has exercised it in writing into the codes safety provisions for the protection of the life and health of the workers in more than five hundred codes and that your Labor Advisory Committee's contribution in this field has been of the utmost significance.

I want to point out, too, that Labor has had a voice in determining policies with regard to code violations, and that Labor's voice has been heard, and heard effectively with regard to these matters. Labor participation is now firmly established in the NRA, and it should not be lost in the reorganization, or in any other way.

The American Federation of Labor stands for high principles in its public and industrial relations, and I don't think that thought ought to be lost sight of either by this body or by the Government, or by the employers of the United States. It has always stood soundly for the highest principles in American life, and for that this country has great reason to be profoundly grateful in these years which, in other countries, have meant so much of havoc and of disturbance. The responsibility of this union to this great Republic and to the public at large and to its members is almost immeasurable, and I am certain that following its sound traditions, the Federation will discharge this new responsibility with its usual statesmanship.

Employment and payrolls in the United States of America have increased since your last convention and it is to be hoped that President Roosevelt's recovery measures will continue to show increasing gains between now and your next meeting. We still have obstacles to overcome before we can fully recover from the devastating effects of the depression which left so much misery and so many broken hopes in its wakes.

But with wage earners, employers and investors co-operating for their mutual benefit we can and will conquer the forces of economic havoc and emerge as a more united people, with greater understanding of and sympathy with the problems which confront different groups. The American Federation of Labor stands for high principles in its public and industrial relationships. The responsibility of these Unions to this great Republic, to the public at large and to its members in these days is almost immeasurable and I am certain that following its sound traditions the Federation will meet and discharge this new responsibility with real statesmanship.

As profits increase employers are bound to recognize that workers must receive increased wages and have shorter hours of work in fair proportion to the increase in earnings of the industry if we are to maintain the balance between purchasing power and productive power now so obviously necessary to maintain an internal market. Business should have the opportunity, as I know you will agree, of making a profit for the savings of many people are invested in industry and they are entitled to expect the maintenance of profits. But by the same token it must be recognized that workers are entitled to expect fair and continuing wages.

Purchasing power, which is the lifeblood of trade and industry, is increased and maintained through the employment of more men and women at wages which put them in the class of steady purchasers. Profits will be maintained by keeping this market for goods open. The close relation between good wages and steady profits is very clear in our American economy. To create prosperity we must develop opportunities for work and wages; we must stabilize the income of wage earners; we must create opportunities for leisure out of which in itself flows a market for new goods for use and service in leisure time. The eight-hour day and the general use of the automobile came at the same time and the relation is not accidental. Without these we cannot have the purchasing power necessary to balance our great production capacity. Upon these are dependent a steady flow of consumption demand without which, in the last analysis, the wheels of industry cannot keep turning.

All citizens have a responsibility in doing their part that recovery may continue at a quickened pace so that we shall again have job and economic security with the doors of opportunity open to all those willing and able to work. The responsibility of wage earners is increasingly greater as the laws and agencies of Government dealing with industrial and labor matters rely more and more upon the co-operation of Labor and for effective development in the interest of wage earners, business and the general public. This new challenge for labor statesmanship is everywhere meeting with response from American wage earners.

It is generally recognized that there can be no sound and lasting prosperity if the unemployed are not reabsorbed and their jobs and living made secure by ample and continuous purchasing power with which to buy the products of American factories and the produce of American farms. Nor should we forget that a stable and healthy industrial life cannot be built unless a sound and co-operative relationship exists between those who manage our industries and those who labor for them.

The Industrial Recovery Act is an experiment in co-operation. It provides for self-government, under a partnership which the Government shares with Labor and industry. The Government merely provides the general principles and sanctions the reasonable rules of self-regulated industry in this partnership. Through the codes there has been provided rather generally the elimination of unfair trade practices, destructive price cutting and the abolition of child

labor, a shortened work week and a minimum wage for the lowest skilled. It has given to business, on the one hand, and Labor, on the other, the right to combine for common beneficial purposes, for which both have been asking for years. In the administration of NRA the great talents of Hugh Johnson have been used magnificently in the public service and over and over again he has given his help to sustaining Labor's position of influence in NRA.

The opportunity of collective bargaining is established, the Act providing that "employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor or their agents in the designation of such representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aids or protection."

Now the words "collective bargaining," it is fair enough to assume, presuppose some kind of organization of employees. The different interpretations put upon the words "free from interference and coercion of employers," as organizations are set up, has brought relations between employers and employees to a transitional stage. Disputes are inevitable as necessary readjustments are being made.

But now the Government has established boards to make judicial findings of fact and to arbitrate if both parties to a dispute agree, and to maintain continuously a machinery for effective industrial relations in cases where the principal parties cannot quickly and peacefully agree. It seems fitting, proper and reasonable that this system should be given every trial by all parties should differences arise. The National Labor Relations Board, a judicial Board interpreting the law and the codes as they affect employer-employee relations, the Steel Board, the Textile Board and the Longshoremen's Board, of which the First Assistant Secretary of Labor, Edward F. McGrady has played such an important part in the last six months, all quasi judicial and empowered to make findings of fact in disputes, in addition to the Conciliation Service, headed as you know by Hugh Kerwin, whom most of you have known for years, whose services are more general and not judicial in any sense, are among these agencies and they have already accomplished much good in the interest of wage earners, employers, investors and the general public. The Boards constitute the machinery with which disputes can be settled as to which union and what representatives have been chosen to represent the employees and they can arbitrate as impartial agencies of Government when so requested. The Conciliation Service can and does daily make hundreds of adjustments that prevent strikes and conciliates and mediates between the parties, its main purpose being to bring them together in such a way that they may settle their own differences by agreement and accord and therefore avoid the more formal recourse to the Boards which function when there can be no agreement in a reasonable time.

While the Government does not prevent strikes or prevent employers from closing down their industries it would be a forward looking step, where differences arise, to utilize the services of the impartial agencies set up as constituted groups for the purpose of keeping industrial peace for the benefit of employers and Labor and in the public interest. I am confident that these agencies will gather authority by custom, by habit and by the sanctions of common acceptance, just as our system of civil courts has gained through the centuries. Moreover, the necessities of making a sober reasonable factual presentation and argument before the Boards will bind together the membership of both workers and employers' organizations in order to secure the benefits of able presentation of their cases. It is bound also to bring out facts and the real purposes of labor will be served by that.

Such authority over the class of cases which now go before the courts were once settled by private war. Originally these courts had less prestige, but the sanctions of custom and usefulness have made us all willing to submit to their decisions. In time this authority of social sanction will have accrued to these special labor adjustment boards. This technique is not as useful as a genuine bargain made willingly and lived up to in good faith between employers and their organized workers, just as the resolve to go to law in business is not so good as a bargain made and kept, but it will be increasingly useful in unorganized trades, in temporary employments and in solving questions which cannot be answered by agreement.

I am convinced that once the parties to a dispute can voluntarily sit down with intent to reach an agreement, that a fair and satisfactory solution is possible. The place of the mediator is to bring this about, to act as interpreter of principles, to clarify the issues and make suggestions for short-cuts based on practical experience as to methods, practices and procedure. His duty is to add the sanction of a third party to honorable agreements between honest men.

I believe that agreements with or without the assistance of mediation and arbitration will be voluntarily substituted for long and costly strikes more and more as the years go by and it becomes demonstrated that these methods hold sound and fair advantages for both sides. To be truly effective both employers and workers must turn to these methods willingly. Compulsory arbitration would effect no useful purpose for while coercion might avert impending trouble it would not prevent outbreaks in the future.

Neither Labor nor Capital can or should be coerced. There is often confused thinking on this point and one hears many loose statements about the Government taking a two-sided attitude in industrial disputes. One group wishes the Government to coerce employers and force them to do certain things in a dispute and the other group wants Government to coerce Labor to stop strikes and go back to work and let things alone. In order to preserve the democracy under which we live Government should not dictate actions of any one economic group and it is folly to allow hysteria to lead us to these immoderate appeals to Government dictation. Arbitration is more in American character. There the parties submit the points on which they cannot agree to an agency for arbitration and abide by the decision. This is often a wise and constructive method and a short cut out of another expensive controversy.

The present agencies constitute a pattern which should prove of lasting value to the Republic, for they point the way in future disputes, where collective bargaining breaks down, to bring about adjustments speedily, harmoniously and in keeping with the American tradition of fairness and justice to all. When disagreements arise and the parties concerned can voluntarily agree to submit the issues to arbitration the machinery will be available for them to use in their own best interest and that of the public as well, but

it should not take the form of compulsion.

Disputes are inevitable in this period of readjustment, and I want to point out to you, as I have to other audiences, that although it is perhaps the popular opinion that there has been an epidemic of strikes in the year 1934, so far as the experience of the United States of America is concerned, it has been a very mild epidemic of strikes.

I checked up with my office in Washington after I got here this morning, so that I might be sure that any figures that I gave today would be correct and unimpeachable, for I do not want to say this lightly. Strikes are always unfortunate. Strikes are always hard on the people who go on strike, harder on them than on any group in the community, and those of you who have had the realistic relationship to the labor movement for years know that. No man or group of men ever calls a strike without a solemn examination of his own heart and his own conscience to find if there is any other way out. No man is irresponsible of the lives and the happiness and the welfare of the people who look to him for leadership.

And so I know that there is responsibility with regard to the calling of strikes on the part of those of you who are old in the labor movement. But because the popular opinion has been that strikes have been called lightly and frivolously, I think we ought to check up actually as to what has been the position with regard to strikes in America in the last year. The year 1919 was a year which may be taken as comparable in a year of recovery after the depression with 1934. We also had another period of recovery in 1921, but because the figures for 1921 are much more a picture of harmony and peace than are the figures of 1919. I have not thought it fair to take that basis in comparison. The year 1919 is taken as the last comparable year of recovery after the depression. In 1919 there were twice as many strikes, beginning each month, as there were during the months of the first half of 1934, and nobody ever thumped his chest about Labor's unreasonableness in 1919. In 1919 there was an average of 292 strikes per month, beginning each month, and in 1934 an average of 121 strikes, beginning each month.

In the first half of 1919—and this is the only period for which we have figures—1,300,100 men were involved, and in the first half of 1934 we find 523,000 men involved. In other words, the strikes of 1934 have been just about half as numerous and half as serious as the strikes of 1919.

Up until July 31 of this year there came to the National Labor Board 4,447 complaints from groups of workmen with regard to some phase of industrial relations. Out of that 4,447, 3,050 were complaints that their employers had violated Section 7-a of the law of the land. I think we all ought to remind ourselves of that. A complaint of violation of Section 7-a, which is that law which gives to Labor the opportunity to bargain collectively, and which expressly provides that Labor shall be free from the coercion or influence of employers in choosing its representatives for collective bargaining, that violation was the cause of about two-thirds of the matters which came before the attention of the National Labor Board, whose duty it was to adjust strikes if possible.

During the first six months of 1934, one and one-half million man-days per month were lost in strikes, and during the first six months of 1919 eight and one-quarter million man-days per month were lost in strikes. In July of this year, only seven people out of every one thousand at work were involved in strikes. In the year 1921, which was also a year coming out of a depression, the average strike lasted 51 days, a little over a month and a half. In 1933 the average strike lasted 14 days, and in 1934 the average strike lasted 27 days, which is identical with the average strike length in the year 1927, which is a year in which the American public recognized that there was practically none of what was commonly called by the newspapers "strike problems."

In 1919 the people on strike lost an average of 23.8 days per month. In 1933 they lost seven days per month. In 1934 they lost 11 days per month. The severity of the strikes, as well as the number of strikes in 1934 does not begin to compare with the number and severity of strikes in 1921 and 1919. I say this to you because I think that you, as a responsible and reasonable body, have had a great part to play in the orderly, systematic settlement of strikes. It has been because the labor groups generally have been willing to accept the mediation and the conciliation, and sometimes the arbitration, services of the Government, that these strikes have been brought to a prompt close without undue disorder, without undue lengthening.

And it is because there have been techniques of mediation and arbitration; it is because there have been techniques of solving the problems in which Labor and Industry did not see eye to eye that we have been able to come out of this period of recovery and readjustment without the epidemic of serious strikes which some people feared and thought of. We should not be misled by the popular desire for red pepper and hot stuff into believing that we have had an epidemic of serious and disastrous strikes in the United States of America. We have not had that. We have had rather an orderly acceptance of Labor, of employers, and of the general public of the significance of the labor movement, of the significance of Labor's right to an orderly acceptance of the fact that through mediation and conciliation, and sometimes through the technique of arbitration, where the points at issue could not be solved in any other way, we have had a method of settling disputes between employers and employees which can go far towards developing in this country of ours a new method of bringing all of our people into a better and a more realistic concept of brotherhood.

The fact that the Government has established boards to make judicial findings of facts and to arbitrate if both parties to a dispute agree to arbitration, and to maintain continuously machinery for effective industrial relations in cases where the principal parties cannot quickly agree is a significant move forward in a program for sound labor policies in the United States of America. It seems fitting and proper and reasonable, also, that this system should be given a fair trial by all parties when differences arise.

At this point I want to express to those of you who are here my own very real gratification that so many of the labor groups throughout the United States have expressed openly and frankly in times of dispute their willingness to accept the mediation services of the United States Department of Labor, the conciliation services of the National Labor Board, or arbitration by either of them when that was proposed. I think that has been a very reasonable index of the sober and reliable citizenship of this group of workers who know

their rights, who know their purposes, and who yet intend to remain political as well as economic citizens of this great Empire which we call our Nation.

There is another forward and significant step which has been taken in the past year for an improvement in industrial conditions. The various regional conferences and the interstate conference on labor laws held in Washington last March, under the auspices of the Department of Labor, should go far toward bringing about better and more uniform State labor legislation. Proposed co-operation between the United States Department of Labor and the Labor Departments of the various states should serve to raise standards of legislation and enforcement and administration to a desirable common level, and to develop a Government policy in regard to working conditions from which the Republic, the individual wage earner, employer, investor, and taxpayer all will reap benefits.

Modern industry has done much to improve working conditions, but much still remains to be done to provide for greater physical protection of the men and women who work in factories, mines, and stores. Many occupational diseases can and must be prevented, and various methods of preventing lead, benzol, chrome and other industrial poisonings must be substituted and maintained generally throughout the industry. Dust and fumes must be removed at their source to provide a real measure of protection.

Greater efforts should be made in the interest of accident prevention. There are still altogether too many accidents in many of our industrial plants. With proper safety devices a large percentage of them could be avoided, as is proved by the excellent records of some plants and in industries which have successfully overcome this hazard by taking proper precautions.

It has been estimated by a competent authority that 98 per cent of industrial accidents are preventable, if employers provide proper safeguards. Increased safety efforts are not only right from the humane viewpoint, but they are sound from a business standpoint. Much can be accomplished by providing better lighting, ventilation, fire escapes, fireproofing, sanitation, rest rooms and other improvements in the interest of workers of the community, for they will pay dividends to management and investors. Such reconstruction would improve property, put idle mechanics to work on installation, and prevent the maiming of thousands of men and women in the future with the resultant tremendous cost in health and money. These physical responsibilities are the responsibility of Government, State, city and industry, and the co-operation of Labor to this end is important. The misery and suffering of the injured workers and their families and the great costs to industry constitute a challenge to mobilize all the energy and resources available to bring about a reduction of accidents in industry. Furthermore, the efforts of the individual agencies in the field must be co-ordinated into a joint attack on the problem. No individual alone can provide this protection for himself.

An effective method within the individual states is for employers and workers to get together with the proper State authorities and agree upon the adoption of safety codes, specifically prepared for the industries affected. This is one of the most direct and desirable methods of handling the situation, and if extended to a larger number of industries and adopted by more states, is bound to bring highly satisfactory results.

There will be a continuation of the policy of regional conferences and interstate compacts between several neighboring states, adopting more uniform measures of industrial safety in the several states. This technique of the regional conference may also lead rather promptly to a program of equalizing the benefits under the compensation laws in the various states, and bring about a greater similarity between the laws of the states and more co-operation in their administration.

Wage earners are interested in improvements in working conditions and employers are becoming more and more so from humane as well as economic concern. By the same token there is widespread interest at present in the Housing Administration's plans which promise to become an important factor in the recovery program. As so many of you here know, there are thousands and thousands of homes in this country in need of repairs and improvements. There is also need for the building of many homes of low cost rental possibilities, and the elimination of slum districts.

This program, already under way, will give employment to skilled and unskilled labor, will be a real stimulus to the producer goods industries, will bring a permanent social improvement in the Nation, and will add greatly to the national wealth. The building trades with their great number of skilled mechanics will benefit greatly from the program. Wage earners owning property and landlords of vision and enterprise can increase the value of their holdings by taking advantage of the Housing Administration program.

Durable goods industries have lagged behind consumers goods and they must be revived before we will begin to see our way clearly out of the present economic situation. The Housing program and that of Public Works point the way by which success may be achieved with thousands of men being put back on jobs at living wages and a corresponding increase in purchasing power from which everybody in the Republic will benefit.

While these and other recovery measures continue to gain momentum, plans are being made to prepare a program designed to afford protection to the individual in all hazards likely to involve him in distress and dependency. The Economic Security Committee, named for this purpose by President Roosevelt, and of which I am Chairman, is studying social insurance which will further the security of the citizen and his family. It will embrace some form of unemployment insurance and of old age pensions.

Social insurance is not entirely unknown in this country. Forty-four states now have workmen's compensation laws which afford at least limited protection in cases of industrial accidents, and in some instances, of occupational diseases. Forty-six states have mothers' pension laws which directly benefit in the neighborhood of 100,000 families without wage earners and with 250,000 dependent children. Twenty-eight states have old age pension laws which, while based on need rather than contractual rights and in many cases operative only in a part of these states, have removed a considerable number of the aged from the uncertainties of relief.

The first unemployment insurance law in this country—that of Wisconsin—has recently gone into effect and there has been considerable experience with trade union and industrial unemployment

funds and benefit and pension systems. Through relief and other agencies some provisions are now being made for medical and hospital care to indigents, and maternity and infancy welfare, fortunately, are no longer entirely neglected. If unemployment insurance had been inaugurated in this country in the years before the crash of 1929, it would have put a bottom to the fall of depression and unemployment. While we have only estimates to show what would have happened under such a system of reserves, these are by competent actuaries and cover not the whole country but reasonably small areas. An interesting study was made in Ohio, for instance. It revealed that if that state had begun setting up unemployment insurance funds in 1923, totalling 3 per cent of payrolls with benefit payment lasting sixteen weeks, after a short waiting period, and amounting to 50 per cent of normal wages, the fund would have remained solvent through the first two years of the depression. Moreover, there would have been a balance of \$11,000,000 at the end of 1931 and the fund would not have been forced to borrow until the end of 1932.

Then again take the estimates for Minnesota. These were made on the basis of a plan calling for a fund of 4 per cent of payroll (half from employers and half from employees) with benefits amounting to 40 per cent of normal wages. Benefits were to begin after an eight weeks' waiting period and to be paid for forty weeks. If the plan had been started in 1926 with benefits beginning in 1927, the fund would have reached more than \$46,000,000 in 1930 and at the end of 1932 would still have been fully solvent with a net surplus of \$20,705,344.

The plans for social insurance will not retard recovery but will mean the development of a more stable income which should put a bottom to any future depression as it has done in other countries. We must realize, it would seem, the necessity of setting up such reserves during times of full employment and relative prosperity so that in the future they may take the place of the breadline or other charities. We also must solve the problem of making some systematic provision for those who are too old to work.

The United States Department of Labor, as you all know, is dedicated to the service of the working people of the Republic and is being administered for their economic advancement and for the promotion of their interests. The department, in the words of the First Secretary of Labor, the Honorable William B. Wilson, was "created in the interest of the welfare of all the wage earners in the country, whether organized or unorganized."

You will be interested, I am sure, in connection with the work being done by the department that our division of Labor Service and Labor Standards is now functioning. Its job is to study the problem of industrial health and safety, wages, working hours, housing, education and many other factors which bear upon the worker's life.

Beginning this month a regular monthly bulletin will inform wage earners of living and working conditions in the country, summarizing briefly general labor and economic facts of interest to all workers. It will supply them with unbiased and scientific information covering not only conditions in their own particular industry but also on the larger issues affecting the welfare of all workers and the nation as a whole.

Before another convention of this body is held we ought to be able to report legislative progress toward job insurance and economic security. American workers will do their part in the coming days of the long, slow, steady pull to further recovery. Character and perseverance, which we Americans have to such a marked degree, will be demanded in the coming months and the call will be heeded in the interest of building a new, and, let us hope, a lasting prosperity for all the people of this broad land.

We can look forward confidently, if we all work together, to the time when there will be increased profits for industry with workers receiving fair wages and having better working conditions and with wage earners not haunted by the fear of job insecurity and old age want. All this will be a continuing satisfaction for employers paying living wages, for workers receiving them and for Americans, common sense, vision, ingenuity, co-operation and native courage.

Minimum wage laws, child labor laws, and laws for shortening hours of labor for women will be introduced in 20 states this year, and should have the support of local labor.

There is one other field in which legislation should be and will be of great benefit and assistance to wage earners in their struggle not only for protection but in their struggle to come into a kind of economic parity with the rest of the groups of the United States of America, and that is the programs of social security which have been referred to by the President in a message to Congress, and which are now being worked on by a large and well-staffed commission which he has appointed—programs looking toward unemployment insurance, which will serve to equalize and stabilize income to those who are unemployed during periods of depression, programs which will look toward stabilization of incomes to the aged, programs which will look to the assistance of those who are put in the poverty class because of invalidism and illness over which they had no control, programs which will look toward the development of continuing and continuous work, programs based on social needs—in short, a program headed toward the development of this country in the interests of all of the people of the country, a program headed toward erosion, a program headed toward the full utilization and production of our river courses, our waterways, our water supplies, a program headed toward the utilization of our land and water for social purposes; a program headed toward the utilization of our great open spaces for the real recreation and the proper use of leisure by the American people, free from the devastating effects of long hours and low wages.

I want to say this to you in all humility, because we can never perform as well as we hope, but nevertheless, this Administration is looking forward continuously to a better life for every man and woman and child in the United States of America. If we don't have that better life together under the auspices and principles of brotherhood, if we don't have that life together there is very little hope of preserving upon this continent that nation which our forefathers brought forth with high ideals.

It is because there lies inherent in the whole principle of the American democracy, and even more important, in the social principle of American life, that essential oneness of one man with another, that essential brotherhood of all, that we can look forward with assurance that we shall pass through this transition period successfully.

It is because we are soundly grounded in American life in the spiritual principles of brotherhood that we can go forward through this long and rather hard period of bringing all of these factors into that adjustment out of which there can come a united people.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America appealed from the decision of the Building Trades Department in refusing them affiliation to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and upon this subject the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor submitted a supplementary report to the Convention which is as follows:

San Francisco, California,
October 5, 1934.

The Executive Council herewith transmits a supplementary report dealing with the serious internal controversy which has arisen in the Building Trades Department and which so seriously affects the relationship of building trades organizations.

It has ever been the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to unite all building trades organizations eligible to affiliation, into a strong, united, effective Building Trades Department. The economic and industrial welfare of building trades workers calls for the establishment of solidarity, co-operation, and united effort on the part of building trades organizations.

The laws of the American Federation of Labor provide for the establishment of a Building Trades Department and for the eligibility of building trades organizations to become affiliated with the Department. There is nothing, however, in the law which compels building trades organizations to accept affiliation. It all rests upon voluntary action on the part of building trades organizations.

In order to achieve solidarity and to establish strength and unity in the Building Trades Department, efforts were put forth by the Executive Council to bring about the affiliation with the Building Trades Department of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America. These organizations had withdrawn from affiliation with the Department. Recently it became quite apparent, particularly because of the development of an industrial code of fair practice for the construction industry, that there was a most emphatic need for the return of these organizations into affiliation with the Building Trades Department.

On June 14, 1934, an agreement was reached providing for the re-affiliation of these organizations with the Building Trades Department. The President of the American Federation of Labor appealed to the representatives of the three organizations named to unite with the Building Trades Department. The appeal was accepted. The President of the American Federation of Labor submitted the application of the three organizations for affiliation, and the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department unanimously agreed to approve the application of the three organizations named for re-affiliation with the Building Trades Department. The entrance fees required by the law for affiliation of organizations with the Department were promptly paid and accepted. It was understood and agreed that these organizations in becoming affiliated with the Department would be entitled to exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges of organizations affiliated with the Department as provided for in the laws and constitution of the Building Trades Department. The record clearly shows that every requirement of the constitution of the Building Trades Department necessary to secure affiliation was met by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America when they became affiliated with the Department.

It is the opinion of the Executive Council that these three organizations were an integral part of the Department, were affiliated with it, and entitled to representation in the convention of the Building Trades Department as affiliated organizations when it convened in this city on September 26, 1934.

To the amazement and surprise of the Executive Council, the convention rejected the credentials of the delegates duly elected by these three organizations, denied them seats, and the organizations representation in the convention.

An appeal was made to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor by the three organizations named from the action of the Building Trades Department convention in denying them representation in the convention. The Executive Council heard and considered this appeal as well as the answer made by the representatives of the Building Trades Department. The Executive Council has weighed carefully all the facts and all the information available. It holds that the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department is clothed with authority by the laws, procedure and customs of the American Federation of Labor to direct and conduct the business of the Building Trades Department in the interim between conventions.

The Executive Council also exercised its mediation influence in an effort to compose the differences and to bring about a settlement through agreement with the representatives of the Building Trades Department and of the three organizations affected.

Inasmuch as no settlement could be reached, and in accordance with the authority conferred upon the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the following decision is reached and recommendations transmitted:

It is the decisions of the Executive Council that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America were legally affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor when the Building Trades Department convention convened in this city on September 26, 1934. For this reason, these organizations could not be legally denied the right of representation in the convention of the Building Trades Department. The reasons assigned in the records of the Building Trades Department convention for the rejection of the credentials of the duly elected delegates of the three affiliated organizations were not valid, legal or justifiable. As evidence of this fact, the following quotation is submitted as the reasons why the convention rejected the credentials of the delegates of these three organizations and denied them representation in the convention:

"The members of your committee, being active building tradesmen,

read with much joy of the application for reaffiliation of these three trades.

"We read President Green's letter in which he mentioned development, solidarity and co-operation among the building trades organizations. We agree with President Green as to the development of solidarity and co-operation being necessary to our success, but such hopes as we held were soon shattered on our arrival in San Francisco to attend this convention. We found a different feeling than solidarity and co-operation prevailing.

"We need not tell the delegates to this convention of what was foremost in the minds of the delegates, we need not tell the delegates to this convention what was the subject of every little group, we need not tell the delegates that good legislation was not the subject of conversation among the delegates, we leave these inferences with the delegates in attendance here.

"You committee fully realizes that the Building Trades Department has weathered the depression of the last several years through the solidarity of those trades now in affiliation with the Building Trades Department, and fearful that this solidarity will be disrupted by the three aforementioned crafts now seeking affiliation, who by their palpable destructive activities which is so evident to all, we, your committee, do not concur in the action of the Executive Council in accepting the applications of these organizations in the interim and therefore recommend that such moneys that they have paid to this Department be returned and their affiliation be denied."

(Report of Committee on Executive Council's Report, from printed proceedings of the Building Trades Department Convention.)

There is nothing in the reasons assigned charging violation of any law of the Department or any failure on the part of the three organizations named to comply with the Constitution of the Building Trades Department, or with its laws which prescribe the requirements which building trades organizations must meet in order to become affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

The Executive Council holds that the Building Trades Department, created and chartered by the American Federation of Labor and subject to its laws, can not arbitrarily and without valid, legal reason exclude a building trades organization from affiliation with the Department or deny an affiliated organization representation in conventions of the Building Trades Department.

The Executive Council holds that because the Building Trades Department convention excluded legally affiliated organizations from representation in the convention and denied the right of the legally chosen delegates of organizations seats in the convention, that all action taken by the convention is illegal and can not be recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council will continue its efforts to compose the differences existing between the Building Trades Department and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and to reach a settlement of the differences which exist. In the event a settlement is brought about and an agreement reached satisfactory to the executive officers of the Building Trades Department and the three organizations named, it shall be approved and accepted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

In the event, however, that no such agreement is reached a convention of the Building Trades Department shall be called to meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in the City of Washington within forty-five days from the adjournment of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of transacting the business of the Building Trades Department in a legal manner and in accordance with the laws, principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor; the call for this convention to be issued by the President of the American Federation of Labor to all organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department as determined by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; the President of the American Federation of Labor to preside at said convention, and the action taken at said convention to be regarded and accepted as the legal action of the 1934 convention of the Building Trades Department. The business transacted at this convention in accordance with the laws of the Building Trades Department shall be regarded as legal and binding by the American Federation of Labor upon all affiliated organizations, and the officers elected by the convention shall be recognized as the legally elected officers of the Building Trades Department.

By Direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

WILLIAM GREEN, President.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

Delegate McDonough, Plasterers: As President of the Building Trades Department I am authorized to appeal to have this matter referred to the proper committee so that the officials of the Building Trades Department can protest the interests of the organizations in affiliation with the Building Trades Department.

President Green: Do I understand that you appeal from this decision of the Executive Council, President McDonough?

Delegate McDonough: Yes.

President Green: That being the case, in accordance with parliamentary procedure, the report of the Executive Council and your appeal will be referred to the Adjustment Committee for consideration and report.

Vice-President Rickert: On behalf of the Committee on Adjustment I desire to announce that the committee will meet at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon on the roof garden of the Whitcomb Hotel. The committee would like to have present the representatives of all these organizations interested, and also to have before it parties interested in resolutions that have been referred to this committee.

President Green: Chairman McDonough of the Building Trades Department has requested that a copy of the appeal made by the three organizations from the decision of the Convention of the Building Trades Department, and the reply of the officers of the Department to that appeal, in connection with the supplementary report of the Executive Council, be included in the proceedings of today's convention. Are there objections? If there are no objections the request will be granted. Hearing none, it is so ordered.

The documents referred to by President McDonough are as follows:

(Copy)

Appeal

September 28, 1934.

To the Executive Council of the

American Federation of Labor,
San Francisco, California.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America desire to present to you a statement relative to our affiliation with the Building Trades Department, and to the action of the Convention of the Building Trades Department which has been in session in this city since Wednesday, September 26, 1934.

When we decided, on the request of the President of the American Federation of Labor, to consider reaffiliation with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, it was with the distinct understanding that we would obtain and enjoy all the rights and privileges of all regularly affiliated organizations in the Department.

We were guaranteed these rights by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, and in compliance with that part of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department governing affiliation, we carried out our part of the agreement to the letter; were admitted to membership and given certificates of affiliation on June 14, 1934.

In due time we were notified that the Convention of the Building Trades Department would be held in San Francisco beginning September 26, 1934, and we received credentials from the Building Trades Department, after which we elected our delegates to the Department and brought them to San Francisco, California, at considerable expense, with the full belief that there would be no question about their being seated in accordance with the Constitution of the Building Trades Department, and our agreement and understanding with President Green at the time of our application for re-affiliation.

We now appear before you and demand fulfillment of the agreement request of President Green, and in accordance with the laws of the Building Trades Department.

When we appeared before the convention, representing our International Unions, the convention refused to seat our delegates.

We now appear before you and demand fulfillment of the agreement that was entered into between our respective organizations, the Building Trades Department and the President of the American Federation of Labor.

We ask that this Executive Council insist that the agreement with us, made through President Green, be carried out in full.

We demand that this Executive Council notify the officers of the Building Trades Department that the refusal of the delegates to the Convention of the Building Trades Department to seat the delegates from our respective organizations was a violation of the agreement, and of the laws of the Building Trades Department, and that their procedure, as a convention, was illegal.

We insist that you notify them, through this Council, that it is the order of this Council that the Convention of the Building Trades Department be reconvened immediately, and that all acts of the recent Convention of the Building Trades Department be rescinded. That the convention, as one of its acts, seat the delegates from our respective organizations, and that we proceed with the work of the convention in accordance with the understanding that was entered into when we became affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

Said understanding, or agreement, we repeat, was guaranteed by President Green representing the American Federation of Labor.

We desire to also request of this Executive Council to inform the Building Trades Department officials that unless arrangements are made within twenty-four hours for reconvening of the convention, and our delegates seated, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall deem it necessary, and will, in the interest of the preservation of this solemn and binding agreement, recommend to the American Federation of Labor Convention that the charter of the Building Trades Department be revoked.

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
HARRY C. BATES,
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.
D. W. TRACY,
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

Reply to the Appeal

(Copy)

San Francisco, California,
September 30, 1934.

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor,
Mr. William Green, President,
Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary.
Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We are in receipt of your communication of September 28 containing copy of charges presented to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers concerning the action taken at the recent convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. We herewith quote the action taken by the Building Trades Department Convention dealing with this particular subject:

"Affiliation With the Building Trades Department of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"The members of your committee, being active building tradesmen, read with much joy of the application for reaffiliation of these three trades.

"We read President Green's letter in which he mentioned development, solidarity and co-operation among the building trades organizations. We agree with President Green as to the development of solidarity and co-operation being necessary to our success, but such hopes as we held were soon shattered on our arrival in San Francisco to attend this convention. We found a different feeling than solidarity and co-operation prevailing.

"We need not tell the delegates to this convention of what was foremost in the minds of the delegates, we need not tell the delegates to this convention what was the subject of every little group we need not tell the delegates that good legislation was not the subject of conversations among the delegates, we leave these inferences with the delegates in attendance here.

"Your committee fully realizes that the Building Trades De-

partment has weathered the depression of the last several years through the solidarity of those trades now in affiliation with the Building Trades Department, and fearful that this solidarity will be disrupted by the three aforementioned crafts now seeking affiliation, who by their palpable destructive activities which is so evident to all, we, your committee, do not concur in the action of the Executive Council in accepting the applications of these organizations in the interim and therefore recommend that such moneys that they have paid to this Department be returned and their affiliation denied.

Answering the charges made by these three organizations, we question the right of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to hear an appeal from organizations which are not in affiliation with the Building Trades Department and which have been denied affiliation with the Building Trades Department by an action of the Convention of the Building Trades Department.

These three International Unions agreed to conform to all of the rules and laws of the Department. Since the applications were received, the attitude of these three organizations has been such that at no time did they show any desire to carry out that which was agreed to with President Green. The following communication dated June 25, 1934, over the signature of William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was sent out to all of their Local Unions:

"United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

"Information to Members of Our Brotherhood

"To All Local Unions and District Councils:

"For several years our Brotherhood has not been affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

"Recently, upon the solicitation of Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, the Electrical Workers' organization, the Bricklayers' International Union and our Brotherhood, decided to again affiliate with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and on June 14 were admitted to the Department.

"In doing so, however, it was agreed by the three organizations that the Tri-Party Agreement existing between the Electricians, Bricklayers and our Brotherhood would continue in existence.

"While we are now again affiliated with the Department, our membership, if desiring to affiliate with local Building Trades Councils, should keep in mind that they should affiliate through their District Council, where a District Council exists.

"They should also bear in mind that the laws of the Building Trades Department provide that no strike of a Building Trades Council shall be called because of a jurisdictional dispute. In other words if a jurisdictional dispute arises between two trades the Building Trades Council is to remain neutral and not enter into the controversy by taking sides with either one or the other of the organizations.

"Our members should also keep in mind that if they affiliate with a Building Trades Council it does not in any way change our jurisdictional claims, nor do we, nor can we, permit a local Building Trades Council to determine what our jurisdiction shall be.

"Fraternally yours,

"WM. L. HUTCHESON,

"General President.

"June 25, 1934."

The above communication without question demonstrates that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners did not have any intention of developing solidarity and co-operation among the Building Trades organizations.

We desire to call your attention to the fact that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners violated Section 5 of the rules governing Departments. This section provides that the organizations should pay to the Department per capita tax on their full membership. The records of the American Federation of Labor disclose that they have paid on 200,000 members to that body and have paid on 150,000 members to the Building Trades Department.

Again, we call your attention to the violation of Section 26 of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department, as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has refused to submit a copy of their jurisdiction claim to the Building Trades Department.

We again call your attention to the repeated refusals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to comply with Section 37 of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Building Trades Department, they having refused to assign a representative to meet with representatives of other organizations to adjust jurisdictional disputes.

Again, we call your attention to the violation of Section 6 of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department, as the credentials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners were not submitted until September 25, 1934.

It might be of interest at this time to relate the past relationship of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners with this Department.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners affiliated with this Department in 1908. Refusing to comply with a decision rendered by the Building Trades Department Convention held in Tampa in 1909, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners were suspended at the convention held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1910, after every effort had been made by the officials of the Department to have this organization comply with the decision. They reaffiliated in May, 1912, on a two-thirds vote of their membership, and withdrew after the convention held in Seattle, Washington in 1913, again refusing to comply with the convention decisions of 1909 awarding hollow metal trim to the sheet metal workers. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners reaffiliated with the Building Trades Department in 1915, after the American Federation of Labor Convention and decided by a yeas and nays vote that the manufacture and erection of hollow metal doors and trim was the work of the sheet metal worker. The Carpenters rejoined the Building Trades Department in 1915, as stated and at that convention the Machinists and Boiler Makers were out of the Building Trades Department. A motion by President Hutcheson prevailed in the Department Convention, abrogating the Tampa decision awarding the erection of hollow metal doors and trim to the sheet metal workers. In 1921, refusing to abide by decisions made by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and

Joiners seceded from this Department. They reaffiliated with the Building Trades Department at the Los Angeles Convention in 1927. At the 1929 Convention held in Toronto, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners advocated a reduction in the per capita tax. The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department unanimously recommended that there be a reduction in the per capita tax. The convention repudiated the report of the Executive Council. Again, the Carpenters seceded from the Building Trades Department.

We also desire to call to the attention of the Executive Council that the Building Trades Department has a signed contract with the National Association of Building Trades Employers which obligates the affiliated organizations of the Department to carry out all decisions of the National Board of Trade Claims. This contract is in effect at the present time and will be until December 31, 1934. The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have most emphatically refused to be governed by the decisions of the National Board of Trade Claims.

Aside from these definite and specific reasons, it was common knowledge among the delegates to the convention of the Building Trades Department that since June 14, 1934, there has been a campaign of harter and intimidation carried on by these three trades to bring about the disruption of the Building Trades Department.

With reference to the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, this organization affiliated with the Building Trades Department in 1916 and, refusing to comply with the decisions rendered by the Building Trades Department seceded from the Department in 1927.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers joined the Department in 1908. The President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers participated in the drawing up of the agreement for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes between the Building Trades Department and the National Association of Building Trades Employers in 1930. When the Boston Convention of the Building Trades Department held in 1930 approved this agreement, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers seceded from the Building Trades Department.

These are some of the reasons why the delegates to the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department refused to accept the applications of these organizations for affiliation.

Referring to the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on the matter of the Building Trades Department—Boiler Makers and Machinists—on page 282, proceedings of the 1916 Convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers ruled as follows:

"... that, 'Each department to be considered the official method of the American Federation of Labor for transacting the portion of its business indicated by the name of the Department, in consequence of which affiliated and eligible organizations should be a part of their respective Departments and should comply with their actions and decisions.' He emphasized the fact that the section provides that organizations 'SHOULD' be a part of their respective Departments and 'SHOULD' comply with their actions and decisions.' He stated that if it is voluntary for an organization to become affiliated with a Department it cannot be made compulsory for a Department to accept an organization; that it is either mutually compulsory or it is mutually arbitrary."

The delegates from the Building Trades Department to the American Federation of Labor Convention in 1931 submitted a resolution to amend Section 5 of the General Rules Governing Departments, as follows:

"Strike out all the words beginning with the word 'should' in the sixth line and including and ending with the word 'subject' in the eighth line, and insert in lieu thereof the following: 'shall be required to be part of such respective Departments and should comply with their actions and decisions or be subject to forfeiture of their charters in the American Federation of Labor, all being subject however ...'"

This resolution was not concurred in.

In checking the records of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the membership paid on by the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union to the American Federation of Labor, from October, 1933 until March, 1934, this organization paid on a membership of 35,000; in April, 1934, 45,000; in May, 1934, 45,000, and in June, 1934, 65,000.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers paid on a membership of 92,000 in July, August and September, 1933; 110,000 from October, 1933 to May, 1934, and in June, 1934, they paid on 130,000 members. Notwithstanding this, at a conference held in March between the officials of the three outside organizations and representatives of the Building Trades Department, the Carpenters' representatives stated that they would pay per capita tax on 200,000 members; the Electrical Workers on 110,000, and the Bricklayers on 45,000.

In the face of the terribly depressed conditions in the building industry and which is universally recognized, this increase in membership we believe is fictitious, and it is quite obvious that it was created for some ulterior motive—to control the affairs of the Building Trades Department to suit their own selfish ends, and especially when we take into consideration the past history of at least two of these organizations that have never in their history given true co-operation in any way to the building up of a solid, sound Building Trades Department.

We contend, along with the foregoing, that in accordance with the Constitution of the Building Trades Department, and which is a general rule with all similar bodies, the delegates to a convention have full and complete power to not only decide who shall be accepted to membership as affiliated organizations, but on all other questions affecting the administration of the Building Trades Department. In other words, they are recognized as the supreme power and the supreme body whose actions are conclusive and from which there can be no appeal.

We want to assure you that it is now and always has been our ardent desire to have every building trade affiliated with the Building Trades Department. Our actions in the past have proven this by maintaining the Building Trades Department in all the years, and especially in later years, through sacrifice, adversity, and suffering, and without the aid of those that are now seeking admission. While it is our supreme thought at all times and especially in the

present controversy that the three organizations herein named will become affiliated with the Building Trades Department, they must become affiliated in accordance with the Constitution and the customs governing the administration of the Building Trades Department, in which they are well versed, and with a sincere and honest intention that they claim is theirs to build up a strong and substantial Building Trades Department wherein progress and advancement for the building trades and the labor movement generally that we all desire and have spent the best part of our lives to achieve. On these enlightened principles of co-operation, we would welcome them as members and affiliates of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) M. J. McDONOUGH,
President,
WM. C. O'NEILL,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Building Trades Department.

Committees from both sides appeared before the Committee of Adjustment, to which this subject matter was referred, in order to defend their contentions. Frankly, I might state that both the committee, and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and the convention itself was subjected to a lot of political bartering and, as a result of this swapping and bartering, the action of the Building Trades Department Convention was declared illegal and, as a result of the so-called illegal action of the Department Convention in refusing to accept into affiliation these three organizations, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor contended in their recommendation that the entire proceedings of the Building Trades Department Convention were all illegal and ordered that a new convention be called within forty-five days after the adjournment of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor. This action taken on the part of the American Federation of Labor absolutely handed into the hands of these three organizations the power of ruling the entire department, on account of the total vote of the Electrical Workers and the increased vote of the Bricklayers, which was brought about simply by the manipulation of their membership when making application for affiliation to the Department. The Electrical Workers have not been affiliated with the Building Trades Department since 1930, the Carpenters since 1929, and the Bricklayers since 1927. Yet the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, only through the fear of holding big votes in the Federation, were practically bulldozed into bringing in the report which they did. This, coupled with the fact that there was a great deal of hartering with other organizations for large votes within the Federation to put across pet legislation of these organizations, brought about the dividing of the Building Trades Department, notwithstanding that the twelve trades that stood loyally together have maintained and preserved the Building Trades Department since its very inception, while these other trades, some of them on numerous occasions have been seceding and coming back into the Department whenever the spirit moved them to do so. In other words, if some action of the Building Trades Department didn't suit some of these trades, they withdrew and remained on the outside until such times as they were under the impression that it would be beneficial for them to again come in. The object of these trades in coming back into the Department at this particular time was for the purpose of securing control of the offices of the Department, so that they, in conjunction with the President of the National Planning and Adjustment Board would control emergency jurisdictional disputes.

We personally don't believe that it was the intention of these trades to attempt to co-operate with the rest of the trades in the Building Trades Department, as this is clearly set forth, in our opinion, in the letter contained in the answer of the Building Trades Department and which was sent out by President Hutcheson of the Carpenters to all of his affiliated local unions. The twelve trades affiliated with the regular Building Trades Department maintain that the American Federation of Labor had no authority to declare the actions of the San Francisco convention of the Building Trades Department illegal. If there were any justification for an appeal upon the part of the Carpenters, Electrical Workers and Bricklayers, that appeal would naturally apply only to the action of the Building Trades Department in refusing to permit them to affiliate with the Department and in our opinion would in no way affect any other action of the Convention of the Building Trades Department, which was taken by the duly elected and qualified delegates to the Department. Any appeal upon the part of these three trades, in our opinion, would, as we have stated before, be confined to the question of their right to affiliation.

It was the consensus of opinion among the officers of the twelve trades affiliated with the original Department, to carry on the Department in a legal and legitimate manner, until such times as an adjustment is brought about in a fair, legal and legitimate way, instead of through the methods which were adopted by several of these trades in attempting to bulldoze the President of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council into making such recommendations as they did to the Convention. The only other question that can be involved, in our opinion, is the question of whether a report of an executive council is final or whether it must be subjected to the consideration and action of the Convention. The position taken by the twelve trades involved is that the action of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department was not and could not be final. Any action taken by the Executive Council of the Department is subject to the review and consideration by the Convention of the Building Trades Department and for these reasons, we decided to remain loyal to the regular Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and its officers.

During the session of the Convention there were considered more than 225 resolutions, touching upon almost every subject affecting the general labor movement. The Convention went on record as being in favor of strengthening and continuing the **National Recovery Act**. They also adopted a resolution advocating the extending of the **Federal Housing Program**, so as to assist in trying to bring about a rehabilitating of the building industry. The Convention also declared against the use of **Foreign Manufactured Goods** on government projects. The Convention also increased the **Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor** from 11 to 18 members. The Convention also went on record to recognize **Industrial Forms of Unionism** and advocated the organizing of inter-

national unions of cement, aluminum and automobile workers by the following action:

In lieu of Resolutions Nos. 8, 13, 39, 56, 63, 75, 81, 91, 135, 154, 159, 166, 170 and 179 dealing with form of organization, the following is presented:

In connection with these Resolutions your committee has given extended and most profound consideration to one of the most important problems with which our American Trade Union Movement is confronted. These Resolutions deal with a question that affects the interest of many of the organizations affiliated with and holding charters issued by the American Federation of Labor. It is because of its importance and far-reaching effect that your committee has devoted so much time and consideration to the problem.

The evidence presented in the hearings before the committee conclusively indicates that to deal effectively with the question of organization and with the fundamental questions involved there should be a clear and definite policy outlined by this convention that will adequately meet the new and growing condition with which our American Labor Movement is confronted.

During recent years there have developed new methods. This has brought about a change in the nature of the work performed by millions of workers in industries which it has been most difficult or impossible to organize into craft unions. The systems of mass production are comparatively new and are under the control of great corporations and aggregations of capital which have resisted all efforts at organization. The provision of the National Industrial Recovery Act protecting the right of employees to organize and select representatives of their own choice without interference on the part of employers, or their agents, has had the effect of freeing the flood of organization sentiment existing in the breasts of millions of workers who have been prevented by employer opposition from satisfying their desire for organization.

The American Federation of Labor is desirous of meeting this demand. We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and afford every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction. Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable.

However, it is also realized that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective.

To meet this new condition the Executive Council is directed to issue charters for National or International Unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum and such other mass production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the Executive Council may be necessary to meet the situation.

That the Executive Council shall at the earliest practical date inaugurate, manage, promote and conduct a campaign of organization in the iron and steel industry.

That in order to protect and safeguard the members of such National and International Unions as are chartered, the American Federation of Labor shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business and designate the administrative and financial officers of such newly organized unions.

The Convention also went on record by instructing its Executive Council to work for legislation bringing about **Unemployment Insurance and Old Age Pensions**. There were 11 resolutions introduced and in approving these resolutions, the committee had the following to say:

Your committee recommends the whole-hearted endorsement by this Convention of the general proposals for social insurance, in line with action which has already been taken by previous conventions; and of study of those other phases of social insurance upon which previous conventions have not already acted. We concur with those proposals for support of Social Insurance that have been set forth in the legislative program of the Federation and nonconcur with methods that have been advanced which are at variance with this sound and established policy.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The Convention also went on record as to increasing the **Legislation Committee of the American Federation of Labor** at Washington. The Convention also went on record as endorsing **President Roosevelt's Recovery Program**. The Convention also went on record as being opposed to any attempts on the part of the employers to discriminate against the older workman, under workman compensation laws. The Convention also adopted a resolution protesting against the use of **State Militia** during strikes. The Convention also went on record by adopting resolutions instructing the Executive Council of the Federation to eliminate as far as possible racketeering in the labor movement. The Convention also adopted a resolution instructing the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to continue their efforts to secure the unconditional pardon of **Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings**. The Convention also went on record as advocating the repealing of all state anti-syndicalist and labor sedition laws.

The Convention also went on record as being opposed to Fascism. The Convention went on record as opposed to company unions and instructed the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to endeavor to have such organizations outlawed. The Convention also went on record to revive the **CWA** during the coming winter under the same rules and regulations as were in effect under the **CWA** which was adopted November 15, 1933.

Among other things, President Green had the following to state in reference to the question of advocating the full co-operation and support of the movement to the **Workers' Education Bureau**:

"Thousands of new members have come into the American Federation of Labor. These members have had little experience and little understanding of the Organized Labor Movement and of its philosophy, its principles and its purposes. I want to announce publicly that every one of these splendid men and women coming from the mass production industries and elsewhere are welcome in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. They are splendid men and women, for I have met them in the automobile industry, the aluminum industry, the rubber industry, the radio, the aeronautical, the filling stations, the oil workers—all of them in different sections of the country seeking to know, to understand something about our movement. We can help them and they can help us, but above all we are desirous of helping them to raise their standards

of life and living to a higher level and to force, if necessary, through organization the payment of a decent wage, so that they can live a life commensurate with the requirements of our American life.

"I hold a high admiration for these workers, every one of them, trained and untrained, the new and the old, and I would lack an understanding, a comprehension of the aims and purposes of our Organized Labor Movement if I failed to state definitely that it is the purpose of our movement to organize into a mighty army affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, every man and woman who works for wages in America. And to those who come we extend a hearty welcome. There is a place for everyone here in our movement, and we want to assure them that they will be welcome, that we want them, that we will help them and that we will regard them as a part of us if they will only come into our movement.

"Why do I say this? It is because I want, if I can, in connection with the expression of this invitation to the unorganized to come with us, to refer to the work of the Workers Education Bureau and to its service. It is in this special field where this great organization can serve. The work of education must parallel the work of organization, because I find in my experience a lack of understanding of the aims and purposes of our movement, and I find that when the workers possess an understanding of the aims and purposes of our movement they immediately become devoted to that movement, loyal supporters of the American Federation of Labor.

"Our organizers are doing splendid work. They are carrying the message to the remote sections of the United States, into the mass production industries, into the trades of all kinds. The organizers employed by national and international unions and by the American Federation of Labor are rendering a heroic and valuable service. But we want to strengthen their arm and their arguments and their presentation of Labor's cause through the development of an educational policy devoted to the work of the American Federation of Labor. For this reason I appeal to the officers and members of Organized Labor to rally to the support of the Workers Education Bureau.

"I recall a few years ago that we started a movement designed to bring to the Workers Education Bureau the full financial support of the American Federation of Labor. The organizations responded in a noble fashion and in a noble way. I think the understanding was that each national union would contribute one cent per member to the support of the Workers Education Bureau. Many international unions have continued that policy. I hope that all may find it possible to make such a financial contribution to the work of the Workers Education Bureau.

"I wanted to say these few words. I think they are appropriate and I appeal to all of you to give to the Workers Education Bureau a full and complete measure of support."

There were many more resolutions and subjects handed by the Convention. The printed proceedings of the Convention contain 755 printed pages and is a very interesting book and can be procured from the secretary of the American Federation of Labor by any of our members who desire to obtain a copy and read the proceedings of the Convention.

The following resolution of thanks was adopted by the Convention:

Resolution No. 219—By Committee on Resolution:

WHEREAS, The most hearty welcome which was extended to the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor by the San Francisco Labor Council, the City of San Francisco, and the State of California, have been most gratifying and pleasing to the delegates and guests of the convention; and

WHEREAS, The trade unionists of San Francisco have been tireless throughout the time of the convention in providing for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates, their wives, and guests and by their hospitality have greatly facilitated the business and pleasure of the convention; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in behalf of the delegates and officers in attendance, their wives and guests, tender hearty thanks to the trade unionists and other citizens of the City of San Francisco and State of California, and to the following:

Honorable Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor
Archbishop of San Francisco, Edward J. Hanna
Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco
Director Harold Butler, International Labor Office
Secretary Walter M. Citrine, British Trades Union Congress
Vice-Commander Charles R. Mabey, American Legion
Commander Van Zant, Veterans of Foreign Wars
Senator James J. Davis
Representative Richard Welch
Colonel Wood Axton
Mr. Sol Rosenblatt, Divisional Administrator, NRA
Judge Joseph A. Padway
Mr. Max Winter
Mr. B. Charney Vlodeck
Dr. A. Melklejohn

Members of Musicians' Local No. 6, San Francisco, and Miss Helene Hughes of Radio Station KFRC

RESOLVED, That we express our appreciation to the Clergy of San Francisco, for the spirit of good will which prompted them to extend the freedom of their pulpits to officers and delegates attending the Convention; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we extend our thanks to the Press for the space they have afforded and the fairness with which they have reported the proceedings of the Convention, and to the citizens generally for the fine spirit manifested by them toward the delegates and visitors to the Convention.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

William Green, President, Washington, D. C.
Frank Duffy, First Vice President, Indianapolis, Ind.
T. A. Rieker, Second Vice President, Chicago, Ill.
Matthew Woll, Third Vice President, Washington, D. C.
John Coefield, Fourth Vice President, Washington, D. C.
Arthur O. Wharton, Fifth Vice President, Washington, D. C.
Joseph N. Weber, Sixth Vice President, New York, N. Y.
G. M. Bugniazet, Seventh Vice President, Washington, D. C.
Geo. M. Harrison, Eighth Vice President, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Daniel J. Tobin, Ninth Vice President, Indianapolis, Ind.
William L. Hutchison, Tenth Vice President, Indianapolis, Ind.
George L. Berry, Eleventh Vice President, Pressmen's Home, Tenn.

John L. Lewis, Twelfth Vice President, Washington, D. C.
David Dubinsky, Thirteenth Vice President, New York, N. Y.
Harry C. Bates, Fourteenth Vice President, Washington, D. C.
Edward J. Galnor, Fifteenth Vice President, Washington, D. C.
Martin F. Ryan, Treasurer, Kansas City, Mo.
Frank Morrison, Secretary, Washington, D. C.
The selection of the city for the next convention was referred to the Executive Council of the Federation.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

Delegates:

Charles J. Case,
George T. Moore,
William J. McSorley.

We'll Celebrate the President's Birthday; Labor Invited to Participate; History to Repeat Itself

LABOR will again join in celebrating the President's birthday on January 30.

On that day there will be a birthday ball in every community, the proceeds again to go into the great national campaign against infantile paralysis.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has accepted an invitation to serve on the National Committee and to organize a National Labor Committee. He has asked Matthew Woll, American Federation of Labor vice president, to serve as secretary of that committee.

Invitations were extended to international union presidents and secretaries to serve as members of the National Labor Committee.

Proceeds of the birthday balls this year will be divided between communities and the nation. Seventy per cent will remain in the community where raised, while 30 per cent will go into a national re-

search fund to be expended under direction of the President to find a cure for the infantile paralysis scourge. Thus all sufferers will benefit. None of the proceeds will go to the Warm Springs Foundation.

Labor's participation in last year's celebration drew warm praise from every section and it is the purpose of the officers of the National Labor Committee to beat last year's performance.

In responding to the invitation of Henry L. Doherty, chairman of the National Committee, President Green said he accepted with the greatest pleasure the invitation to serve as chief of labor's committee and to be a member of the National Committee. President Roosevelt announced his approval of the plan at Warm Springs, accepting Mr. Doherty's offer to again head the national celebration movement. Labor headquarters for the celebration will

be at 609 Carpenters' Building, Washington, D. C., where Secretary Woll has established offices. All communications regarding the birthday ball should be sent to Mr. Woll at that address.

President Green said in his wire to Colonel Doherty:

"I accept your invitation to serve as member of the National Committee to serve in collecting funds at the birthday balls given in different cities and towns throughout the nation for the President's funds for the relief of infantile paralysis sufferers. Along with you and your associates on the committee, I am happy to serve in the promotion of such a worthy cause and such a commendable enterprise. Please rely upon labor everywhere to co-operate to the fullest extent and to serve in every possible way in making this year's birthday celebration to the President a complete success."

JEROME B. WHITE GETS WISCONSIN NRA POSITION

We have just been informed that the secretary of our Local Union 111, Jerome B. White, has been appointed labor NRA contact man for the State of Wisconsin, and wish him all the success in his new duties.

The American Federation of Labor has dispatched a special communication to all national and international unions, state federations of labor and city central bodies, warning all to be on their guard against attempts to create the impression that the A. F. of L. is in any way connected with the so-called "National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance."

The Acid Test Must Come Unless There Be a Change

THE administration and the Steel Trust postponed the steel strike for a few days, weeks or months. This, however, is no solution at all of the fundamental issues at stake.

These issues are threefold: (1) Will industry have the intelligence and vision to recognize that capitalism can be saved only by increased purchasing power and concede the principle of collective bargaining as an indispensable factor in increasing the purchasing power of the country; or (2) will it oppose in bullheaded fashion the very idea of collective bargaining; or (3) will the government step in and force industry to submit to the principles and practices of sane and reasonable labor unionism?

American industry today may be strong enough to reject labor unionism and collective bargaining, provided the government does not step in to support the cause of labor. But any such suppression can be purchased only at the price of ultimately wrecking the capitalistic system.

Without collective bargaining powers on the part of the laborer there is no hope of providing the mass purchasing power necessary to a rehabilitation of the capitalistic order. And without this additional buying power capitalism is foredoomed to fold up.

Our past economic history affords ample proof of the fact that we cannot trust the employing class of their own volition to shell out sufficiently to in-

sure a just distribution of the social income and to provide enough mass purchasing power to keep capitalism in a state of health.

Whatever temporary victories shortsighted employers may win in the way of suppressing labor unionism, in the long run the only alternatives are capitalism along with collective bargaining or government ownership of industry with state wages to employees.

If American capitalists had any power of adroit strategy they would swiftly accept the principle of labor unionism and then, from this vantage point, demand that organized labor clean house.

The employers have no case when they oppose unionism as a general principle. But they have a real case in fighting the racketeering, loafing and other abuses which have crept into the old line American trade unionism.

But capital can never logically or effectively fight the specific abuses of labor unionism until it wholeheartedly accepts the broad principles of collective bargaining. Once it does the latter it will be in a position to demand of labor that it produce unions, like the Amalgamated Clothing Workers which have something to offer to capital as well as to labor.

By its present policy of benighted conservatism capital may drag both itself and labor down to destruction.—Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes in Cincinnati Post.

The LATHER

VOL. XXXV

JANUARY, 1935

No. 5

Official Publication and devoted to the interests of
The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.



SUBSCRIPTION

A Year\$1.20
Single Copy10 Cents

TERRY FORD, Editor
Lathers' Building
Detroit Ave. at W. 26th St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone CHerry 5403

Published Monthly
Press of Riehl Printing Company



The Lather earnestly solicits correspondence, but disclaims responsibility for opinions or views expressed under its heading.

All articles for the correspondence columns of The Lather must be signed by the writers of same to insure publication, but publication of signature will be withheld on request.

Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

LITTLE BROWN MEN SHOW THE WAY

The little brown men of the Philippines whom we "civilized" with Krag rifles only 35 years ago are about to give so-called superior nations a badly-needed lesson in how governments should be conducted.

The first constitution of the Philippine Republic is now being written, in preparation for the day when Uncle Sam picks up his belongings, steps out and makes good his promise to give the islands their independence.

Though the new document, with oriental courtesy, compliments us by adopting much of our constitution, the framers are wise enough to omit hampering restrictions and to include provisions which will be regarded as shockingly revolutionary by our reactionaries.

"All agricultural, timber and mineral lands of the

domain belong to the nation," declares the constitution. "So do the waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, game, fish and other natural resources—including the air, water power and all forces of potential energy."

Another section provides that corporation franchises may not run for more than 50 years and sets up rigid safeguards against monopoly. No corporation is permitted to own more than 1,200 acres of farm land. The government may operate any kind of business without fear of being told that to do so is unconstitutional.

Apparently these Filipinos have the idea that all the people, and not just a few, should own their country.

AND THEN IT STARTED

Here is the inside story of the recent riot in Marseilles between a score of United States sailors and a restaurant proprietor:

It seems the sailors entered a French eating place and ordered ham and eggs. When the check arrived, the boys saw they were being taxed nearly \$2 (U. S.) for each portion.

One gob rose from his table, walked toward the proprietor, handed him a quarter and started to walk out. The proprietor shouted and made a grab at the sailor. "You haven't paid me enough," he then screamed.

"Oh, yeah," the sailor retorted, "just take the balance off the war debt."

COOPERATION WOULD STOP ACCIDENTS

"Man killed by fall from ladder"; "Man electrocuted while using hand drill". These are only two headline flashes of 500,000 accident reports that come to the New York State Department of Labor every year. Each one brings a message of sorrow; each one is a bill against the employer; each one means suffering to the worker; each one is a certificate of waste, of lost time, lost production. Few of them should occur, very few of them would occur were all in industry to pull together for prevention, says Dr. E. B. Patton, Director of the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor.

Prevention of industrial accidents largely depends upon knowing "What they are," and "why they happen." The Department of Labor is endeavoring through publicity to stimulate wide public cooperation for prevention; and to make all industrial workers accident conscious.

"FACTS AND FIGURES"

In these most oppressive years since 1929, let us look at the financial situation to answer the question of our President, U. S. A., "Are you better off than you were a year ago today?"

In chain-gang style, Chain Store Chorus; yes, indeed we are. So many of the small-fry business men have been put out of business since the Blue Eagle began to flutter that—well, our business has improved. For instance, ten of us chain stores and mail order outfits show that our aggregate June sales totaled \$99,551,281, an increase of \$13,364,550 over the same month a year ago. "And you want to know whether we are better off?"

America's war debts are now in a state of innocuous desuetude. Exactly \$174,000,000 was due this country from debtor nations on June 15, 1934, but all Uncle Sam got was \$166,000 from Finland. Uncle holds the bag.

The other nations just said, "Go to."

Our foreign office, where our hired hands wear white spats and speak softly, are trying to hatch up a way of preventing this defaulting business from getting to be a regular thing.

Do what? Scrib of Crescent City.

A BAD SMELLING BUSINESS

And now the American people learn from the Senate that American munitions makers are willing to sell gas bombs and machine guns to be used against their own countrymen who are striking against overwork and under pay. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten a hand engaged in that business.

Back a few weeks ago the newspapers were carrying all kinds of headlines about this or that strike and there was always to be found the little knock against the union and the favorable word for the employers' side. Of course we know as well as does the editor who the advertisers are and we never expect anything else from the newspapers when a strike is on. However, union men and their friends can all read about who the strike is against because the name of the firm having the trouble is always out in front and that is where the union men and women have a chance to play the game with any firm that will not be fair with its employes by not patronizing the firm or by refusing to purchase the products they have for sale during or even after the strike is over, for unless the strike is won one hundred per cent they will make every employe who went out on strike get down on his knees and will humiliate him every way possible.

JOHN

Fellers, 'taint no use in talkin'
Of what this man can do;
He's just as game as you are,
And a whole lot gamer, too.
Drat me, boys, I fought him,
Fought him hard for years,
And every time I harvested,
I reaped in salty tears.
Sometimes 'twixt me and him
'Twas simply nip and tuck,
And then, again, sometimes—
Confound my measly luck!—
He'd sprawl me out, and then—
Well, I know the feller's game,
I've tried him, boys, and know it;
Sometimes you'll say the same.
He'll get the man he tackles
As sure as you are born—
John, you know, I'm speaking of
Old John Barleycorn.

—Author Unknown.

We are glad to note that the National Labor Relations Board in one of their recent meetings upheld a decision of a local Regional Board that men who had been discharged for joining the union should be reinstated in their jobs. These men who had been in the employment of the firm for over six years and were let go on the trumped up charge of disloyalty—another way of getting around Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act. In this instance, at least, it did not work. The next Congress should amend the law placing a fine of \$5,000 against employers who resort to such tactics. If the law was so amended then the boys on the throne would be more careful, as a fine of that size might affect the dividends, which seems to be the only thing that counts with Big Business.

It won't be long before some very disappointing figures come out on housing, unless all signs fail and unless advance dribblings of information are all wrong.

The reason for this will be buried in the private files of New York banks and Big Business.

They will not be able to check this fine program permanently, of course, but they will make it necessary for the government to step harder on certain toes if there are to be results in volume.

Those who have felt that big business would not sacrifice people for profits will yet come to the conclusion that they have another guess coming.

They'll do it any time and government has lately shown many signs of knowing it very well and of being prepared to meet the issue. Here's hoping.

VETERANS VICTIMS OF ESTATE RACKET

Committee of House Reveals Shameless Greed of Banks, Courts and Lawyers

NOT even the dollars paid by Uncle Sam to crippled veterans and their widows are sacred to crooked bankers, courts and lawyers, a House committee headed by Representative Wright Patman of Texas has revealed.

This committee has just made a thorough investigation of the handling of the estates of incapacitated and mentally incompetent veterans. Its report says that the plundering of these helpless ex-soldiers has become a "profitable racket," and promises to introduce in the next Congress legislation to strike at conditions such as these:

"The wilful mishandling of incompetent veterans' estates, by collusion between banks and trust com-

panies in many places." At Marion, Ind., the committee charges, \$209,874 was stolen by bank officials.

In Chicago and Cook County, Ill., \$194,585 has already been recovered from banks for veterans, and a suit has been started to make one of the biggest trust companies disgorge \$490,000 taken from veterans' estates and "invested" in fake stock promoted by the bank.

As these cases come to light only when some one complains in the name of the veteran or his family, the committee says there is no way of knowing how many millions have really been taken in this manner. Hundreds of specific cases are cited by the committee, ranging all the way from the biggest banks to a New York lawyer who charged a "hopelessly crippled" veteran \$100 for signing a paper necessary to get his government allowance of \$30 a month.

A recent edition of Labor contained the following letter from one of its readers, in which the writer states the time is ripe for purging of the American Red Cross:

Revelations recently made about the Red Cross being primarily a war machine and an organization to help big employers in starving striking employes into submission, should not surprise the readers of Labor.

In fact, in 1931 Labor showed conclusively that the Red Cross is, at times, a great political machine. In that year there was a great drought in Arkansas and Progressives in both branches of Congress were determined that the starving farmers and their families should not be permitted to perish. Herbert Hoover, who had fed thousands of starving in foreign lands, was determined that the starving of this land should not be fed at government expense.

Finally Congress suggested that it should turn over \$25,000,000 to the American Red Cross with which to feed these hungry Americans. President Hoover got in touch with the president of the Red Cross, John Barton Payne, and Payne told Congress that the Red Cross would refuse to administer the fund which Congress wanted to entrust to it.

It seems to me that the time has come to purge the Red Cross. All red-blooded Americans should demand that this organization be cleaned out, and that it become what it advertises itself to be, "The Greatest Mother of Them All."

How industries rise and fall is illustrated in the history of the once great American whaling industry, now only a shadow of its former self. On June 30, 1934, the Department of Commerce reports, there were 14 whaling vessels of 9,037 gross tons in the American whaling fleet, as compared with a record of 198,594 gross tons in 1858.

The New England fleet of 1858 was made up of about 1,000 sturdy vessels and in the ports of Gloucester, New Bedford, Boston, Provincetown and other New England seacoast cities lived the thousands of men who sailed those ships on adventurous voyages. Today there are perhaps a few seamen living who can recall the thrilling cry "thar she blows," and who view the passing of their former calling with regret.

Since the time the first American seaman headed their vessels away from the New England coast late in the 18th century in search of "swimming treasure," the headquarters for the fleet have moved across the continent and today all American whaling vessels, with one exception are operated out of Seattle and San Francisco.

The fleet today is made up of 12 steam vessels, one motor vessel and one sailing vessel. When whalers were an important factor in the merchant fleet of the United States, virtually each one was a sailing craft. The last dozen years have seen the diminishing of this little group of survivors of what was once an outstanding industry.

Local Union No. 143 of Paterson, N. J. Eats Turkey

BROTHER SAL MASO, business agent, found a way to furnish the members of Local Union No. 143 with a Thanksgiving dinner that was as greatly appreciated as though he had given them a job. He inaugurated a plan whereby each member would be an active part of the venture. A number of books were printed containing twenty chances each, at five cents apiece. Each member was to dispose of at least two of these books. The brothers went out and worked hard and a number of books were sold. When the final tally was made, we found to our dismay that although we all had done the best we could, we were still far from the required amount. The price of the birds was higher than we had anticipated. Here is how Brother Maso overcame the obstacle: We needed approximately fifty dollars to fill out the required amount and our delegate simply dug down in his jeans and there was the answer.

You will notice from the picture that each and every member also received a large bag of groceries filled with all the necessary things to round out a

first class Thanksgiving dinner. Through the strenuous efforts of Brother Maso a lot of this was donated by the merchants of this city, but a considerable portion of it had to be purchased and there was where our delegate came to the front again.

Altogether, the Thanksgiving dinner of Local Union No. 143 was actually made possible by our delegate and we, as a body, take this opportunity to publicly thank him with our wholehearted best wishes for him and his. Local Union No. 143 wants to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of the entire membership of the international that they have a delegate, who for his humane acts, honesty, sympathy and deep concern for his brother lather, can not be equalled in the entire country today. Local Union No. 143 of Paterson, New Jersey, honors and respects Brother Sal Maso. In the left-hand corner of this picture you can see Brother Maso.

Respectfully submitted,

ANTHONY BRADDELL, Fin. Sec.

Local Union No. 143.



WATCH RICHBERG

An Editorial Published in the Philadelphia Record,
Which Is a Staunch Supporter of
President Roosevelt

DONALD RICHBERG'S speech to the National Association of Manufacturers should have been titled: "Why I Am Not the Man to Reorganize the NRA."

This master of the oblique phrase indicated plainly at last where NRA is heading in his hands—

Toward a Swope-plan setup in which big business is to have more power, labor less.

Both developments will aggravate the evils of NRA and will cut down the benefits that have been obtained.

* * *

Liberal opinion in this country has pretty well determined the form NRA reorganization should take.

The change should be complete elimination of the codes, abandonment of price-fixing, the end of monopolistic domination of industries by the biggest units controlling the trade associations and the code authorities.

All that should be retained are flexible machinery for providing minimum wages and maximum hours and a restatement of Section 7-a, giving workers the unquestioned right to unionize, specifically providing for exclusive collective bargaining by the majority in each plant, and affirming the legality of the closed shop.

Mr. Richberg's entire speech was a deferential bobbing of the head to the manufacturers, an assurance that the Government wants to "co-operate" with them, a meek plea that they help and a promise that the Administration will not interfere too much with "industrial self-government."

That, and an ominous hint that NRA would require of labor a new "responsibility for the protection of the interests of those by whom they are employed."

* * *

Mr. Richberg loves to play the "everybody must now co-operate" game. He has found it a perfect mask for a side attack on labor's rights under NRA.

Thus he spurts his beautiful phrase about "a permanent law in which all economic interests will be protected." Business and the Government will co-operate, business and labor will co-operate; all will give up something, get something in the Richberg millennium.

But the 17 months of NRA have shown us that

business has frequently refused to co-operate with Government or with labor.

Those who had the least co-operation to offer Government were the members of the National Association of Manufacturers, who actually planned a fund to fight Section 7-a, and to whom Mr. Richberg spoke so sweetly Wednesday night.

Labor, which trusted the co-operative setup most, received from Mr. Richberg interpretations of Section 7-a ruling the closed shop illegal and outlawing majority rule in collective bargaining.

What labor needs is substantive rights, as clearly cut a power to organize as that which NRA has given industry.

What it will probably get in the new "co-operation" at Mr. Richberg's hands frightens those who seek a truer economic balance.

* * *

Why must the New Deal have such an expounder and strategist as Donald Richberg?

Why must the Administration, after winning a thundering victory and a clear-cut mandate at the polls, go apologetically before its avowed opponents and plead with them?

Why this hat-in-hand deference to the conservatives who have been completely repudiated, and this continued hesitancy to introduce the reforms which the voters have demanded?

Doesn't the Administration realize what happened on election day? Doesn't it know that the people are not confused by the "recovery before reform" shibboleth—that they want fundamental reforms which will make future depressions impossible?

It is time for Mr. Richberg to reread the election returns of November 6, and plan his new NRA on the basis of that vote.

—o—

GOOD HEALTH

Breathing oxygenates the blood as it passes through the lungs. Impurities of the blood are thereby burned up.

Eat right, sleep right, think right—say, that's about as near paradise as many of us will get.

Eat at regular intervals, between which the stomach should be given an undisturbed rest.

Mental relaxation should always go with physical relaxation.

Canned fruits and vegetables lose a certain percentage of their nutrition, but are very much better than no fruits and vegetables at all, especially in winter.—Grit.

A NEW CWA PLANNED

Maps Program for Permanent Government Works Plan to Absorb Unemployed Millions

WASHINGTON—A vast program of public works, planned for the purpose of taking all the employable unemployed off relief rolls and putting them on constructive labor, is proposed by Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins. It calls for the formation of a Federal Work Relief Corporation with operating fund of between eight or nine billion dollars. It is the CWA all over again, but on a much grander scale and on a permanent basis.

The Government has come to the conclusion that private industry cannot now nor for some time to come absorb the millions of unemployed. Therefore, it feels that the best plan would be to recognize the fact and go in for public works in a big way.

The program is very comprehensive, covering present Government production activities, but on a larger scale. Subsistence Homesteads, a housing

program, self-help co-operatives, which includes opening more manufacturing centers, etc., are all included in the bigger program.

Housing for Poor

The housing program covered by this plan is to be altogether different from those already undertaken. It would concentrate on the building of homes for the poorest workers unable to pay the higher rentals which the other housing plans made necessary. About \$1,000,000 will be set aside for that purpose. Modern homes will be made available at a rental of \$5 or \$6 a room instead of the \$12 and \$14 now charged.

These new houses could be rented by those earning between \$750 and \$1,000 a year, of whom in New York City alone there are 200,000 families. The present Federal Housing Administration's program could only help those families whose earning capacity is at least \$2,700 a year.

THE OTHER FELLOW'S JOB

THE man who greases car track switches for a living climbed wearily on the owl car at one something a. m. "My, but I'm tired," he said to the conductor. "I wish I had your job—it must be grand just to ride while you work all day, instead of tramp, tramp, tramp through the wind and mud and rain."

The conductor went home and went to bed. In the morning he took his wages to the bank and put them away against the time of bills. He looked enviously at the receiving teller. "I wish I had your job," he said to him. "Just taking in money all day long and always being warm, and never having to move around and all—it must be grand."

The paying teller went into see the bank president about noon, to ask him for a raise. He didn't say so aloud, but he thought to himself: "I wish I had his job. Pretty soft. Sits around behind a mahogany desk and says 'yes' and 'no' and draws down twenty-five thousand dollars a year. Comes when he gets ready and goes when he wants—easy, easy money."

The bank president sat up late that night worrying about some loans and struggling with some bank problems, in which he had to straddle his depositors, his customers and his stockholders and do the maximum best for all three. In the middle of his cogitation a burglar came in, helped himself to the silver and kept the bank president quiet with a gun. When he had gone the banker sighed with relief. "Now, that," he said, "is an ideal job. No responsibility

to any one but himself—no real labor, and large reward, full of adventure and excitement—why am I not a burglar?"

The burglar went out with his ill-gotten gains and worried himself sick over being caught. There were ten years in jail if he did. The spoons wouldn't net over twenty dollars when they were smelted down. People sat up later and later. Sometimes he'd have to kill one of them, and then the chair for him. He walked across the street and passed a man putting grease on the switch of the car track. "Buddie," he said, "that's a darn good job you've got. You are out in the open, and no one can shut you up. You can look them all in the face and tell 'em where to go."—Ex.

The home renovating program is expected to give decided stimulus to employment. It is the opinion of President Green that jobs will be provided for one million building trades mechanics and for an added million workers in affiliated industries. Real estate constitutes the largest single division of capital, and the recently inaugurated nation-wide program of residential renovation and new construction can not fail to exert a powerful influence on business, on industry and on employment of every description. As construction revives other jobless workers will find employment, their purchasing power will expand, and the last stage of the march to prosperity will be well under way.

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

RUSSELLVILLE, ALA.—Post Office: \$50,000. Reiling and Dietzen Co., South Pittsburgh, Tenn., contr.

CALIFORNIA

REDWOOD, CALIF.—Post Office: \$50,000. K. E. Parker Co., 135 South Park St., San Francisco, contr.

COLORADO

WALSENBURG, COLO.—Post Office: \$50,000. J. H. Marchbank Constr. Co., 205 West Wacker Dr., Chicago, contr.

CONNECTICUT

COLLINSVILLE, CONN.—School: Porcupine Co., Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, contr.

IDAHO

BURLEY, IDAHO—Post Office: \$56,748. J. C. Jordan & Son, Boise, Idaho, contr.

ILLINOIS

URBANA, ILL.—Remodeling Post Office: \$57,750. J. De-Vault, Canton, Ohio, contr.

MAINE

HOULTON, ME.—Post Office and Court House: \$73,518. Ross & Reid Stone Setting Co., 907 South Capitol St., Washington, D. C., contr.

ROCKLAND, ME.—Post Office: \$50,000. W. Erickson, 119 South 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa., contr.

MARYLAND

CROWNSVILLE, MD.—Administration building and cottages: \$314,250. Carlson & Carlson, Annapolis, contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Senior High School Addition: \$119,830. PWA. John F. Griffin Co., 239 Main St., Cambridge, contr.

MISSISSIPPI

MERIDIAN, MISS.—Subsistence Homesteads: \$50,000. Hoggson Bros., 485 5th Ave., New York, contr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEWPORT, N. H.—Post Office: \$50,000. Swanburg Constr. Co., 61 Amherst St., Manchester, contr.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Post Office: \$50,000. Remodeling and extending. English Constr. Co., 535 5th Ave., New York, contr.

NEW YORK

INTERLAKEN, N. Y.—Central School: \$149,000. Swarthout & Rowley Co., Mount Hope Ave., Rochester, contr.

MASSENA, N. Y.—Post Office: \$50,000. Murch Bros. Constr. Co., 4111 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

MONTICELLO, N. Y.—High School: \$249,107. W. L. Crow Constr. Co., 101 Park Ave., New York, contr. PWA.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—Post Office: \$50,000. Murch Bros., 4111 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, contr.

NORTH CAROLINA

SHELBY, N. C.—Post Office: \$50,000. Remodeling. Morrison Falls Co., contr.

OHIO

BARNSVILLE, OHIO—Post Office: \$50,000. Gibbons-Grable Co., 214 DeWalt St., Canton, Ohio, contr.

BEXLEY, OHIO—Theatre: \$100,000. E. J. Scarlett, 2485 Bexley Park Rd., contr.

OKLAHOMA

CLAREMORE, OKLA.—Post Office: \$50,000. H. W. Underhill, 235 North Waco St., Wichita, Kansas, contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

CLARION, PA.—Post Office: \$50,000. Wilson Constr. Co., 305 Bedford St., Johnstown, contr.

EMPORIUM, PA.—Post Office: \$50,000. Hyde Murphy Co., Ridgeway, Pa., contr.

PLYMOUTH, PA.—Post Office: \$50,000. Berwick Lumber Co., Berwick, Pa., contr.

SELLERSVILLE, PA.—Post Office: \$50,000. Eastern Constr. Co., 705 Greenwood Ave., Trenton, N. J., contr.

RHODE ISLAND

BURRILLVILLE, R. I.—Wallum Lake Sanatorium: \$121,820. Nurses home and employees unit. O. D. Purington Co., Inc., 49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I., contr.

EXETER, R. I.—Dormitory for the State: \$130,488. E. Turgeon, 36 Exchange Pl., Providence, contr. PWA.—Hospital buildings: \$126,140. Hope Building Co., Inc., 36 Exchange Pl., Providence, contr. PWA.

SOUTH CAROLINA

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Greenville City Hospital: \$140,000. Morris-McKoy Bldg. Co., Greenville, contr. PWA.

TEXAS

LULING, TEX.—Post Office: \$50,000. A. Blair, 1st National Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

McALLEN, TEX.—Post Office: \$50,000. Murch Bros., 4111 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, contr.

SABINE PASS, TEX.—Quarantine Station Building: \$169,300. R. E. McKee, 1916 Texas St., El Paso, contr.

SHAMROCK, TEX.—Post Office: \$50,000. Finch Co., Farmville, contr.

WEST VIRGINIA

PRINCETON, W. VA.—Post Office: \$59,790. P. W. Johnson Constr. Co., New Martinsville, contr.

WISCONSIN

WEST BEND, WIS.—Post Office: \$50,000. K. C. Danielson, Menominee, Mich., contr.



THE UNION LABEL IS THE
SYMBOL OF HIGHEST QUALITY
OF AMERICAN-MADE PRODUCTS.
PATRONIZE BUSINESS PLACES
WHICH DISPLAY THE UNION
LABEL, SHOP CARD & BUTTONS.

UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT
American Federation of Labor Wash., D. C.

HUMAN SLAVERY

By Robert C. Ingersoll

SLAVERY includes all other crimes. It is the joint product of the kidnapper, the pirate, thief murderer, and hypocrite. It degrades labor and corrupts leisure.

With the idea that labor is the basis of progress goes the truth that labor must free. The laborer must be a free man.

I would like to see this world, at last, so that a man could die and not feel that he had left his wife and children a prey to the greed, the avarice, or the cruelties of mankind.

There is something wrong in a government where they who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when honesty wears a rag and rascality a robe; when the loving, the tender, eat a crust, while the infamous sit at banquets.

The laboring people should unite and should protect themselves against all idlers. You can divide mankind into two classes. The laborers and the idlers, the supporters and the supported, the honest and the dishonest. Every man is dishonest who lives upon the unpaid labor of others, no matter if he occupies a throne.

We need free bodies and free minds—free labor

and free thought, chainless hands and fetterless brains. Free labor will give us wealth. Free thought will give us truth. There will never be a generation of great men until there has been a generation of free women—of free mothers.

When women reason, and babes sit in the laps of philosophy, the victory of reason over the shadowy host of darkness will be complete.

The rights of men and women should be equal and sacred—marriage should be a perfect partnership—children should be governed by kindness—every family should be a republic—every fireside a democracy.

CORRECTION

The suspension of H. L. Kessler 29895, by Local Union No. 47, published in the October issue, was an error on the part of the secretary and has been cancelled.

DUES BOOKS LOST

- 2 F. Spitzer 12542.
- 66 H. M. Babbitt 1487
- 74 E. L. Lindsay, Jr. 18858.

IN MEMORIAM

- 4 Michael Francis Malloy 13171
- 32 Edward George Burley 946
- 47 Harvey Louis Kessler 29895
- 65 Charles Emil Wise 2150

- 72 Luke Carney 783
- 102 George Grant Gordon 2235
- 244 Harry Levine 12450

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It was the Almighty God's will to remove from our midst Brother Edward George Burley, No. 946, and

WHEREAS, Brother Burley was a true and loyal member since the year 1900 of Local Union No. 32, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Local Union No. 32 extend to his wife and family our deepest sympathy, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Charter of Local Union No. 32 be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be published in our official journal.

P. Mackie, Secretary,
Local Union No. 32.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our Brother and co-worker, Michael Francis Malloy, No. 13171,

WHEREAS, Brother Malloy was always a conscientious and earnest worker for our Union and the labor movement in general, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union No. 4 extend to the relatives of Brother Malloy our heartfelt sympathy, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 4 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, also a copy sent to our International office for publication in our official journal.

Dominic Gallagher, Secretary-Treasurer,
Local Union No. 4.



WIT AND

Lady: Why you naughty boy. I never heard such language since the day I was born.

Small Boy: Yes, mum; I s'pose dere wuz a good deal of cussin' de day you wuz born.

A kid used to be whipped for talking back to his parents, but these days a youngster seems to think a parent who talks back to him ought to be sent to the home for the feeble-minded.

Doctor: Well, Mr. Jones, how are you feeling this morning?

Mr. Jones: Much better, thank you. The only thing that troubles me is my breathing.

Doctor: Um- yes. We must see if we can't get something to stop that.

"To what do you attribute your great age?" asked the city visitor of Grandpa Eben Hoskins.

"I can't say yit," answered Grandpa cautiously. "They's several patent medicine fellers dickerin' with me."

"Do you like codfish balls?"

"I don't know. I never attended any."

"We have been married twelve years, and not once have I missed baking you a cake on your birthday. Have I, dear?"

"No, my pet. I can look back upon those cakes as milestones in my life."

"Waiter, this coffee is nothing but mud."

"Yes, sir; it was ground this morning."

A very talkative lady received a visit from a gentleman who was introduced to her as a man of good taste and learning. She, in order to court his admiration, displayed her knowledge and her wit with an unceasing rapidity. Being asked her opinion of her new acquaintance, she said she was never more charmed with the company of any man. A general laugh ensued; the gentleman was dumb and had kept up the conversation only with nods and smiles.

"There's a job open at the Eagle laundry," said the man behind the desk.

"Want it?"

The applicant shifted uneasily from one foot to the other.

"Tell you how it is, boss," he said frankly. "I sure does want a job mighty bad, but de fack is, I ain't never washed a eagle."

What is it that a man, no matter how smart he is, overlooks? His own nose.

"Do you go to school, my little man?" inquired the caller.

"Naw," replied the little man, "I'm sent."

"It doesn't do any good to scold the janitor about our cold rooms."

"Yes, it does. I get all warmed up when I talk to him."

The following answers to examination questions were collected by the New York Mail:

Poise is the way a Dutchman says "boys."

Equinox is a wild animal that lives in the Arctic.

King Arthur's Round Table was written by the author of Ten Knights in a Bar Room."

In the stone age all the men were ossified.

The climax of a story is where it says it is to be continued.

Buttress is a butler's wife.

Conservation means doing without things we need.

In the course of the trial the judge turned to the woman on the stand and asked: "How old are you?"

"I'se seventy-three, jedge."

"Are you sure?"

"Yass, suh."

"Mandy, you don't look seventy-three."

"I'se sure, jedge."

After a few moments the trial was interrupted by Mandy. "Jedge, suh, I was wrong when I said my age was seventy-three; tha's my bust measure."

HUMOR



A band of Indians finding one of their number dead, on a winter morning, near a tavern, unanimously agreed that "the death of the deceased was occasioned by the freezing of a large quantity of water in his stomach, which had been imprudently mixed with the rum he drank."

Teacher: "What were the different ages in history?"

Willie: "The stone age, bronze age, iron age."

Teacher: "What age are we living in now?"

Willie: "The hard-boiled age."

"I'm frightfully worried about my wife."

"Good heavens! What has she got?"

"The car!"

The late Senator Vance of North Carolina, a great wag, is credited with this one: Driving through a section of his native state where plantations of antebellum proportions still existed, he noticed a fine old colonial residence in a commanding situation.

Meeting an ancient African, he inquired: "Uncle, can you tell me who lives in that fine house?"

"Kunnel T. Jefferson Jones, suh."

"Well, in what war did Colonel Jones win his title?"

"Kunnel Jones nevah been in no war, suh. He jes' one of dese hyah natchel bawn kunnels, suh."

"Why are you rushing about like this?"

"I'm trying to get something for my husband."

"Had any offers?"

Proudly the good lady showed some of her new acquaintances over the place, expatiating on the cost of everything.

"Is your husband a bibliomaniac?" asked one lady, when Mrs. Gotrox showed them into the library, where every book was a leather-bound edition de luxe.

"Certainly not!" she snapped in offended tones. "He doesn't bibble a bit. Not that he won't take a drop now and then with his meals, if the rest do. But that's as far as he goes."

Alcohol will remove grass stains from summer clothes. It will also remove summer clothes, also spring and winter clothes, not only from the man who drinks it, but also from his wife and children. It will also remove household furniture from the house and eatables from the pantry; the smile from the face of his wife, and the happiness from the home. As a remover alcohol has few equals.

"So your father is ill. I hope it is nothing contagious."

"Gee! so do I. The doctor says dad is suffering from overwork."

The teacher was examining the class in physiology. "Mary, you tell us," she said, "what is the function of the stomach?"

"The function of the stomach," the little girl answered, "is to hold up the petticoat."

Little Julia's sister was ill, and she was told to go and thank Mrs. Hoggs, a neighbor, for sending flowers to the hospital.

"Mother sends the condiments of the season, and I was to thank you for the flowers," exclaimed Julia.

"That's all right," replied Mrs. Hoggs. "And what is really the matter with your sister?"

"Doctor says she has a coat on her tongue, and an ulster in her stummick," was the startling reply.

A school teacher asked the pupils to write a short essay and to choose their own subjects.

A little girl sent in the following paper:

"My subjek is 'Ants.' Ants is of two kinds, insects and lady uncles.

"Sometimes they live in holes and sometimes they crawl into sugar boles, and sometimes they live with their married sisters.

"That is all I know about ants."

Guide at Niagara—This, ladies and gentlemen, is the greatest waterfall in the world and if the ladies will kindly be silent for a moment, you can hear the thunder of the waters.

LARGE CORNICES

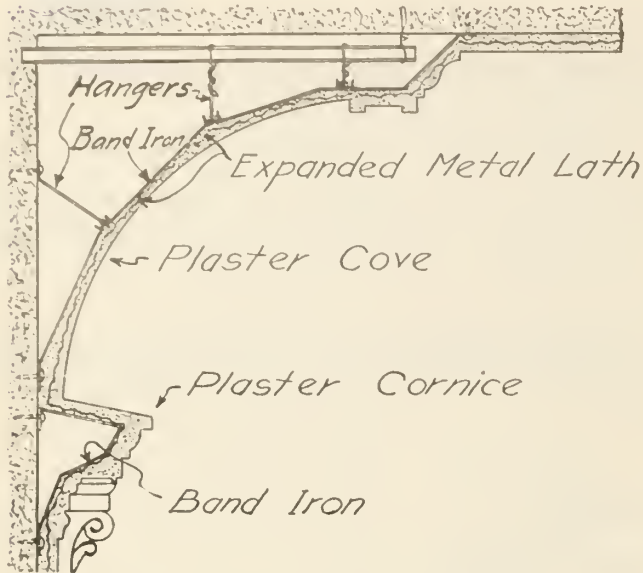


Fig. 3
Cornice and Cove Furring

In constructing large plaster cornices, the general principles used for smaller ones, also apply. The lather should lay out a full-sized cross-section from the architects' plan and plan his brackets accordingly. These are usually located at about 3 ft. centers along the wall, although closer spacing is permissible depending whether it is more economical to make and erect a larger number of light-constructed brackets with only nominal stiffening lengthwise of the cornice, or to use fewer and sturdier brackets with fairly rigid longitudinal members to connect them.

A good rule to follow in the construction of brackets is that recommended by the Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers, and is as follows:

(a) Where $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch channels are used for cross furring each member of the cornice, brackets shall be spaced not more than 3'0" on centers.

(b) Where $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pencil rods are used to fur each member, brackets shall be spaced not to exceed 19 inches on centers.

(c) Where furring is not intended to be used at each member, brackets shall not exceed 12 inches and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches on centers respectively, provided that at least one runner bar or channel shall be installed to hold work in proper shape.

ERECTION OF BRACKETS, CHANNELS AND RODS

Brackets should be securely wired, bolted or clamped to walls, ceilings or structural members, as the case may require. If wire ties are used they should not be less than No. 14 Gauge Galvanized Annealed wire, using a saddle tie, or use 3 strands of No. 18 wire. For tying longitudinal rods to brackets use No. 16 Gauge Galvanized Annealed wire. For fastening brackets to concrete or masonry beams or walls use holes drilled and plugged or some other equally strong anchorage; when attaching to terra cotta use toggle bolts.

A water level should be used on long cornices as much time will be saved in the long run if the work is laid out accurately and carefully.

In shaping the brackets, it is very necessary to remember to allow at least $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for the lath and plaster. On large cornices it is better to allow a little more leeway, rather than less, and the plasterer should in every case be consulted before proceeding.

On very large cornices additional bracing in the form of rod or channel stiffeners placed diagonally, should be provided, wherever greater rigidity is needed than can be provided by the ordinary longitudinals or runners. (See Fig. 3-4 for suggestions.)

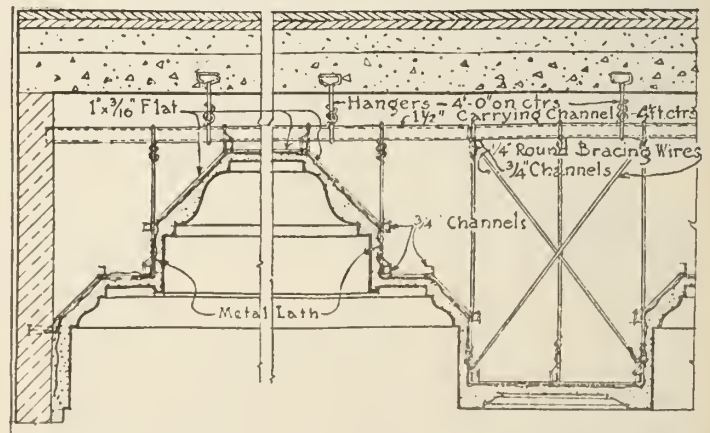
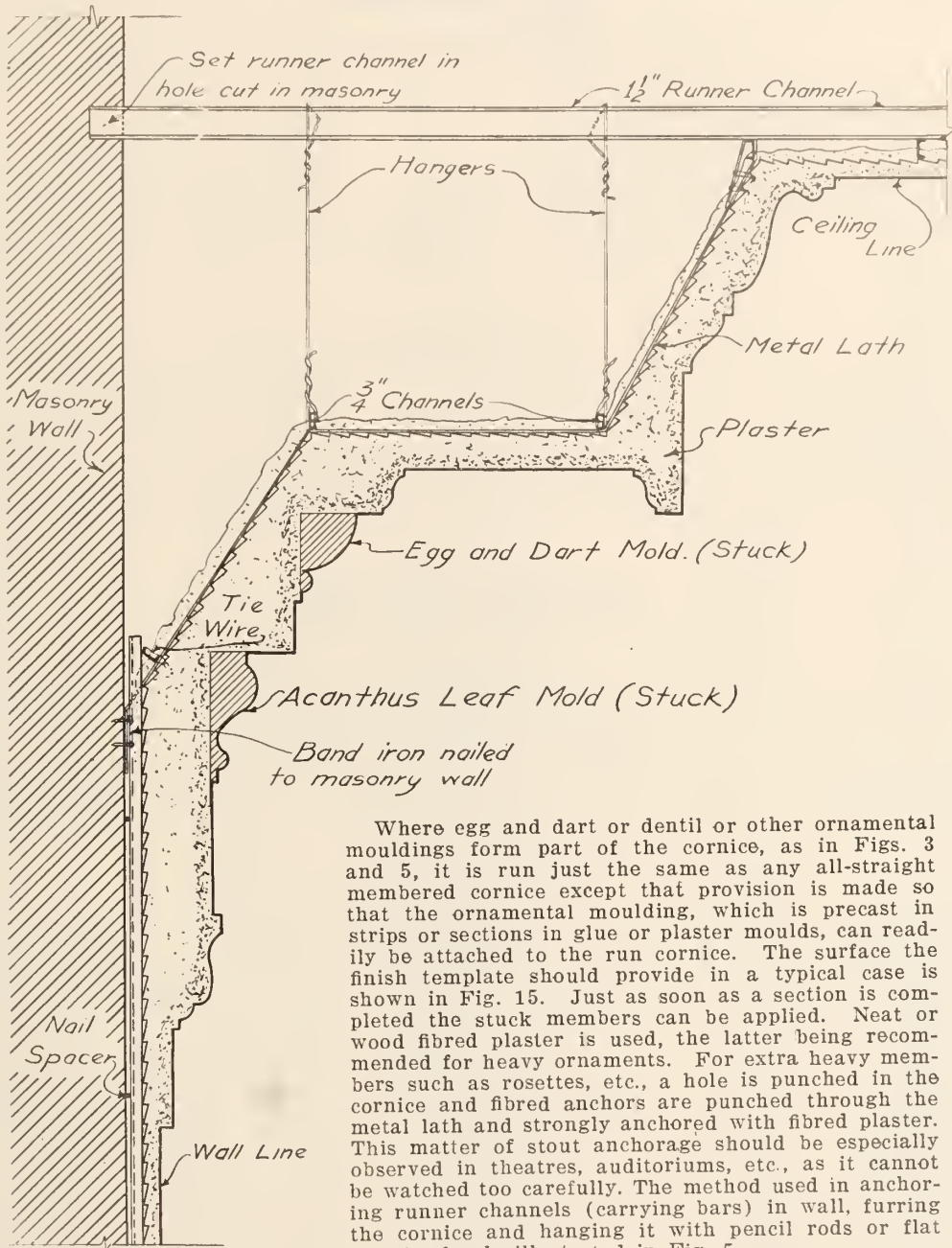


Fig. 4
Typical Cornice and False Beam Suspended From
Concrete Slab

LAYOUT FOR RUN CORNICES WITH STUCK MEMBERS



Where egg and dart or dentil or other ornamental mouldings form part of the cornice, as in Figs. 3 and 5, it is run just the same as any all-straight membered cornice except that provision is made so that the ornamental moulding, which is precast in strips or sections in glue or plaster moulds, can readily be attached to the run cornice. The surface the finish template should provide in a typical case is shown in Fig. 15. Just as soon as a section is completed the stuck members can be applied. Neat or wood fibred plaster is used, the latter being recommended for heavy ornaments. For extra heavy members such as rosettes, etc., a hole is punched in the cornice and fibred anchors are punched through the metal lath and strongly anchored with fibred plaster. This matter of stout anchorage should be especially observed in theatres, auditoriums, etc., as it cannot be watched too carefully. The method used in anchoring runner channels (carrying bars) in wall, furring the cornice and hanging it with pencil rods or flat iron is clearly illustrated in Fig. 5.

Fig. 5
Layout for Run Cornices With Stuck Members

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

DECEMBER RECEIPTS

Dec.	Local	Amount	Dec.	Local	Amount	Dec.	Local	Amount				
3	179	Nov. report	\$	11.70	13	136	Nov. report	12.60	20	24	Former indt.	1.00
3	140	Supp.; reinst.....		.60	13	292	Nov.-Dec. reports	9.00	20	244	Dec. report	159.60
3	279	Nov. report		3.60	13	301	Oct. report (cr.)		21	20	Nov. report	3.60
3	62	Dec. report		10.80	13	345	Dec. report	43.65	21	76	Nov. report; B.T.	7.00
3	70	Nov. report		7.20	13	31	Dec. report (cr.)		21	81	Dec. report	9.45
3	110	Dec. report		6.30	14	48	Nov. report .....	.90	21	340	Dec. report	1.40
3	111	Nov. report		7.50	14	67	Nov. report	30.55	21	486	Nov.-Dec. reports	12.60
3	208	Oct. report		6.30	14	77	Nov.-Dec. reports	18.00	21	120	Dec. report	20.85
3	302	Nov. report		5.40	14	102	Nov. report	70.20	24	244	Supp.	1.00
3	147	Dec. report (cr.)			14	232	Dec. report	15.90	24	308	B. T. & reinst.;	
3	52	Nov. report		16.90	14	344	Nov. report	9.10			supp.; on acct.	100.00
4	126	Overpayment of			14	14	Nov. report	7.20	24	238	Nov. report; B.T.	3.00
		reinst.		3.00	17	19	Nov.-Dec. reports	6.80	24	24	Reinst.	3.00
4	165	Dec. report		4.50	17	208	On acct.	14.40	24	39	Nov. report; B.T.	50.00
4	82	Nov. report		7.20	17	385	Dec. report	2.70	24	49	Dec. report	4.65
4	222	Dec. report		10.15	17	74	Premium on	3.60	24	40	Dec. report	9.30
4	30	Nov. report		75.35			bond (part		24	66	Dec. report	32.70
4	139	Oct. report		8.40			payt.)	112.50	24	374	Dec. report; B.T.	4.50
5	10	Former indt.		2.00	17	244	Former indt.;		24	392	Dec. report	14.10
5	49	Nov. report		6.30			B. T.	18.90	24	45	Dec. report	1.80
5	57	Dec. report		5.40	17	25	Nov. report	8.10	24	32	Dec. report	45.00
6	24	Dec. report		28.45	17	26	Dec. report	23.40	24	78	Dec. report	9.10
6	38	Dec. report		17.10	17	34	Dec. report	4.50	24	68	Nov. report	12.00
6	155	Nov. report		13.50	17	246	Nov. report	12.20	24	83	Dec. report	7.45
6	195	Reinst.		6.00	17	260	Nov. report	33.10	24	108	B. T. & reinst.;	
6	319	Oct. report		3.40	17	286	Nov. report	14.40			supp.	62.80
6	246	Int. fines—G. H.			17	299	Dec. report	11.35	24	228	Dec. report	1.80
		Dearing, 33777,			17	328	Nov. - Dec. re-		24	305	Nov.-Dec. report	9.00
		J. Egan, 34983		10.00			ports (cr.) ...		24	350	Oct. report	3.50
6	308	Oct. report		80.00	17	442	Nov. report	3.60	24	380	Dec. report	5.55
7	46	On acct.		149.00	17	455	Dec. report	12.00	24	79	Dec. report	10.25
6	121	Dec. report		11.35	17	75	Nov. report	19.90	24	224	Dec. report	26.35
7	259	Dec. report		4.05	17	84	Nov. report	4.50	26	18	Supp.	6.15
7	93	Nov. tax (add'l.)		.90	17	105	Nov. report	14.40	26	55	Dec. report	5.55
7	21	Dec. report		6.30	17	485	Nov. report .....	.95	26	93	Dec. report	14.20
7	385	Dec. tax; supp.		1.65	17	109	Dec. report	24.50	26	279	Dec. report	8.85
10	123	Dec. report		9.90	17	115	Dec. report	11.90	26	388	Dec. tax; B. T.	4.50
10	33	Nov. report		73.00	17	143	Nov. report	36.00	27	87	Dec. report	8.25
10	53	Dec. report		93.55	17	144	Nov.-Dec. reports	32.75	27	263	Nov. report	8.10
10	213	Nov. report		2.70	17	162	Nov. report	15.30	27	46	On acct.	159.00
10	268	Nov. report		3.25	17	172	Nov. report	35.40	28	42	Dec. report	125.00
10	413	Dec. report		7.20	17	359	Nov. report	11.75	28	243	Dec. report	5.40
10	429	Dec. report		6.95	17	190	Nov.-Dec. reports	49.95	28	139	Dec. tax .....	.90
10	434	Nov.-Dec. reports		.80	17	29	Dec. report	36.70	28	395	B. T.	1.80
10	478	Nov. report; B.T.		7.20	17	52	Dec. report	5.45	28	99	Dec. report	16.60
10	73	Dec. report		90.90	17	195	Dec. report	9.15	31	12	Dec. report	6.70
10	9	Dec. report (cr.)			17	386	Nov.-Dec. reports	32.10	31	19	Supp.	1.00
10	28	Dec. report		21.30	17	5	Nov. report	51.30	31	43	Dec. report	10.20
10	108	Dec. report		45.45	17	63	Nov. report	9.90	31	113	Dec. report (cr.)	
10	234	Dec. report		24.40	18	1	Dec. report	13.55	31	171	Nov.-Dec. reports	9.00
10	481	Nov. report		9.15	18	36	Dec. report	8.05	31	132	Nov. report; B.	
11	18	Dec. report		21.60	18	71	Dec. report	15.45			T.	6.00
11	27	Dec. report		39.45	18	212	Dec. report	5.40	31	195	Reinst.; supp.	3.50
11	103	Dec. report		7.20	18	250	Dec. report (cr.)		31	262	Dec. report	16.35
11	281	Dec. report		5.40	18	255	Dec. report	5.25	31	302	Dec. report	5.95
11	33	Premium on			18	258	Dec. report (cr.)		31	401	Dec. report	9.90
		bond		4.25	18	21	Dec. tax (add'l.)	.90	31	481	Dec. report	10.70
12	4	Dec. report		12.20	19	126	Nov. report	3.00	31	46	On acct.	371.40
12	40	Supp.		1.00	19	215	Dec. report	11.10	31		Misc. ....	.16
12	64	Dec. report		6.30	19	104	Nov. report	33.65	31		The Lather .....	.40
12	352	Nov. report		12.60	19	419	Nov.-Dec. reports	6.30	31		Transfer indebt-	
12	435	Nov. report		3.60	19	378	Dec. report	8.65			edness for De-	
12	65	Nov. report		70.20	19	244	B. T. & reinst.;				cember	247.30
13	100	Nov. report		17.10			supp.	16.00				
13	106	Dec. report		15.45	20	158	Dec. report	4.00			Total receipts	\$3,869.40

DECEMBER DISBURSEMENTS

December		December	
7	Nov. tax to the A. F. of L.; convention proceedings	31	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 11-23--
	.....\$ 83.00	12-21	2.10
7	Nov. tax to the Bldg. Trades Dept.	31	National Advertising Co., mailing Dec. journal
	60.75	31	Office salaries
7	Canadian Labour Congress of Canada, per capita tax for last half of 1934.....	31	Funeral benefits paid:
	9.00		Local 72, Edward J. Maguire, 14318
7	The Distillata Co., Dec. installment on cooler, water service		Local 1, C. E. Stephens, 17207.....
	4.05		Local 74, L. E. Logan, 1660.....
7	Western Union Telegraph Co., Nov. messages	31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President.....
	7.96	31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer.....
7	The Process Co., office supp.	31	Postage
	30.00	31	Central United National Bank, Federal tax and service charge
21	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service		8.09
	36.19		
21	Riehl Printing Co., local and office supp.; December journal		
	509.00		
21	George T. Moore, organizer.....		
	162.73		
			Total Disbursements
			\$4,228.90

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, November 30, 1934.....	\$80,574.48
December receipts	3,869.46
	\$84,443.94
December disbursements	4,228.90
Cash on hand, December 31, 1934.....	\$80,215.04

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

42	Martin Clarence Williams	345	Edward William Fredrick	172	Gilbert Benjamin Matthews
	36306		36310		36313
385	John M. Ruble 36307	345	Julius Floyd Marsh 36311	5	Joseph Russell Bullock 36314
234	Edward Brown 36308	172	William Emory Boldt 36312	255	Elonzo Finly Sammons 36315
234	Homer Cantrell 36309		(Nov.)	234	Robert Freeman (No. 2) 36316

REINSTATEMENTS

42	I. D. Mulberry 30908	308	S. Cocivera 17553	29	R. L. H. Benner, Sr., 13469
52	B. J. Wales 32470 (Nov.)	308	J. Dioguardia 32719	29	Randolph Robinson, Jr., 24687
52	A. L. Horning 9350 (Nov.)	308	Jas. Crisa 28964	29	Geo. Montz, Jr., 16909
52	E. J. Roberts 10761 (Nov.)	308	F. G. Piccolo 23259	29	Howard Robinson 16882
222	F. Van Valkenburg 23829	65	A. Patetta 14293 (May)	29	R. L. H. Benner, Jr., 32949
	(Nov.)	33	J. C. Kress 1270 (Nov.)	29	Geo. G. Nichols 25090
30	J. H. Wagner 21956 (Nov.)	234	A. Daniels 21229	42	V. W. Service 33019
30	J. F. Farrell 24017 (Nov.)	139	A. Leclair 26269	52	Chester Colway 19598
30	J. L. White 31922 (Nov.)	345	J. O. Wilson 25435	260	E. C. Ellis 12816
30	C. A. Pottenger 35615 (Nov.)	108	Wm. Martin (No. 3) 22783	378	E. N. Seats, 32643
30	A. L. White 29782 (Nov.)	108	Edw. Martin 19710	24	W. R. Griggs 19942
30	C. L. White 34653 (Nov.)	108	W. C. Watson 1951	308	D. Deman 32854
30	Harry Treadway 13507 (Nov.)	108	J. R. Baker 24678	308	S. Farineo 8120
30	Harold J. Treadway 20533	93	C. D. Grier 7903	308	F. J. Kensey 27874
	(Nov.)	279	L. R. Snodgrass 20373	308	R. A. Kensey 27873
30	Henry Stradling 11815 (Nov.)	481	E. T. Poppe 20175	308	J. Marino 36132
30	Maurice Pierson 20548 (Nov.)	195	H. E. Benton 36190	308	A. Mannuzza 20294
30	J. G. White 10841 (Nov.)	244	S. Richman, Jr., 19621	308	G. Marziano 8197
30	Maurice Enright 24567 (Nov.)	481	J. L. Schlenker 29025	308	J. Romeo 26111
30	A. E. Beam 27721 (Nov.)	46	Wm. R. Kelly 22473	308	Wm. Schmieg 12241
24	W. W. Wright 35263	46	C. J. Thompson 35752	308	L. Sciacca 27795
195	G. W. Benton 36189	345	F. G. Lee 29820	308	F. H. Sullivan 23943
195	J. W. B. Benton 36191	230	J. W. Wier 13972	244	H. Feinstein 24503
308	B. LaCava 32494	230	J. V. Roberts 9830	40	L. Smith 35692
308	C. M. Clark 27780	29	Chas. Dickerson 2216	68	C. F. Towne 20774 (Nov.)

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

73	H. C. Baldwin 31983 (Nov.)	67	A. MacLean 33504	386	D. J. Cummings 34273 (Nov.)
18	J. Garrett 28396	26	R. W. Bramlett 36238 (Nov.)	42	W. H. Gridley 7297 (Nov.)
65	H. J. Makowski 15179 (Oct.)	26	E. L. Bourassa 25007 (Nov.)	42	H. L. Ketzenberg 36254 (Nov.)
67	H. E. Nolan 31694	1	H. A. Martin 5409	42	E. A. Ogren 35299 (Nov.)

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

308	S. Cucinotta 35664 (Ren. Nov.)	100	J. J. Leeson 12624 (Oct.)	244	H. Wiener 27706 (Nov.)
308	A. Castro 35116 (Ren. Aug.)	46	W. P. Reid 24351 (Ren. Aug.)	244	D. Weintraub 12478 (Ren. Sept.)
308	V. Laquidera 32367 (Ren. Aug.)	67	L. J. DeCarlo 26902 (Ren. Sept.)	244	J. Ruzitsky 30676 (Ren. Nov.)
100	E. R. Berg 28335 (Ren. Oct.)	67	S. Weisman 19082 (Ren.)	105	F. D. Vanderhoff, Jr., 14198 (Ren. Dec.)
100	W. H. Smith 29346 (Oct.)	102	H. M. Lane 30857 (Ren. Nov.)	105	P. J. DeBree 18925 (Ren. Dec.)
100	E. G. Bibeau 21966 (Oct.)	162	Wm. Turick 19404 (Ren.)		
100	E. M. Henderson 14807 (Oct.)	244	B. Fishbein 31043 (Nov.)		

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

77	W. A. Farris 17991 (July)
244	J. Derin 18999 (Nov.)

APPRENTICE INDENTURED

243	Lenard Chas. Fautly, age 17.
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FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

4	B. O. Henderson 13649, \$100.
4	H. S. Hanna 22323, \$100.

TRANSFERS

From	To	From	To	From	To
5	N. Bagge 12870 .....386	48	F. W. Cressy 24492.....258	113	F. C. Hickock 29533.....190
5	E. Sawyer 21234.....30	49	C. Ball 22341.....68	113	L. P. White 34895.....190
8	L. A. Bright 28256.....115	49	R. Bickhard 32032.....68	140	R. E. Kroll 21388.....224
8	W. H. Gearhart 23381.....115	49	J. E. Ready 19083.....68	140	E. H. Poehls 33958.....224
8	L. H. Mullen 14373.....115	52	H. M. Durell 17620.....120	140	R. A. Sealey 29048.....224
8	E. E. Weichman 2357.....115	52	L. H. Fuller 32342.....120	166	P. W. Casey 28452.....120
9	J. T. Duggan 35578.....63	53	F. Jones 32798.....108	166	G. H. Dandeneau 36245.....386
9	N. Sterner 18988.....63	53	P. Martin 26578.....108	166	E. H. Farmer 25437.....120
11	J. G. Duggan 30150.....63	53	H. Wilson 33117.....108	172	H. M. Kuehl 12990.....65
14	A. Brehm 33007.....32	54	W. Turner, Sr. 5967.....104	224	R. E. Kroll 21388.....140
14	A. Graber 31242.....32	63	E. L. Mateer 23262.....9	224	E. H. Poehls 33958.....140
14	G. Seitz 34785.....32	63	J. F. McDermott 14572.....2	230	J. W. McDowell 21489.....224
14	J. Seitz 18439.....32	63	J. C. Miller 17083.....9	230	M. J. Welch 23086.....228
30	H. G. Ott 12317.....47	63	A. G. Stoner 6815.....486	244	J. Derin 18999.....5
30	E. C. Sawyer 21234.....5	63	W. H. Wisecarver 21920.....9	258	S. E. Larson 30208.....190
32	D. S. Finley 29068.....14	65	A. Patetta 14293.....268	258	A. A. Rau 28000.....190
34	C. M. Floyd 22422.....40	72	R. J. Henry 34477.....254	258	J. Raver 8842.....195
39	H. U. Bailey 3267.....47	72	W. Hill 28732.....120	263	R. L. Jones 28845.....419
39	J. E. Carroll 12840.....47	72	H. W. LaPoint 34104.....254	268	W. L. Fox 31692.....65
39	W. Kunkel 15737.....47	72	G. C. Wight 31508.....254	268	A. Patetta 14293.....65
39	R. F. Spangler 10270.....47	73	C. Seats 32328.....378	275	P. E. Farley 15585.....30
42	A. Cole 16625.....65	74	G. Walker 103.....40	299	E. Haack 33317.....388
46	J. N. Bouchey 22191.....120	77	R. C. Anderson 16603.....104	326	E. W. Bryden 31735.....55
46	J. E. Howe 20889.....42	88	W. H. G. Bauman 27815.....144	359	L. A. Crepeau 29521.....139
46	W. L. Howe 17790.....42	88	H. Schumacher 1881.....65	392	J. E. Ferguson 16656.....14
46	C. E. Provost 18527.....120	93	J. O. Houghton 26925.....65	392	A. W. Fischel 3021.....52
47	H. Chatten 29434.....30	100	C. E. Armstrong 19101.....139	392	R. R. Wright 30154.....14
47	R. J. Dearwater 33522.....30	102	J. C. Felton 29251.....359	407	M. S. Smith 33354.....301
47	C. Dessinger 16239.....5	102	A. E. Symington 36077.....46	481	E. Boyle 21938.....190
47	D. McCarthy 34183.....30	102	A. Tall 15065.....46	486	A. Nicholson 15167.....71
47	H. Ott 12317.....30	110	L. W. Payton 29064.....222	486	J. H. Nix 25976.....45
47	C. H. Schmitt 29608.....30			486	J. B. Wallace 16425.....45

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account	Local	Sent	Local	Amount
140	\$.90	172	A. J. Garrett 25162	32	3.50	166	R. B. Hall 30731
126	9.00	166	C. J. Chinn 15600	68	3.00	48	C. F. Towne 20774
434	4.50	88	U. S. Gridley 10978	108	14.00	66	C. Tweedy 29145
234	6.00	255	S. Byrd 20763	228	1.50	26	P. Bynum 33798
234	3.00	486	J. D. Miller 36220	79	.90	52	H. Reed 21871
103	2.00	110	B. W. Franzman 31163	79	.90	386	E. Montreuil 29944
481	64.00	258	E. T. Popple 20175	224	2.50	140	W. Heffley 34497
301	17.50	224	R. V. Jameson 25703	224	1.50	230	J. W. McDowell 21489
25	2.25	31	L. H. Stone 13446	388	30.00	258	E. T. Popple 20175
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754	388	7.00	190	J. Schlenker 29025
195	4.00	258	J. Raver 8842	63	2.00	11	J. G. Duggan 30150
386	3.00	5	N. Bagge 12870	140	3.00	435	P. W. McCarson 33281
63	3.30	9	C. H. Burke 4702	140	.90	224	P. W. McCarson 33281
63	3.30	9	F. Gaphardt 36069	55	3.50	73	W. German 30363
63	5.50	9	M. J. Brunskill 26992	9	4.00	63	W. H. Wisecarver 21920
250	10.00	102	W. T. Hutton 18960	301	.75	407	R. V. Jameson 25703
126	1.25	166	C. J. Chinn 15600	9	6.00	63	F. N. Liner 18648
378	12.00	73	C. C. Seats 23228	63	7.50	9	A. T. Morris 25448
24	15.00	224	T. E. Willey 20008	63	3.90	9	W. Embree 17855
120	6.00	72	W. Hill 28732	258	1.10	74	J. P. Burg 29530
120	2.00	52	H. M. Durell 17620	258	7.00	190	J. G. Conner 34149
120	1.00	166	P. W. Casey 28452	63	8.00	9	N. Sterner 18988
32	1.00	14	A. P. Graber 31242	126	3.00	166	C. J. Chinn 15600
32	1.00	14	A. J. Brehm 33007	26	8.50	185	C. O. West 7173
32	1.00	14	G. J. Seitz 34785				

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
9	Washington, D. C.	J. Mann	T. A. Hill	C. A. Scott	C. F. Scott
19	Joliet, Ill.	Dwight Johnston	Dorn Johnston		J. Winn
21	St. Joseph, Mo.	J. S. Pemberton	W. Green	W. Green	
24	Toledo, Ohio	H. Johnson	L. A. Moffitt	T. A. Speck	
27	Kansas City, Mo.	J. Higbee	E. Eshe	O. V. Cusey	E. Eshe
49	Pueblo, Colo.	P. C. Dunlap	T. A. Dunlap	W. A. Dunlap	
115	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	M. E. Hansen	H. C. Schutzman		
166	Albany, N. Y.	A. Dinsmore	H. Hay	C. Wormer	A. Clothier, Jr.
190	Minneapolis, Minn.	A. Lindberg	W. M. Frank	V. Nordstrom	W. M. Frank
244	Brooklyn, Kings and Queens Cos., N. Y.	J. Newman	E. J. Anglim	B. Wernick	Wm. Cohen
319	Muskegon, Mich.	J. S. Searer	C. L. Brunette		J. M. Searer
386	Newburgh, N. Y.	C. Churcher	B. A. Barrenger	G. Gallivan	G. Swift
486	Columbus, Ga.	I. F. Hoffer	R. C. Manning	H. F. Kauertz	G. Brower

The contention that relief rolls contain the names of millions of human derelicts who couldn't hold jobs if they got them was knocked into a cocked hat by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal relief administrator.

An investigation conducted by Corrington Gill, assistant relief administrator, was said to have disclosed that the contrary is true. More than two-thirds of all persons between 16 and 64 years of age now getting aid would gladly trade their bread

tickets for pay checks and are capable of earning every penny they get, Hopkins declared.

He added that this is a higher proportion of potential workers within these age limits than was revealed by the 1930 census.

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We are told that "this year's world output of motor cars will run into millions." We are glad of this hint, and will try our best not to be one of those millions.

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 9 Rowe St., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434, 442 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Boro, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.....	\$.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00
Apprentice Indentures50	Labels, per 50.....	.35
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Charter	2.00	Letter Heads, Official.....	.70
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Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrer, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R. Miottel, 2622 McDougall.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. G. Gilbert, 106 Mamie Ave., Pratt City, Ala.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Rm. 308, Mather Bldg., G St. bet. 9th and 10th St., N. W. Exec. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Lincoln 2028.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 W. Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121B.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Sat. 2 p. m., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 604 Chili Ave. Tel., Genesee 5172-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2009 Cass St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. Thos. Frouge, 320 Woodrow Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Hall 228, 147 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Dr.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 83 Penrose St., Phone, 6-8497.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 426½ N. W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. H. W. Andrews, mail address, So. W. 30th St. and Agnew; residence, 2416 So. W. Binkley. Phone 2-8090.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. A. J. McClure, 453 Idora Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs. Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., 513 Lincoln Ave. Geo. C. Gaylord, R. 2, Box 59, W. Nebraska. Tel. County 22R1.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 8:30 p. m., No. 220 Front St., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 5128 E. North St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 1307 Vine St. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciente, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel., 6-3159-J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

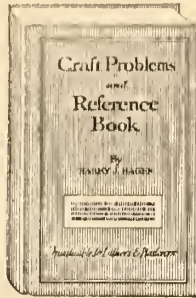
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, R. R. 1, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun. 2 p. m. at home of H. M. Babbitt, B. A., R. D. No. 6, Diverty Rd. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1031 17th St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 50 Linden Pk. St., Roxbury, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon. 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Mon. H. E. Dearing, B. A., 4 Short St. Phone 6-1859. Peter Brandt, Pine Hill Rd.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobraay, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Labor Temple, 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. G. E. Miller, Sec. and B. A., 1621 Excelsior Ave. Phone, Fruitvale 7166-J.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305 ½ Riverside Ave. Jack O'Keefe, 904 E. Broad Ave., Glenwood 3894-W.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 611 Gladstone Ave.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 15 Pratt Ave., Beverly, Mass.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Labor Temple, Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y. David Christie, 31 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri. 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. E. F. McLaughlin, 3942 Bozeman.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 112 Madison Ave.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 E. Crosswell St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 618 Smith St. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. C. H. Cody, Gen. Del. Phone 26J11.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 86 Main St., Room 28. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.**—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio**—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 1:00 p. m. R. D. 7 Schneider Rd., No. Canton, Ohio. H. W. Little, R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.**—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.**—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 3532 No. 27th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.**—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 48 Barclay St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.**—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. C. O. Goff, B. A., 2522 Exline St. Phone 41113. F. E. Bundy, 1420 N. Beckley St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 8 p. m. Hibernian Hall, Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 288 River St. Waltham 2431R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.**—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A., 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.**—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.**—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. T. W. Mercer, 571 Langside St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.**—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash. Phone, Puyallup 3336.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 506½ Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.**—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. J. A. Milzarek, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.**—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 121 So. Hawk St. A. Clother, B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone 9-1325.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.**—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.**—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. J. T. Brennan, 1137 Nylic Court. Phone 611-236.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.**—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301. Ford, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 179 Ogden, Utah.**—Meets Mon. 8 p. m., 2203 Washington Ave. J. P. Schat, pro tem, 3524 Jefferson Ave.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.**—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m. C. R. Wellborn, 1316 No. Lorraine.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.**—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.**—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.**—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.**—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. C. J. George, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 89.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.**—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Llesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.**—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.**—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.**—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.**—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Payton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.**—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor and Trades Council Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.**—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 E. Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 E. Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.**—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.**—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.**—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. Fred DuBois, Act. Sec., 209 W. Atlantic Ave.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. John O. Hague, B. A. and Corr. Sec., 1510 So. Holt St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.**—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.**—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.**—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.**—Meets 2d Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.**—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 255 Knoxville, Tenn.**—Meets 2d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 311 Moreland St. T. C. Baker, Sec. P. T., R. F. D. 6.
- 258 Billings, Mont.**—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Waiters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Broadwater St.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.**—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.**—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30, Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.**—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eller, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.**—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 833 Fourth St. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 4. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone 2473-J.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, Sec., 35 Powell Place.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 4, Box 180.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Exec. Bd. meets Sat. 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem., L. Cottell, 120 Howard St.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. 1st Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 414 Taylor St.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique. Frank J. Horan, 3653 Park Ave.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 102 Exchange St., Hot Springs, Ark. E. W. Bryden, Route 5, Box 442.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall. Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St. Albert Webster, 122 H St., Belmar, N. J.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 2823½ Main St., Ocean Park, Calif. M. E. Harding, 934 Sixth St.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d, 4th Fri., Bricklayers' Hall, 17th and Jefferson. R. W. Routt, R. 1, Box 1154. Residence, 3644 N. 18th St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. R. L. Lloyd, R. F. D. 4, Box 276.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. B. A. Barringer, Sec. and B. A., 886a Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone Dial 2—5852.
- 395 Warren, Ohio—W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Bowling, Act. Sec., 515 Eva St.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall. Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 1850 North St.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone 2-1007.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 117 N. Cleveland St.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 534 Garfield St.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Pfeffer, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Cor. Parish and Amite Sts. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 486 Columbus, Ga.—Meets every Fri., Central Labor Hall, 1313½ First Ave. H. F. Kauertz, 730 First Ave.

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AMONG FAMOUS SEA TALES

There has been in latter months more or less discussion among explorers, scientists and journalists as to the existence of sea monsters. Evidence comes to the surface first in this port, then in that, plainly describing a fantastic species of the deep, with the head of a dragon, swan's neck, narrow, tapering body and feet resembling winter galoshes.

Sailors have been heard drawing convincing tales about these creatures, but on repetition so many details are added or omitted that suspicion naturally enough attaches to the tale-tellers. At one sitting, the sea serpent possesses the head of a crocodile, at another that of an owl; one endows it with arms, another beholds legs but no arms. The type varies according to the teller; and now the public begins to show interest in these tales.

One of our friends at a luncheon with that celebrated researcher of deep sea life, William Beebe, obtained from him the following added evidence which deserves to be carried as a restful foot note for the benefit of over-intense pursuers of dragons.

Beebe's scientific work in the clear Bermuda waters has taken him down to depths of more than 2,000

feet. Once, at a level of 1,700 feet he was startled to observe from the quartz window of his Bathosphere tank an utterly strange creature, the slim, narrow body bobbing tremulously before him; a sea serpent, surely, of enormous length, appearing and disappearing as the scientist peered into the difficult light. Such a rare find sent his heart into rapid palpitations, for it was doubtless the biggest thing he had ever come upon in his deep sea work. And then all at once in midst of rapt and eager probing, he discovered that the strange, creature was, alas, only a section of the trans-Atlantic cable!

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To those engaged in clerical duties, especially younger persons, more active exercise is necessary. Baseball, swimming, tennis, golf and basketball, etc., should supplement the daily setting up exercises. Calisthenics and "gym work" may also be utilized to good advantage. No attempt should be made to compensate for loss of regular exercise by overdoing it over the week-end or holiday. Where organic impairments exist or at advanced ages, it is important that a physician's advice be obtained before engaging in too strenuous exercise.

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LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA



"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXV

APRIL, 1935

No. 8

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The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Entered as second-class matter at the Cleveland, Ohio, Postoffice.

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917.
authorized September 6, 1921."

VOL. XXXV

APRIL, 1935.

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Construction Work Needed for New Stability

WHENEVER and wherever men talk over the the prospects of getting the unemployed back into gainful occupations, they scan the horizon for signs of construction work. On all sides construction is looked upon as a basic need. Construction requires materials. Raw materials and machined products. To produce these essentials requires labor.

Time was when construction figured largely in the budget of large corporations. Based upon past experience and future prospects, the management of large concerns could plan and build for the future with some degree of confidence. Orders could be placed early for materials and the wheels of industry hummed in tune.

Without that confidence in the future, so essential to proper business management, the past several years has witnessed a tremendous drop in construction items in these budgets. According to a recent article in the New York Sun, public utilities in the United States, spent \$919,000,000 for new construction during the year 1930, while in 1934 less than \$100,000,000 was expended for construction.

Considered, therefore, from the standpoint of the utilities alone, it is not surprising that the heavier industries, including the mining of raw materials, the building of machinery, and the operation of the steel industry, are unable to take back into employment the thousands of men now out of work. Of the 10,000,000 men recently reported out of employment, 9,500,000 came from the so-called heavier industries. How many of these unemployed have been affected by the decline in construction work in the electric light and power industry is not known, but a comparison of the money spent in 1930 and that expended in 1934 is most significant.

It is in the face of comparisons of this sort that many business leaders of today feel that Government competition with utilities bids fair to retard the recovery of American industry. Rather than a competitive attitude on the part of the Government toward the public utilities, these business leaders feel that there should develop a condition of friendly co-operation between the representatives of the Government and of the utilities to bring about some form of working agreement that would result beneficially to both.

Under present conditions, the utility industry is fearful of its future status. In the face of unbearable rate reductions and anti-utility legislative action, private utilities have not dared to make any moves toward the resumption of normal construction programs. Many utility budgets for the current year contain only the barest allowance for maintenance and repairs. Construction of new facilities is practically at a standstill and as long as it is at a standstill the wheels of such industries as steel, lumber, rubber, copper, etc., must of necessity remain idle and labor unemployed.

A privately-owned utility, in order to maintain its position, must continually enlarge and better its service to the consumer. There can be very little stability in the electrical industry until it can know just how far experiments like the TVA will go and whether or not we are to see projects on the order of the TVA copied in every other state of the Union.

The destructive wild boar is classified as France's No. 1 public enemy. The boar is fair game all the year around in that country.

Senator William Borah Denounces Choosing Trusts

DECLARING that a non-partisan fight would be made in Congress to restore the anti-trust laws, suspended by the National Industrial Recovery Act, Senator Borah criticized Donald R. Richberg's contention that there should be a flexible recovery act that would permit the government to control monopolies.

The Idaho Senator took issue on a point in a speech by Mr. Richberg at Miami recently, in which the Director of the National Emergency Council insisted that there were bad and good monopolies and that with the anti-trust laws partially suspended the NIRA should be continued for another two years.

Warning against differentiating between "good" and "bad" trusts, combinations or monopolies, Senator Borah said:

"You may just as well talk about good kidnappers and bad kidnappers.

"The argument in favor of a flexible law, flexible enough to allow good trusts and bad trusts, reminds one of a recent argument of a noted lawyer making the best effort possible to steer between extortion and kidnapping.

"Bad trusts and good trusts, incorporated into law, would simply mean that monopolies were to be permitted to prey upon the people by leave of political favoritism."

Asserting that such a distinction would be "keep-

ing the word of promise to the ear of the people and breaking it to their hope" and would "permit the people to be exploited and oppressed while professing to protect them," the Senator continued.

"I should think, in view of the decimation of small business that is now going on and in view of the monopolistic prices which harassed people are trying to meet, that we would not be engaged in apologizing for monopoly and seeking to undermine the law, but in strengthening the law and in enforcing it.

"One of the great obstacles to recovery at this time is monopoly and monopolistic prices. One of the things forcing the people to the relief roll as fast as the government can take them off is monopolistic prices which are eating away their reserves.

"We can never hope for recovery until we restore purchasing power to the masses, and we can never hope to restore purchasing power to the masses so long as trusts and combines and monopolies can fix prices for 125,000,000 people.

"General Johnson was and is in favor of trusts. He said so. There is no pretense about General Johnson. He thought the time for the small man to go had arrived. He declared frankly that practically every code is in restraint of trade.

"And that is in my opinion what is sterilizing to a large degree the stupendous efforts of a government to restore prosperity."

WAGNER INTRODUCES LABOR BOARD BILL

On the ground that Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act has broken down and that it is reduced to "a sham and a delusion," Senator Wagner has introduced a bill creating a National Labor Relations Board independent of the Department of Labor with power to enforce its findings in the Federal courts similar to the power vested in the Federal Trade Commission to "issue and desist orders."

The bill, called the "National Labor Relations Act," outlaws company-dominated unions and provides that representatives selected for collective bargaining by the majority of employees in a unit appropriate for that purpose shall be the "exclusive" representatives of those employees.

Creating the National Labor Relations Board as a sort of supreme court of labor boards, the bill would endow the new board with sweeping powers to intervene in any labor dispute "concerning terms, tenure or conditions of employment or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating,

fixing, maintaining, changing or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment."

At present the various labor boards, with one or two exceptions, report to the President through the Department of Labor. Under the new bill, the National Labor Regulations Board would receive these reports. The new bill gives the new board jurisdiction over all labor boards whether established by code, agreement or law.

The Automobile Labor Board is established by agreement, the Newspaper Industrial Board by code and boards like the National Steel Labor Board and the National Textile Labor Board by law.

The once deadly rattlesnake is getting pretty soft. Development of serum with which to treat snake bites has made the latter hardly more annoying than a bee sting. Alva Lloyd Bell, twelve, Smiley, Tex., was struck in the chest by a big rattler. A doctor treated him and the next day Alva Lloyd was about his boyish business.

Justice Holmes Upheld Workers' Rights in His Opinions

FORMER Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who died at his home in Washington, March 6th, was a great liberal, a great jurist, and above all, a great man.

"To the lips of eager youth," said his successor on the Court Justice Cardozo, "comes at times the halting doubt whether law in its study and its practices can fill the need for what is highest in the yearnings of the human species. Thus challenged, I do not argue. I point the challenger to Holmes."

"It is hard to see how any man could live a fuller life. Born the son of Oliver Wendell Holmes, physician, poet, essayist, author of one of the finest comic poems in the language—"The One-Hoss Shay"—young Oliver inherited his father's versatility and mental power. He was 20 years old when the Civil War broke out, enlisted in the Twentieth Massachusetts, and came out a lieutenant colonel. He was severely wounded in three battles; and it is said that to the end of his days, he would rather be addressed as "Colonel" than as "Mr. Justice."

The physical adventures of his life ended before he was 25 years old. His adventures of the mind continued to the end. He studied and taught law, he wrote books on law which are still classics. He became a member of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and in 1902 was named to the Supreme Court of the United States. President Roosevelt said he appointed Holmes to get a little liberalism on the Supreme Court — and there was nothing wrong with his choice.

Holmes was a liberal at a time when the great Court was conservative almost to the point of being hidebound. When he could not convert his brethren to the broader view, he dissented from them, and told why. He dissented to uphold the rights to labor, to uphold the validity of laws to further social justice; to defend free speech; and he wrote with a mastery of language greater, rather than less, than that of his father.

New York passed a law limiting the hours of labor in bakeries to 10 a day or 60 a week. It came to the Supreme Court, which knocked it out because it violated "freedom of contract"—freedom for a baker to work himself to death. Justice Holmes dissented.

Upholding the cause of a worker who had been fired for the crime of belonging to a union, Justice Holmes said:

"In present conditions, a workman not unnaturally may believe that only by belonging to a union can he secure a contract that shall be fair to him. If that

belief, whether right or wrong, may be held by a reasonable man, it seems to me that it may be enforced by law."

He condemned an injunction against picketing. He upheld the law intending to abolish child labor by prohibiting interstate commerce in goods produced by child labor. He upheld the minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia.

PEDIGREE FAKERS DELUDE THOUSANDS

Norman blood exists only in the handiwork of "pedigree fakers," said Lord Raglan, head of the anthropological section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at the society's meeting at Leicester. Family trees purporting to reach back to the Norman conquest are the product of just another racket, Lord Raglan said.

The British scientist might have been talking to American suckers who come over every year to pay fistfuls of dollars in order to get their ancestry traced back to some duke or earl. Instead he was talking "turkey" to some of the oldest families in England.

He was the most outspoken speaker before 2,000 delegates gathered to discuss the 13 branches of science.

"In this country of the many families whose 'traditions' take them back to the time of the Norman conquest, it can be said without fear of contradiction that not one of these is a genuine tradition," the peer said. "All of them are the work of pedigree fakers who have flourished from very early times and there is not a word of truth in them."

"No English family can trace its descent to the Saxons and though there are a few families with a genuine Norman descent, this in no case goes as far back as the Eleventh century."

Lord Raglan mentioned some names. Sir Hereward Wake, thirteenth baronet, comes from a family claiming descent from the famous Saxon hero, Hereward the Wake, famous for his resistance to William the Conqueror. Lord Raglan declared that Sir Hereward was never called the Wake, that he was probably a mythological character anyhow, and that no member of the Wake family was christened Hereward until 1851.

He asserted that Robin Hood even should be left to the story books. Lord Raglan added that the location of Sherwood forest is uncertain, that a number of counties claim Robin Hood, and that the legends describe him as everything from an earl to a churl.

New Bill Removes Federal Arms From Strike Breaking

CONGRESSMAN CONNERY of Massachusetts has introduced a bill—Joint Resolution No. 141—to take Uncle Sam's military equipment out of the strikebreaking business. It provides that no federal equipment, arms, munitions, or any form of war material belonging to the Federal Government, shall be used by State troops on strike duty without the express permission of the Secretary of War.

The bill is designed to end one of the meanest anti-labor grafts that even Big Business and its political henchmen have been guilty of. It should be especially interesting to the workers of Georgia, smarting under the injustice of the mischievous clown whom they were tricked into electing governor.

Eugene Talmadge was running for his second term in the governor's chair when the textile strike came. The primary is the real election in Georgia as in most of the South; whoever wins the nomination in the Democratic primaries is elected. Workers tried in vain to find what Governor Talmadge proposed to do; but until the votes were counted, and he had a safe lead for the nomination, he wouldn't tell.

Then he struck. First he ordered two companies of state militia to Cartersville. He ordered out others almost hourly until in three days 40 companies of Georgia militia, all of them more or less equipped with Federal supplies, were doing all the governor could make them do to break the textile strike.

Two hundred pickets were seized and herded into a detention camp just outside Atlanta. Another 130 were arrested in other places until Talmadge thought he had the strike smashed. He doesn't understand yet how the strikers held out.

Talmadge's attitude may be judged from an article which he wrote for the Manufacturers' Record, hard-boiled anti-labor organ of the mill bosses.

"When anyone quits a job," he wrote, "he doesn't have the right to hang around the place of business and interfere with anyone else who wants to work on the job."

The right to strike is one of the basic rights of labor everywhere and the right to picket peacefully has been upheld by high Federal courts. But that made no difference to Talmadge.

The A. F. L. made a vigorous protest against Talmadge's lawless violence.

"Your declaration and maintenance of martial law," wired President Green, "your wholesale arrest

of men and women who dared to strike against economic injustice, your imprisonment of men and women in your detention camps in Georgia is evidence of your bias in favor of the mill owners and powerful financial interests."

To which Talmadge replied with a tirade calling labor leaders "loafers and bluffers."

"They don't know what labor is," he bawled. "They got hard heads and weak muscles."

Talmadge berates the Administration in Washington; but Federal money is taking care of 450,000 people on relief in Georgia. The city of Atlanta is doing what it can; but not the State under Talmadge.

At least, if this bill in Congress goes through—and it will be pushed vigorously, Talmadge still may sponge on Washington for relief; but if he wants to break any more strikes, he will have to look elsewhere for uniforms, rifles and munitions.

—o—

SOCIAL SECURITY ON THE WAY!

President Roosevelt's Committee on Social Security is reported to have drafted three distinct social security measures for the immediate consideration of Congress. It is practically assured that others will follow later. The three to be recommended for prompt passage are: 1. Unemployment insurance. 2. Old-age pensions. 3. Widows' pensions.

It is understood in advance of official announcement that the following plans will be recommended:

1. Unemployment insurance, to be partially financed by the Federal Government through a payroll tax not exceeding 2 per cent. The money would be paid as a partial subsidy to States adopting laws conforming to a Federal standard.

2. Old-age pensions, to be operated under State laws with a partial subsidy from the government on a matching basis. Funds for this subsidy would be drawn from a \$100,000,000 appropriation which the President is expected to ask.

3. Widows' pensions on the same basis as old-age pensions, with funds provided by the same \$100,000,000 appropriation.

Organized labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor is vitally interested in the whole subject of social security. The A. F. of L. has had a staff of experts making a careful study of all phases of social security and its representatives will be in position to render valuable aid in securing the right kind of laws.

It is gratifying to millions of people to know that social security is really "on the way!" It is a long-delayed blessing to humanity.

Uncle Sam Halts Flow of Cash to Pay Cheating Contractors

UNSCRUPULOUS contractors on Public Works Administration projects are not going to get away with raids on pay envelopes.

This was disclosed recently when announcement was made that Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, PWA chieftain, had held up payments on 25 jobs in Virginia where chiseling had been practiced and would continue to hold on to the money until minimum wages had been paid in full.

A similar course, it was stated, is being pursued throughout the country where the "kickback" and other rackets have been employed to deprive workers of their just earnings.

Labor Safeguarded

The protection given workers is due to the efforts of Harry T. Hunt, PWA counsel, to guard against scandalous practices which have debauched the Government's construction programs ever since the Hoover administration.

Hunt was a member of the old Railroad Labor Board and won the confidence of labor by his fair and progressive handling of industrial questions.

Into every contract financed wholly or in part with PWA funds, Hunt has written labor conditions which contractors must follow, including minimum wages, ranging from \$1 to \$1.20 an hour for mechanics and from 40 to 60 cents an hour for unskilled labor. It is stipulated that where prevailing wages are higher they must be paid, and that the rates must be publicly posted on every job.

Inspectors Watch Chiselers

Inspectors stationed on all projects are instructed

to keep a sharp watch on contractors disposed to cut corners and report in detail all violations. In every case where legal wages have not been paid or other conditions lived up to, final payments are being held up until satisfactory adjustments are made.

"We are sitting on top of the money," Hunt said, "and chiseling contractors will discover they are 'holding the bag.' Everything must be clear before the payoff, and we have performance bonds as additional assurance that contractors won't get away with murder."

Wage violations in Virginia are regarded by PWA officials as particularly flagrant and they are making "horrible examples" of the chiselers to put fear into the hearts of other wage cheaters.

Officials Sanction Gouges

Most of the jobs are public school buildings, and pay gouges are said to have been sanctioned if not encouraged by local officials. In practically every case the rates are only half the required minimum, the contractors hoping to steal the other half by classifying all skilled workers as "common labor."

Virginia is dominated by its reactionary Senators, Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd, who fought every proposal in Congress to care for the needy and were bitterly antagonistic to the other phases of the "New Deal."

The attitude of the Senators is reflected by state officials, who have been indifferent to the welfare of jobless workers. The state has refused to contribute to their support and many would have starved had not Uncle Sam stepped in and taken charge of relief.—**Labor.**

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RUNS TRUE TO FORM

The United States Chamber of Commerce has taken an action which should end all doubts and questions in Congress on the work relief bill. It is well known to all who have followed the course of public affairs for the past few years, that whenever in doubt, the safest course is to "copper" the judgment of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce issued ponderous pronouncements at intervals all through the "four years of economic hell" which preceded the inauguration of Roosevelt without offering a single rational suggestion for bringing better times. It sat through the concluding bank crash of that period as if paralyzed. It gave neither aid nor counsel of value in starting the country on the upgrade.

The Chamber did, indeed, say some friendly words

for the NRA; and the reason was not long concealed. As soon as statistics showed that profits under the NRA were increasing faster than wages, the approval of the Chamber was understood. It has opposed nearly every measure of relief, and every proposal to give labor a standing in the codes which would enable workers to claim and enforce the rights guaranteed them by the Recovery Act.

The only thing needed now to rally public opinion behind the main principles and policies of the work relief bill is to have the National Association of Manufacturers join in denouncing that bill. The NAM is more cantankerous than the C. of C.; but not more reactionary. If the two will join in a loud blast that the work relief bill is a ticket to the infernal regions, the supporters of that measure will know that they are on the right road.

Solons Muse on Hog Capitalism, Which Doesn't Think, Just Takes

WHEN Jack L. Kraus, representative of the rank and file security owners of the 'Frisco, had finished telling the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee about Wall Street exploitation of that railroad, the Senators and audience sat quietly in the big committee room, instead of breaking up as usual.

Kraus' testimony had been so disturbing that Senators Wheeler, Couzens and Bone were deep in thought.

Finally Kraus broke the silence to remark with evident feeling: "The greatest cause for radicalism and all other 'isms' in this country is the complete lack of economic security that has been produced by this kind of 'hog capitalism.'

"Those of us who love our institutions and our country must realize that those institutions are jeopardized.

"Feudalism" or "Private Socialism"

"After a man has spent a lifetime of labor and sacrifice, and has laid aside a little competence for his old age or for his children, and 'hog capitalism' has so manipulated his savings that his security is wiped out, that man is left disgruntled, bitter, and ready for any of these 'isms.'"

"As a matter of fact," said Wheeler, "when we have corporations the size of some of these railroad and utility combinations, we no longer have capitalism as it was originally known. What we have is private socialism, with all the evils that go with socialism, such as nepotism in these big corporations."

"Isn't 'hog capitalism' economic feudalism rather than private socialism?" protested Senator Bone. "There is nothing socialistic about Big Business. A few gentlemen just ride roughshod over everyone and say, 'I am going to get mine, and to hell with society.'"

May Wreck Capitalist System

"But in the feudal system the lords at least took care of their people and the 'hog capitalists' don't," added Wheeler.

"These bankers and big business men call themselves capitalists and denounce everyone who oppose them as bolshevists," Kraus declared, "but if the capitalist system is wrecked in this country, these 'hog capitalists' will be responsible."

Bone said: "They bitterly oppose anyone who wants to remedy the present system and not destroy it."

Kraus replied: "Yes, they think they can 'get

theirs" and be out of it before real trouble comes."

"But how can they keep 'theirs' if there is a collapse?" Bone asked, which brought the answer:

"After Me, the Deluge!"

"They think the collapse can be staved off till after they have lived their lives, or they can take their money to foreign countries."

"Where in the world today can they find safety or security for themselves or their capital," wondered Bone, "with the world in its present condition?"

"The little islands in the Pacific Ocean are becoming very much in demand," Kraus replied, and he was not joking.

"Their money would not do them much good, down there among the palm trees," Bone replied.

"The trouble is, I fear," concluded Wheeler, "these people do not think. They just take."

—o—

MORE LIGHT ON HOLDING COMPANIES

A recent investigation by the RFC into the financial affairs of a railroad group adds force to the question: "Why is a holding company?"

The Missouri Pacific Railroad, controlled by the Van Sweringen brothers, contracted with a Van Sweringen holding company to pay \$20,000,000 for terminal properties and real estate in Kansas City. This contract was transferred, in proceeds if not in physical possession, to another Van Sweringen holding company. The Missouri Pacific, a Van Sweringen road, paid about \$3,000,000 on this contract before going into bankruptcy; and the RFC, which loaned a few millions to the Missouri Pacific, is trying to find some way to collect back that money.

One good thing that may come out of the tangle is the allocation of terminal facilities in great cities by the ICC, instead of condoning the lavish waste of money which has marked so many terminal outlays in the past. But did such a price have to be paid for so comparatively modest a gain? And, once more, why is a holding company?

Echo answers, why? The Van Sweringens began their railroad career with a snarl of holding companies in the Cleveland terminal development which no one yet has explained so that the common garden variety of human being could understand it. Whether that career ends with the episode of the Kansas City terminal no one knows; but at least that incident should help to end the holding company.

THE FIRST HALF

The first half of the first Roosevelt administration closes on a record containing several splendid and unquestioned achievements, many partial successes, and a number of failures which will be final or not, according to what is done about them from now on.

The Civilian Conservation Camps are probably the least criticized of the Roosevelt works. They have given a vast army of boys and young men experience in useful work and habits of discipline and industry which those youths never could have secured for themselves under present conditions. They have stopped and turned back the epidemic of tramping which was one of the most dangerous and least recognized menaces of the depression.

The TVA, though still under court fire, has made such a success that only reactionaries like Judge Grubb, the Edison Institute and the NAM can question its value. It has lowered electric light rates over a vast area, set new standards in social and industrial planning, and cleared the way for other projects of the same sort in widely separated parts of the country.

The relief agencies, and the frank acceptance by the Federal government of responsibility to stop starvation, saved this country from collapse or revolution—perhaps from both. The breaking point of human endurance was perilously close when Uncle Sam “took over.”

The insurance of bank deposits has ended the regime of bank failures. Other banking measures apparently make for stability, but have shown no gains in active service. Agricultural prices have been raised and the sudden threat of the drought was met with prompt aid; but full agricultural relief is still miles away.

Public works have started—all too slowly. Child labor has not been abolished, but it has been suspended during the life of the NIRA. The new commissions, Securities Exchange and Communications cannot yet be appraised, although, like the reorganized Power Commission, they seem to be working forward. Congress raised the flag of labor's rights and liberties in Section 7-A of the Recovery Act; and the employing oligarchy of Big Business is trying to tear down that flag in the courts.

Meanwhile—

Nearly 11,000,000 people are still out of work.

Payrolls total about 60 per cent of the 1926 total, according to the Research and Planning Division of the NRA, while interest and dividends, by the same authority, are 150 per cent of the 1926 total.

Or, to put it another way, men and women who should be breadwinners for at least 35,000,000 people are still denied the right to work; wages of labor

have dropped 40 per cent while wages of capital have climbed 50 per cent; and the captains of capital, with closed ranks and renewed hopes, are trying to win back their former complete mastery of the nation.

This brief and imperfect survey shows no reason for discouragement. It shows every reason for redoubled effort. And it shows, to borrow a phrase from U. S. Grant, that every gain the New Deal has made has been won “by the left flank, forward!”

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY LAW

The imperative necessity of strict laws requiring employers to provide their employes with safe machinery and equipment to work with is stressed by the current report of the California Department of Industrial Relations to the Governor's Council. The report says:

“Two freight elevators in a garage were operating without protection at the entrance landing. Three times the employer had been cited to appear before the District Attorney's office and each time promised to remedy the unsafe conditions, also that he would not permit them to occur again. Upon the employer's failure to do any of these things, it was decided to seek a Supreme Court injunction prohibiting him from operating these elevators in an unsafe condition.

“The employer must have sensed out intention to stop this unsafe condition, because before the injunction could be issued he put a gang of men to work all night and put his elevators in good condition.”

The action of the Industrial Relations Department in finally compelling the employer to make the elevator safe is commendable, but the fact that he was cited three times to appear before the authorities for violation of the state safety law indicates an uncalled-for delay in compelling compliance with the law. It would seem that the first refusal of an employer to provide for safety of his employes as required by law should automatically result in the immediate application of the statute to him. Any delay compels the workers to run the danger of injuries in operating the unsafe machinery or equipment.

Workers should promptly report to the proper authorities unsafe working conditions. Otherwise, unscrupulous employers, cunning in their devices to get away with safety law violations, are likely to be the means of imposing serious injuries on their workers.

Unions Are Gaining Despite Handicap Says A. F. of L.

NO significant gain was made in employment, hours of work or real wages during 1934. Unemployment actually increased nearly half a million, while 418 corporations were adding \$306,000,000 to their profits during the year.

Those are some of the highlights of the A. F. of L.'s "annual review and forecast," recently issued.

Comparing 1934 with 1933, the Federation declares that, while the worker's average yearly wage increased 6.7 per cent, he had to pay 11.3 per cent more for food and 15.3 per cent more for clothing. Also, it says, "the average worker's income of nearly \$1,099 in 1934 is \$813, or 43 per cent below the minimum necessary to support a family of five in health and decency."

American workers are organizing to overcome this handicap, it was pointed out.

"In spite of the government's failure to enforce Section 7A of the Recovery Act, and with hundreds of thousands of wage earners prevented from joining

the labor organization of their choice, workers' organization has progressed during 1934," the Federation says, citing its record to show that 4,484 new unions were formed during the year.

"Strong labor organizations have been established in basic and mass production industries such as automobiles, rubber tires, steel, aluminum, lumber, oil, cement, chemicals, public utilities and others.

"Thus the basis for balanced organization is developing in spite of efforts of industry to evade the law."

Although it warns that nothing in the present industrial picture gives hope that private industry will raise production back to normal during 1935, the Federation points out that "unquestionably general recuperation is progressing throughout business.

With "an increasing number" of firms now doing business profitably, and a number of them "already making large profits," the Federation believes there will be "gradual improvement" during 1935.

OUR OUT-OF-DATE FARMHOUSES

A SURVEY of farmhouses has been made by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, covering about 300 counties in several widely separated states. It shows a situation in which tens of thousands of building trades workers could be kept busy for years. Barely half of the farmhouses of the country are sound in structure, and only a minor fraction of them are anywhere near up to date.

The most revealing item is the water supply and sewage disposal of farmhouses. In one Minnesota county, 1,927 farmhouses were surveyed. Water was carried into 1,007 of them by hand, others had a hand pump in the house, but only 424 had installed running water; 254 had bathtubs or showers, while 1,608—almost eight out of every nine—put up with the old-fashioned, unimproved outdoor toilet.

In a Kentucky county, 2,792 houses were surveyed, and the dwellers in 2,764 of them carried their water by hand. Only 25 houses—less than one in ten—had tub or shower baths; and only 41 had treated themselves to the luxury of running water.

In an Indiana county, water was carried by hand into less than half of the 2,180 dwellings surveyed; and there were 289 with tub or shower baths. A Nebraska county did better still; as many carried water as in Indiana, but when they started betterments in Nebraska, they seemed to go farther. Of the total of 1,770 houses, 547 had running water, 502 had tub or shower baths.

Only a minority of farmhouses have furnace heat; and only a much smaller minority have electric lights. Yet Ontario has shown for years, and TVA is showing now, that electric current can be sold to farmers at a profit—provided it is sold so cheaply that the farmers use a lot of it.

Work is waiting to be done—crying to be done—that in cities and on farms would put every idle man in the country to work. The materials, the labor, the knowledge to direct labor, the desire for the improvements that could be made—all are present in full measure. Only the financial machinery is lacking. Yet the men who have bungled our financial mechanism still seem to think themselves fitted to run the world.

DOWN WITH THE SMALLER CROOKS

The Bar Association of the city of New York is about to "clean house"—on a very limited scale. Disbarment proceedings will be launched against "any lawyers who are implicated in the policy or commercialized vice racket.

Hereafter, it will be "unethical" for a lawyer to advise a gambler who operates a "policy joint," but it will be entirely proper for him to advise a gambler who runs a Wall Street brokerage house. Evidently the Bar Association of the city of New York feels it should "crack down" on any crook who steals less than a million at a time.—Labor.

Lewis Says Richberg Knifed the Workers

WASHINGTON.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, told the Senate Committee on Education and Labor that Donald R. Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council, had “driven a knife into the very heart of labor” by his interpretations of Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Testifying in favor of the Wagner Labor Relations Bill which would effectively outlaw the company-dominated union and make majority rule in the election of collective bargaining representatives a part of the law, Mr. Lewis declared that “Mr. Richberg sold labor down the river.”

In justifying his indictment Mr. Lewis said Richberg has “confessed” to the NRA Labor Advisory Board that he had written the executive order issued by President Roosevelt on February 1, 1934, favoring the principle of majority rule in collective bargaining, but that three days later he made public an interpretation signed by himself and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, nullifying majority rule by stating that minorities as well as indi-

viduals might bargain collectively.

Mr. Lewis declared that the Richberg-Johnson interpretation rendered futile the attempt of the National Labor Board, whose chairman was Senator Wagner of New York, to apply the principle of majority rule in subsequent decisions and added impetus to the endeavor of industry to promote the formation of works councils which bind labor.

He said that “proportional representation,” imposed upon the workers in the automobile industry, was the direct outcome of Richberg’s fallacious interpretations of Section 7-A.

“I say that Mr. Richberg betrayed the President,” Mr. Lewis asserted, stressing each word of the accusation by tapping the table before him with his glasses.

Mr. Lewis favored keeping in the Department of Labor the National Labor Relations Board which the Wagner bill sets up and giving both labor and industry representation to increase labor’s confidence in the board. He pointed out that non-partisanship “puts a premium on lack of information.”

ON THE WAY

How propaganda is made was beautifully illustrated recently. Most newspapers ran glaring headlines to the effect that conditions were getting better because the number of those on relief had diminished throughout the nation.

There are several ways by which the number on relief can be reduced. One way is to find jobs for them. The other is to drop them from the rolls unceremoniously, jobs or no jobs. It seems that the reported national shrinkage of those on relief was accomplished in the latter way.

The following news item, which is probably a sample of what happened everywhere else where the number of those receiving aid was reduced, is highly illuminating.

“St. Joseph, Mo.—Police reserves guarded the Community Hall today against a threatened invasion by unemployed.

“More than 500 members of the Labor Relief Association marched on the hall last night, broke several windows and doors and occupied the building.

“Last night’s disturbance followed a mass meeting in protest against curtailment of Federal relief. Approximately 16,000 persons were dropped from relief rolls here today.”

That’s not evidence of recovery, propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding.

HELP! HELP!

Washington.—Among the letters received in President Roosevelt’s personal mail requesting aid, are some that read like this:

“I should like a real pretty formal evening dress.”

“I have never had any firearms and I have always wanted a rifle.”

“Mother has promised me a tamborine for two years, and I am expecting for you and the Lord to get me one.”

“I want to go to high school next year and learn to be a ’tective.”

The most practical appeal, however, was received by Sol Bloom, New York Representative. One of his constituency wrote she heard that several bureaus at the Capitol were to be abandoned. She asked her Congressman to pick out one for her, preferably mahogany.

ODDS AND ENDS

The coins of many foreign nations are manufactured in the United States at cost.

The bird known as the hell-diver is one of the champion deep divers of the bird world.

According to estimates, France’s birth rate is decreasing at the rate of 80,000 annually.

AN OYSSEY OF DETROIT

By Franklyn E. Wolfe

IT was cold, bitter cold. There were flurries of small snowflakes.

They were sharp, hard driven and cut one's face. The wind howled dismally through the sparse limbs of the scrubby trees.

A distant arc light shed cold, unfriendly beams; there was no warmth in them.

Men tramped in circles, marking time, holding their places in the straggling but ever-growing line.

These were the jobless, the disinherited.

To some well-feds these were the "they won't works."

They sought a day's work to buy bread, to strengthen them for standing in line another night to seek work again to buy bread to——

It was half-past one. No friendly stars had shone in the deep black sky.

Thermometers had read a few degrees above zero earlier. It was much colder now.

One-thirty. The gates of the factory would not open until 8 o'clock.

The line grew longer as men trudged in from somewhere in the darkness.

Few spoke, and then only in muffled tones. It was too cold to talk.

* * * *

One man joined the line. He looked up and down.

The view was not unfamiliar to him. He had been there one morning when the scene was livelier.

There had been crackling of rifles, men running. Some stumbling, falling, rising and gaining their feet and running. Some did not rise. They sprawled in grotesque fashion or lay in shapeless heaps where they had crumpled down.

One had passed him, a wild look in his eyes—terror, fear—terror and death! The runner coughed and blood and foam spurted from his mouth. He, too, stumbled, fell and lay making dreadful sounds in his throat.

Newspapers said it was a riot. Some had played it as a battle. He recoiled at the thought of the unfairness and enmity of the newsmen, their un-found malice. It was not battle, it was murder by the masters. Murder by men who never get on the firing line. Newspapers said one, now in Florida on his million-dollar yacht, had just paid \$500,000 for a painting 200 years old.

A blast of wind whipped its icy hand in his face.

Where were these masters now? In some southern resort, safe from the cold.

* * * *

A distant whistle blew. Some one said it was two-thirty. Men leaned against the high, woven-wire fence.

They shrank deeply as possible into upturned collars.

All were poorly and some thinly clad. They swung their arms vainly trying to start blood coursing.

Some had not eaten. None was more than half nourished.

The huddled figures braced themselves against the wire. Some dozed, awoke with a start and a muttered curse.

* * * *

Dawn broke gray, cold, cheerless. There were distant sounds of stirring life. Whistles groaned coldly, far away.

Eight o'clock. Men came to the gate from somewhere inside.

The line stirred, moved. Men respected the place others had gained, so when one did not move the next in line growled: "Come on, you. Get going!" The figure stood still, silent, leaning against the wire. "A strong shove will wake you up."

It fell awkwardly, stiffly, lay immovable. Gray eyes stared unseeing at the gray skies.

Those near by stood an instant peering down. The gates were open. There was a rush and the sound of scuffling feet on the wind-swept pavement. Knees stiffened by the wind swung into an ungainly, clumping trot. Not all would get work. Hunger and cold spurred them on.

* * * *

The coroner found papers in the pockets. He made the record:

"John Korchak, 37, mechanic." Further down the words, "frozen to death."

A doctor had muttered "hunger" and started to write "malnutrition"—but paused. The record stands "frozen."

John Korchak, 37, mechanic, never saw a \$500,000 painting.

—————o—————

Little of all we value here
Wakes on the morn of its hundreth year,
Without both feeling and looking queer.
In fact there's nothing that keeps its youth,
So far as I know, but a tree and truth.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

New Housing Bill to Be Introduced

Outgrowth of Washington Conference Expected to Prove of Vast Public Benefit

NEW YORK.—Announcement of a federal public housing bill, which is shortly to be introduced in Congress by Senator Wagner, of New York, is made in the February issue of Public Housing Progress, organ of the National Public Housing Conference. The bill is based on the recommendations made by the policy committee of the organization to the second national conference on slum clearance and public housing, which met in Washington, January 18-20. Administration support is being given the bill, which will be introduced in the House by Congressman Ramspeck, of Georgia.

The bill provides for the transfer of the present Housing Division of the Public Works Administration to the Department of the Interior, where it will function as a permanent body for the provisions of low-rental housing in the cities of the United States and its possessions.

Under the powers vested in the new housing division, it will be possible for cities with housing authorities to engage in the direct construction of low-rental housing on funds provided for this purpose by Congress. Grants and loans to municipal housing authorities for such work will be subject only to standards set by the central housing board in Washington, according to the terms of the bill.

In order that rents in these new housing projects

may be kept to an absolute minimum, provision is made in the bill for funds to be loaned city authorities at the same rate of interest on which the Federal Government borrows its money. Other financial provisions carry on the precedent established by the Public Works Administration in granting to cities 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials.

Following is the declaration of purpose for the bill: "Congested and insanitary housing conditions throughout the urban centers of the nation which seriously affect the public health, safety, morals and welfare and undermine the standards of living of the American people are hereby declared to exist. The correction of these conditions being impossible by means of private initiative and funds it is essential and is declared to be the policy of Congress to give its financial aid in grants and loans of other assistance likely to encourage local government initiative and participation, to secure the gradual demolition of existing insanitary and unsafe housing, and the construction of new housing facilities to be available at a low rental to persons of low income. Therefore, there shall be created and authorized the agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government for the purpose of attaining these ends herein recited, and their necessity in the public interest is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination."

JOB INSURANCE, OLD-AGE PENSIONS, HIT BY BOARD

Philadelphia, Pa.—Both unemployment insurance and old-age pensions were attacked in a speech before the Credit Men's Association of Pennsylvania here by Clinton L. Bardo, president of the National Association of Manufacturers and former president of the New York Shipbuilding Company, recently under fire for alleged connection with a deal to evade competitive bidding for battleship construction.

He described State legislation for old-age pensions, approved by the President of the United States and the entire labor movement, as "unworkable" and a "three-ring circus." He said the Government's plan to pay \$15 a month, the States to add an equal or larger amount, was a scheme to "force the States into line."

Echoing the views of the notorious anti-labor employer's organization of which he is the president, Mr. Bardo took a crack at the organized workers' movement united in the American Federation of Labor, which, he stated, "gives the workers nothing for their money."

AMERICA DOES A NOBLE THING

In the White House on March 24, President Roosevelt, in the presence of a distinguished company, attached his signature to the proposed constitution for the Philippine Islands. Now the document must be submitted to a vote of the Filipino people. If they approve—and everything indicates the "ayes" will be almost unanimous—the Islanders will be assured complete independence in ten years. In the meantime they will have control over all their domestic affairs.

The Filipinos greeted the President's approval of the constitution with much oratory and red fire. The American people also have reason to rejoice, because our country has done a worthy thing, and in doing it has set an example for the rest of the world.

For the first time in human history a mighty nation has granted freedom to a subject people without a blow being struck or a shot fired. In other words, we have reaffirmed our faith in one of the fundamental principles of our own Declaration of Independence, that all governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The LATHER

VOL. XXXV.

APRIL, 1935.

No. 8

Official Publication and devoted to the interests of
The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.



SUBSCRIPTION

A Year\$1.20
Single Copy10 Cents

TERRY FORD, Editor
Lathers' Building
Detroit Ave. at W. 26th St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone CHerry 5403

Published Monthly
Press of Riehl Printing Company
 28

The Lather earnestly solicits correspondence, but disclaims responsibility for opinions or views expressed under its heading.

All articles for the correspondence columns of The Lather must be signed by the writers of same to insure publication, but publication of signature will be withheld on request.

Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

AMERICA IS BACKWARD IN SOCIAL SECURITY

In an article in Foreign Affairs, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins declares that European countries enacted a quarter of a century ago the principle of social insurance legislation contained in the Wagner-Lewis bill now before Congress. Declaring that the United States is "the only large industrial country without adequate social security legislation," she added:

"There can be little weight to the argument that the United States cannot afford to adopt social insurance when so many other countries much poorer than she maintain such comprehensive systems."

Miss Perkins said the Wagner-Lewis bill "is a modest, sound beginning," which can be added to by degrees as circumstances warrant. "It is of the essence of social security legislation," she continued, "that to be successful it must adapt itself not only

to national characteristics and racial requirements but to changing economic conditions."

"The American program for economic security follows no single pattern," she asserts. "It is broader than social insurance and does not attempt merely to copy a European model. It is calculated, under our American conditions, to protect our citizens from the hazards which might otherwise plunge them into destitution and dependency."

TWELVE BILLION DOLLARS IN NEW BONDS AUTHORIZED CLEARS WAY FOR SECURITY

The United States House of Representatives, after four hours discussion under a so-called "gag rule," passed the Administration bill authorizing the Federal Treasury to issue new bonds up to a total of nearly \$12,000,000,000. The bill was later passed by the Senate.

The expansion of the bond-issuing authority of the Treasury was brought about by amending the Second Liberty Bond Act, which fixed a limit of \$28,000,000,000 on the amount of long-term bonds that could be floated. Under that limit, it was pointed out by Treasury officials there have been issued \$25,000,000,000 of bonds, of which \$11,975,539,465 have been retired. But, under the law, bonds once retired cannot be re-issued. Therefore, the limit of bonds issuable had been cut to \$2,549,512,885.

Creation of the \$25,000,000,000 revolving fund authorization as enacted will permit the issuance of new bonds to the extent of \$11,975,539,465, which will enable the Treasury to provide the \$4,800,000,000 required by the President's economic security program expressed in public works, with a few billions to spare for contingencies.

CUSTOMS OF THE ESQUIMAUX

Like Indians, the Eskimo often kill the old. Often the old are tired of life and beg to be dispatched. If food is scarce they are turned out to starve, whether they like it or not. The superfluous women are also disposed of in this way. Barbarism shows itself in their treatment of the dead. The body of a favorite wife or child is sometimes protected through the winter and decently buried in the spring, but as a general rule corpses are dragged a short distance from the village and abandoned to the dogs.

The savages have no idea of the marriage relation. Women are treated as chattels. The number of wives a man may have is regulated not by his possessions, as among our Mormons, but by his ability to manage women. One infers from this that polygamy is not carried on to any great extent.

HOW IT STARTED

Once upon a time a king, desirous of going on a hunt, consulted the court astrologer, as was the custom, to learn what kind of weather might be expected. The seer assured him the day would be fine and the hunt successful.

In high spirits the king and his followers sallied forth to the hunt. On the road they met a peasant riding an ass, and the king hailed him cheerily: "This is a going to be a fine day, my good fellow!"

The peasant doffed his cap and bowed low. "I humbly beg your majesty's pardon," replied the peasant, "but on the contrary I am sure it will rain before eventide."

And lo, it did rain! By noon the king and his henchmen were thoroughly drenched. Disgusted and angry he returned to the court and fired the astrologer. Then he sent for the peasant he had met. "I shall make that fellow my weather prophet," he reflected.

When the peasant appeared before him the king said to him, "My good man, you appear to be a true prophet. Tell me, I pray you, how did you know it was going to rain?"

"By my jackass, sire," answered the peasant. "When his ears stand up, I know the day will be fair, but when his ears drop down, then I know we shall have rain."

"Aha!" exclaimed the king, "so that is how you knew! By my faith I shall appoint that humble beast of yours my royal weather prophet!"

And he did so—thereby setting a precedent that has been followed ever since by rulers and those in political authority—namely, the practice of appointing jackasses to occupy important public offices.

WASHINGTON AND ADAMS BOTH LATE FOR INAUGURATIONS

When Washington was inaugurated the old Federal Hall was the Capitol of the United States. At that time New York and Philadelphia were rivals for the honor of being the Capital of the nation, notes the Washington Star.

The first President was inducted into office on April 30, rather than March 4, not by design, but because of the procrastination of the congress and the difficulties of travel in that day. Congress had set the first Wednesday in March, which fell on the fourth of the month, as the date for "commencing the proceedings under the said Constitution," but when March 4 came neither senate nor the house could muster a quorum and so could not organize.

Two summons were sent out to members, but it was not until April 1 that the house finally managed to count a quorum. The senate obtained a quorum April 6, more than a month after the appointed day.

On the same day a joint session of the two houses was held in the senate chamber. When the electoral votes were opened and counted it was found Washington was elected President, and John Adams Vice President.

Washington and Adams were formally notified and this, together with their journey to New York, delayed the inauguration until the thirtieth.

FIGURE THIS OUT

If you have any spare time you can take a pencil and paper and mull over this problem, presented to Secretary Wallace by a genius as a way of ending the depression.

The plan is to build a series of extended viaducts beginning at Washington and spanning the whole country. These viaducts would be constructed of brick, concrete and steel and be covered with a special kind of glass.

The roadways would be 105 feet wide, provided with several lanes to accommodate different kinds of traffic—tourists, speed fiends and trucks. Every ten miles there would be a gasoline station, every twenty miles a restaurant and every fifty miles a hotel.

Along the roadways spaced at several rods would be push buttons for motorists who have motor trouble, or who may get into other difficulties.

Users would be charged 1 cent a mile and the proposer of this plan has it all figured out that this mileage toll would net the government \$2,500,000,000 yearly.

Every reform in working hours has come after a dogged, long drawn-out, seemingly hopeless insistence by the masses of workers on the need for shorter hours. This has involved always tremendous costs and much suffering. It has bred hatred between workers and employers, and caused enormous waste of human energy and goods.

We went through this orgy getting the 10-hour day. The struggle was even worse achieving the nine-hour day. And worse of all bringing about the present eight-hour day.

Since the relation between labor and output is a simple mathematical ratio, subject to constant change depending upon the advance of technology, it is obvious that as machines displace hands, and power production, human energy each man will have to work less. Shorter hours are inevitable if we would avoid unemployment. At least avowedly none of us want unemployment. And yet every movement for shorter hours in the past has met tremendous opposition. How long, oh Lord, how long will it take us to see beyond our noses? Opposition to shorter hours today is one of the grandest pieces of myopic stupidity on record.—H. F. Clark and S. F. Harby.

THE BOSS FROM WHOM I LEARNED THE MOST

Ever sit down and think back over the different bosses or immediate superiors you have had?

Ever try and figure out which one meant the most to you . . . which one taught you the most about your business?

Some of us are still holding our first job . . . but not many. Others have shifted about a bit, but all of us at one time or another have worked under the constructive influence of someone who was our immediate superior.

Isn't there someone—some boss—for whom you have worked who exerted a strong influence on your character, on your growth and development . . . someone who has helped make you what you are today? Someone without whose help you wouldn't be where you are today?

Surely there is . . .

Have you ever summed up all you have learned from that man? If you haven't, then do so today. It will be time well spent because it will help you to recall many half-forgotten lessons.

TWO JUDGES VOTE

The solemn farce which has been enacted in this country for years is once again being unfolded. We refer to the practice of submitting laws acceptable to the majority of the people passed by a majority of the people's representatives in Congress to ancient jurists to test their constitutionality. We need not go into the questionable origin of this practice. It is enough to note that 72-year-old Judge W. Irwin Grubb of the Northern Alabama District has found that it is unconstitutional for the Tennessee Valley Authority to sell power. We also note that Judge John P. Nields, age 67, a good Republican and a captain in the army, has found Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act unconstitutional.

The fact is that all that Judge Grubb and Judge Nields actually have done is to vote against the New Deal, and according to our silly system their two votes cast, quite prayerfully, outweighs the vote of 40,000,000 American citizens and the considered deliberations of the U. S. Congress.

Ages ago it was written that you can't "sow tares and reap wheat." Yet the time will probably never come when men cease to sow tares and expect to reap wheat. How often people try to train their children verbally instead of by example and then wonder why the children grow up and reproduce the faults of their parents. Many human traits which are credited to heredity are due to this very practice of telling the children, in effect, "do as I

say, not as I do." Invariably the children follow the example rather than the rule.

Loyalty is the same way. If you expect others to be loyal to you, you must practice loyalty toward them, not preach it to them. Witness Murray Body Corporation's notice to employees. Years ago a sign appeared in the employment office of the National Steel Car Company in Hamilton, Ontario, and might still be there. It read, "Spit on the floor, we want you to feel at home." What an incentive to good industrial relations! In 1922, the Pennsylvania Railroad posted a notice in their Buffalo shops on pay day telling the employees of a large wage cut and dated the notice two weeks before. Imagine trying to balance your budget on pay day when twenty per cent of the money you had been planning on was not there. No wonder employees often, if not usually, come to the conclusion that, in the employer's mind, Loyalty is a one-sided virtue—to be received by the employer but not given by him. Perhaps that is the reason that occasional benevolences by employers receive such widespread publicity. Their rarity makes them unique and newsworthy.

FEDERAL PAY CUT RESTORED

President Roosevelt Signs Bill With McCarran Amendment, Carrying Final 5 Per Cent Restoration April 1

Washington.—One of the five major points of the current legislative program of the American Federation of Labor was realized with the signing, February 13, by President Roosevelt, of the Joint Resolution making appropriation for the Federal Communications Commission, to which an amendment by Senator McCarran was attached, restoring the final 5 per cent of the Government pay cut, effective April 1.

It is estimated this will mean an additional \$16,000,000 in the pay envelopes of government workers. The original McCarran amendment called for restoration as of January 1, but an alteration of the amendment by Senator Byrnes, making an effective date April 1, was accepted as a compromise.

The American Federation of Labor organized the Joint Conference for Government Wage Restoration, which carried on the successful fight in the interest of all.

Let all bitterness and wrath and anger and clamor and evil-speaking be put away with all malice; be ye kindly affectioned one to another, in brotherly love, in honor preferring one another.—St. Paul.

**BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**

March 7, 1935.

To all affiliated International Unions
and Building Trades Councils,
Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.
Greetings:

Under date of February 4, 1935, we addressed a letter to your organization in which we advised that the alleged Building Trades Department, headed by J. W. Williams and Herbert Rivers, had applied for a mandatory injunction against the officials of this, the legal Building Trades Department, which has been functioning for the past twenty-eight years.

The case was heard in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Justice Cox presiding, on February 27, 1935, and for your information I am quoting the order of the court, which is self-explanatory:

ORDER

This cause having coming on to be heard on the defendant's motion to dismiss the counsel for the respective parties having been heard thereon it is this 28th day of February, 1935, adjudged, ordered, and decreed, that the defendant's motion to dismiss be and the same hereby is denied without prejudice to their rights to renew the same in their answer, that the defendants file their answer to the bill herein on or before the 9th day of March, 1935, and that the rule to show cause heretofore returnable on the 11th day of February, 1935, be and the same hereby is discharged.

(S) JOSEPH W. COX,
Justice.

The procedure initiated by the officials of the alleged Building Trades Department, headed by J. W. Williams and Herbert Rivers, in seeking a mandatory injunction against the officials of this, the legal Building Trades Department, is without parallel in the annals of labor and contrary to the policies and practices of the trade union movement.

We are pleased to report that the court has denied the application for the mandatory injunction and the case will be heard on its merits on April 29, 1935.

Assuring you of our continued cooperation, and with best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,
M. J. McDONOUGH,
President.

WM. C. O'NEILL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
BUILDING TRADES DEPT.

WHAT NEXT?

Latest in streamlined, high speed trains is the "Flying Yankee," built for the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads. In trial runs near Phila-

delphia, the train recently made a speed of 100 miles an hour. The train is powered by a 600-horse power Diesel-electric engine. The weight of the entire train, including the power plant is 212,000 pounds, compared to the 200,000 pounds of an ordinary Pullman car.

—o—

Announcement is made of a new fool-proof high explosive for blasting purposes. It is extremely safe for transportation and storage, cannot be detonated by the strongest commercial blasting cap, by flame, or even by the impact of a bullet.

—o—

Natural rubber is being produced for the first time in Turkmenistan, Russia, 200 tons having been recently shipped from a state farm. The rubber is produced from guaioli plants, which grow wild in Mexico. The plants are also found growing wild in Turkmenistan. The first plantation was started in 1932.

—o—

30-HOUR WEEK BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED

The Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, is chairman, made a favorable report on the Black 30-hour week bill.

The measure, which has the unanimous support of organized labor, would ban from shipment in interstate commerce any articles or commodities produced or manufactured in any mine, quarry, mill, factory or other manufacturing establishments in which "any person except officers, executives or superintendents and personal and immediate clerical assistants, was employed more than five days in a week or more than six hours in any day."

To take care of exceptional cases the measure confers upon the Secretary of Labor authority to issue exemption permits where it is proved that special conditions in any industries make it necessary for the employees to be worked more than 30 hours per week.

In order that the government shall not use its vast purchasing power to bolster up the long workweek, the bill provides that no article shall be bought by the United States Government from any business enterprise operating contrary to the 30-hour workweek.

—o—

ALL THE COMFORTS

"Electronics" reports that combination of an electric window closer and a photoelectric cell concealed in a small bedside table makes it possible for the bedroom occupant to open his windows by a wave of the hand after getting into bed and to have them closed automatically next morning by the first flushes of dawn.

Old Age Pension to Be Controlled by State

THE House Ways and Means Committee set out to rewrite the old-age provisions of the Administration's social security bill, after having agreed to leave with the States virtually complete control over their own systems.

The new plan will be discussed with the President and then formally acted upon by the committee before the bill is presented to the House. As outlined by committee members the modification agreed to would:

Let States instead of a Federal agent fix the size of old-age pensions and permit a variance in amount within one State.

Make Federal financial assistance possible even though every county in a State does not pay pensions.

Give the 28 States which now have old-age pension systems until the spring of 1937 or 1938 to meet the new requirements.

Leave to the States a decision as to whether persons convicted of felonies should draw pensions.

The positive requirements remaining require that:

By 1940 or before, a State to get Federal aid must pension persons over 65, although the limit before then would be 70.

Persons whose pensions are denied could appeal to a State authority.

A pensioner must have resided within a State for five of the last 10 years.

There was a possibility, too, it was said, that the final draft might include a provision permitting the States to make agreements as to handling pensioners who move from one State to another. This would be designated to protect both the States that have high pensions and the aged who change their residences for health or other reasons.

The committee also has agreed to give administration of the fund to a new social insurance board.

PREVAILING WAGE RATES ON RELIEF WORK

After the United States Senate had adopted by a vote of 44 to 43 the McCarran prevailing wage rate amendment, approved by the American Federation of Labor, to the \$4,800,000,000 work relief resolution, the Senate recommitted the resolution on to the Senate Finance Committee with certain Senators boasting that these tactics were resorted to in order to defeat the prevailing wage rate section. The amendment provided that mechanics and laborers employed on public works financed by the appropriation should be paid the wage rates prevailing in private industry in the various localities instead of the lower rates which had been recommended by the committee.

In an editorial criticizing the recommitment of the resolution the Washington, D. C., Evening Star said:

"There has been a philosophy in certain quarters in this country which holds that wages of labor must come down before prosperity can return. It is a philosophy of selfishness. The payment by the government of an average monthly wage of \$50 to 3,500,000 workers on relief projects will have the effect of bringing lower wages to labor in private industry. It is a weapon to beat down wage scales that have been built up through years of striving by labor. Now, when it is proposed to pay the 'prevailing wage,' the usual wage paid by private industry for labor, on these work relief projects, a howl goes up that men will not go back to private industry under such conditions but will stick to their govern-

ment jobs. The government is in a position to regulate this, even if it were true. It can give men work for three days a week at the prevailing wages, and thereby reduce their earnings per week far below what they would receive on a private job. Or it can cut off government jobs."

FORD AND OTHER WAGES

If you have seen these items before, you are lucky in the matter of news:

Ford employees in Detroit are averaging about \$650 per year at this time. The daily wage is \$5.00; so, unless there are factors that do not appear on the surface, Ford workers have jobs only 130 days in the year. Chrysler wages are lower still; from \$400 to \$600 a year. Workers have been known to quit automobile factories because they could feed their families better on relief.

All these things—and quantities more of the same sort—were stated to the President's Commission at Detroit recently. They rank among the most important and vital news of the day. It is a safe wager that not 10 per cent of the daily press of the United States published 10 per cent of this testimony; and not one American citizen in twenty is aware of the facts given in that one paragraph.—A. F. L. News Service.

Every dollar spent for Union Label goods and services means better wages, shorter hours and decent working conditions for every worker.



Group of mechanics on the Pebble Hill Plantation, Thomasville, Georgia, owned by Mrs. W. P. Harvey, of Cleveland, Ohio, which contains 16,000 acres. Members of our International shown on this picture are, top row, 3d from left, J. Earl Ferguson, 21917; bottom row, 2d and 3d from left, John A. Kauertz, 7340, and W. Henry Nirmaier, 6688, lathing foreman. Mr. John Batchelor, the plastering contractor, is shown at the left in the bottom row.

The Appalling Cost of Accidents

A "MODEL" coal mine some years ago found its accidents increasing—and they had been quite high enough before. All of them seemed unavoidable; but the managers decided to consult the United States Bureau of Mines. That example of an "inefficient government bureaucracy" advised them, among other things, to hire a safety engineer.

Perhaps to show their good faith, the managers of the mine secured an engineer from the staff of the Bureau. But for a time, the accidents kept on. The engineer studied conditions and made recommendations; but the roll call of accidents went on about as before. And then the engineer tried new tactics.

Instead of saying any more about the foolishness and cruelty of needless accidents, he began talking about their expense. He went over the company's books, verified the figures, and reported that accidents were costing the concern an average of 8 cents

for each ton of coal. He estimated that the safety program he had outlined would save three-quarters of this sum.

* * * *

This was a language which the mine owners could understand. The engineer got co-operation, and that brought results. In three years, the cost of accidents dropped from 8 cents per ton to seven-tenths of one cent per ton. In at least one of the lean years which coal mining has encountered of late, that difference in the waste caused by accidents made the difference between working at a loss and making a small profit.

The cost of the safety program, it should be added here, was two mills—one-fifth of a cent—per ton. And while this particular case is more spectacular than many, the rule that saving life and limb for the men means saving dollars for the management holds good throughout all industry.

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

GADSDEN, ALA.—Community Center: \$135,357. System Constr. Co., contr. PWA.

CONNECTICUT

POMFRET, CONN.—St. Roberts Hall Seminary, Society of Jesus of New England: \$105,000. Walsh Bros., 150 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass., contr.

IDAHO

AMES, IDAHO—Post Office: \$113,956. Bracker Constr. Co., Nat'l Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO—Post office: \$81,932. J. O. Jordan & Son, 1820 North 8th St., Boise, contr.

ILLINOIS

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Remodeling post office: \$69,750. J. McHugh Sons, Inc., 6449 South Park Ave., Chicago, Ill., contr.

IOWA

DECORAH, IA.—High school: \$133,807. J. Leck & Co., 211 South 11th St., Minneapolis, Minn., contr. PWA.

KANSAS

FORT SCOTT, KAN.—Post office: \$186,400. Coath & Goss, 1228 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

LARNED, KAN.—Post office: \$50,000. Busboom & Rauh, Salina, contr.

LOUISIANA

TALLULAH, LA.—Post office: \$50,000. R. P. Farnsworth, 212 Nashville St., New Orleans, La., contr.

MAINE

TOGUS, ME.—Veterans Hospital, additional buildings: \$210,000. Virginia Eng. Co., Newport News, Va., contr.

MARYLAND

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—Post office: \$119,890. Spencer Bros., Saginaw, Mich., contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

NANTUCKET, MASS.—Post office: \$51,367. Long Constr. Co., 185 Devonshire St., Boston, contr.

MICHIGAN

DEARBORN, MICH.—"Courtesy Building" replica of exhibition building of Ford Motor Co., Chicago Fair: \$150,000. Cooper Little Co., 844 Maccabees Bldg., Detroit, contr.

MISSISSIPPI

LOUISVILLE, MISS.—Post office: \$50,000. Dye & Mullings, Columbia, contr.

MISSOURI

BOWLING GREEN, MO.—Post office: \$50,000. Brockmeyer Bohle Co., 634 North Blvd., St. Louis, contr.

LIBERTY, MO.—Court house: \$275,000. Bliss-Duncan Constr. Co., 114 West 10th St., Kansas City, contr. PWA.

MONTANA

GALEN, MONT. (Warm Springs P. O.) Hospital: \$134,990. Lovering-Longbottom Co., 605 Builders Exch. Bldg., St. Paul, Minn., contr. PWA.

GLENDIVE, MONT.—Post office: \$50,000. J. Sterhan, contr.

WARMSPRINGS, MONT.—Dormitory: \$118,675. West Coast Constr. Co., Helena, Mont., contr. PWA.

NEW YORK

DEERFIELD, N. Y.—Broadacres Sanatorium: \$264,204. Loucks & Clarke Co., Wallingford, Conn., contr. PWA.

SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.—Central High School: \$167,923. W. E. Irish & Co., McCarthy Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y., contr. PWA.

TRUXTON, N. Y.—Central Grade and High School: \$125,000. Sancke Bros., 82 Saranac St., Rochester, contr. PWA.

TUPPER LAKE, N. Y.—Grade and high school: \$300,000. G. D. Campbell Co., Inc., 16 Woodlane St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., contr. PWA.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Memorial Library: \$350,000. L. C. Whitford, contr.

WOODBOURNE, N. Y.—Medium Security Prison, Correction Dept.: \$200,000. F. T. Ley & Co., Inc., 578 Madison Ave., New York, contr.

NOVA SCOTIA

AMHERST, N. S.—Public Building: \$145,000. Stewart Constr. Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, Que., contr.

OHIO

MONROEVILLE, OHIO—High School: \$110,000. C. F. Knowlton, 726 North Main St., Bellefontaine, contr. PWA.

PIERPONT, OHIO—FERA schools: \$110,000. R. T. Campbell, Warren, archt.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA, ONT.—Administration building: \$136,737. Henri Dagenais, Ltd., 225 St. Patrick St., contr.

OKLAHOMA

PAULS VALLEY, OKLA.—Post office: \$50,000. McMillen Constr. Co., 801 Bway., Enid, contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

UNIONTOWN, PA.—Improving hotel and buildings: \$148,000. Day labor under supervision of county officials. LWD project. Comrs., Fayette Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN, S. C.—Court house: \$78,839. R. M. Lee, 250 Ivy St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., contr.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—Community center: \$112,981. Wheatley & Mobley, 718 Reynolds St., Augusta, Ga., contr. PWA.

SOUTH DAKOTA

MITCHELL, S. D.—Court house: \$145,450. P. Kuipers, Mitchell, contr. PWA.

RAPID CITY, S. D.—Post office extension: \$56,200. S. W. Jonason & Co., 308 Van Dyke Bldg., Aberdeen, contr.

TEXAS

BENAVIDES, TEX.—High school: \$76,473. J. Banspach, 252 West Josephine St., San Antonio, contr. PWA.

EL PASO, TEX.—Post office: \$549,750. R. E. McKee, 1916 Texas St., contr.

HENDERSON, TEX.—Post office: \$50,000. Dolph-Batson Constr. Co., Dallas, contr.

—High school: \$113,600. Also repairs to two other schools. W. S. Moss, 1725 23d St., Lubbock, contr. PWA.

LONGVIEW, TEX.—Business building: \$110,000. C. S. Lambie Constr. Co., contr.

WASHINGTON

MONTESANO, WASH.—Hospital with two wings, doctors' quarters, and nurses cottage for Colville Indian Reservation: \$138,000. J. W. Bailey Constr. Co., Olive and Boren Sts., Seattle, contr.

MT. VERNON, WASH.—Post office: \$50,000. Henrikson Alstrom Constr. Co., 1710 Textile Tower, Seattle, contr.

WEST VIRGINIA

KEYSER, W. VA.—Post office: \$50,000. Spence Bros., 201 Brewer Arcade, Saginaw, Mich., contr.

WYOMING

LARAMIE, WYO.—University of Wyoming: \$275,663. Liberal arts building including auditorium. F. J. Kirchof Constr. Co., 700 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo. PWA.

LOCAL UNIONS LISTED ALPHABETICALLY

A

29 Atlantic City, N. J.
40 Anderson, Ind.
45 Augusta, Ga.
71 Akron, Ohio.
121 Aurora, Ill.
166 Albany, N. Y.
234 Atlanta, Ga.
238 Albuquerque, N. M.
311 Amarillo, Texas.
346 Asbury Park, N. J.
401 Allentown, Pa.
407 Austin, Texas.

B

7 Birmingham, Ala.
23 Bridgeport, Conn.
32 Buffalo, N. Y.
57 Binghamton, N. Y.
72 Boston, Mass.
75 Baltimore, Md.
123 Brockton, Mass.
244 Brooklyn, Kings and
Queens Counties,
New York.
258 Billings, Mont.
261 Boise, Idaho.
300 Bakersfield, Calif.

C

1 Columbus, Ohio.
2 Cleveland, Ohio.
47 Cincinnati, Ohio.
48 Colorado Springs, Colo.
74 Chicago, Ill.
103 Chicago Heights, Ill.
115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.
126 Canton, Ohio
292 Charleston, W. Va.
328 Cheyenne, Wyo.
486 Columbus, Ga.

D

5 Detroit, Mich.
8 Des Moines, Iowa
12 Duluth, Minn.
30 Dayton, Ohio.
68 Denver, Colo.
140 Dallas, Tex.
158 Dubuque, Iowa.
222 Danville, Ill.

E

64 East St. Louis, Ill.
77 Everett, Wash.
85 Elizabeth, N. J.
392 Elmira, N. Y.

F

34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.
83 Fresno, Calif.
139 Fall River, Mass.
195 Fargo, N. D.
230 Ft. Worth, Texas.

G

105 Grand Rapids, Mich.
259 Granite City, Ill.
305 Great Falls, Mont.
388 Green Bay, Wis.
419 Greensboro, N. C.

H

31 Holyoke, Mass.
78 Hartford, Conn.
107 Hammond, Ind.
162 Hackensack, N. J.
224 Houston, Texas.
275 Hamilton, Ohio.
429 Harrisburg, Pa.

I

39 Indianapolis, Ind.

J

19 Joliet, Ill.
67 Jersey City, N. J.
134 Jackson, Mich.
279 Joplin, Mo.
309 Jamestown, N. Y.
485 Jackson, Miss.

K

27 Kansas City, Mo.
110 Kankakee, Ill.
225 Kenosha, Wis.
255 Knoxville, Tenn.

L

18 Louisville, Ky.
42 Los Angeles, Calif.
99 Lynn, Mass.
165 La Porte, Ind.
171 Lorain, Ohio.
172 Long Beach, Calif.
209 LaSalle, Ill.
246 Lowell, Mass.
326 Little Rock, Ark.
340 Lexington, Ky.
344 Lafayette, Ind.

M

10 Milwaukee, Wis.
55 Memphis, Tenn.
111 Madison, Wis.
190 Minneapolis, Minn.
212 Missoula, Mont.
240 Montgomery, Ala.
250 Morristown, N. J.
315 Montreal, Que.
319 Muskegon, Mich.
345 Miami, Fla.
378 Marion, Ill.
385 Morgantown, W. Va.
434 Merced, Calif.

N

11 Norfolk, Va.
38 Nassau and Suffolk
Counties, Long
Island, N. Y.
46 New York, N. Y.
62 New Orleans, La.
102 Newark, N. J.
213 Newark, Ohio.
215 New Haven, Conn.
254 New Bedford, Mass.
262 Nashville, Tenn.
263 New Brighton, Pa.
308 New York, N. Y.
386 Newburgh, N. Y.
413 Norwalk, Conn.

O

26 Oklahoma City, Okla.
88 Oakland, Calif.
136 Omaha, Nebr.
179 Ogden, Utah

P

33 Pittsburgh, Pa.
36 Peoria, Ill.
49 Pueblo, Colo.
53 Philadelphia, Pa.
54 Portland, Ore.
81 Pasadena, Calif.
106 Plainfield, N. J.
143 Paterson, N. J.
173 Perth Amboy, N. J.
350 Portsmouth, Ohio.
359 Providence, R. I.
374 Phoenix, Ariz.

Q

336 Quincy, Ill.

R

14 Rochester, N. Y.
63 Richmond, Va.
87 Reading, Pa.
114 Rockford, Ill.
197 Rock Island, Ill.
208 Reno, Nevada.
232 Racine, Wis.

S

4 Scranton, Pa.
20 Springfield, Ill.
21 St. Joseph, Mo
25 Springfield, Mass.
43 Salt Lake City, Utah.
65 San Francisco, Calif.

73 St. Louis, Mo.
76 Sharon, Pa.
82 So. Bend, Ind.
84 Superior, Wis.
93 Spokane, Wash.
104 Seattle, Wash.
109 Sacramento, Calif.
113 Sioux City, Iowa.
120 Schenectady, N. Y.
122 Salinas, Calif.
144 San Jose, Calif.
151 Syracuse, N. Y.
203 Springfield, Mo.
243 Santa Rosa, Calif.
260 San Diego, Calif.
268 San Rafael, Calif.
278 San Mateo, Calif.
286 Stamford, Conn.
299 Sheboygan, Wis.
301 San Antonio, Tex.
353 Santa Monica, Calif.
379 Santa Barbara, Calif.
380 Salem, Ore.
435 Shreveport, La.
440 Santa Ana, Calif.
474 Santa Maria, Calif.
483 St. Paul, Minn.

T

24 Toledo, Ohio.
66 Trenton, N. J.
70 Terre Haute, Ind.
97 Toronto, Ont.
132 Topeka, Kan.
155 Tacoma, Wash.
228 Tulsa, Okla.

U

52 Utica, N. Y.

V

302 Vallejo, Calif.
332 Victoria, B. C.

W

9 Washington, D. C.
79 Worcester, Mass.
100 Westchester County,
N. Y.
108 Wilmington, Del.
125 Waterbury, Conn.
142 Waltham, Mass.
147 Winnipeg, Man.
185 Wichita, Kan.
276 Waterloo, Iowa.
395 Warren, Ohio.
455 West Palm Beach, Fla.
478 Wenatchee, Wash.
481 Winona, Minn.

Y

28 Youngstown, Ohio.



WIT AND

A preacher said to his congregation: "There is a certain man among us who is flirting with another man's wife. Unless he puts \$5 in the collection box his name will be read from the pulpit."

When the collection box came in there were nineteen \$5 bills in it and a \$2 bill, with a note pinned to it, saying:

"This is all the cash I have, but will send the other \$3 next Wednesday."

—o—

"Yes," said the old man, "I have had some terrible disappointments, but none stands out over the years like one that came to me when I was a boy?"

"And what was it?"

"When I was a boy I crawled under a tent to see the circus, and I discovered it was a revival meeting."

—o—

"If there were four flies on a table and I killed one, how many would be left?" inquired the teacher.

"One," answered the bright little girl, "The dead one."

—o—

The professor of economics had been talking steadily for more than an hour, and his class was becoming a trifle restless.

"Take any article, for instance," he droned on. "When it is brought it goes to the buyer—"

"What about coal?" interrupted a weary voice.

The professor gazed over his glasses at his inter-rupter.

"Well," he snapped, "what about it?"

"When coal's bought doesn't it go to the cellar?" asked the youthful student.

—o—

Bride: "Who is the man in the blue coat, darling?"

Groom: "That's the umpire, dear."

Bride: "Why does he wear that funny wire thing over his face?"

Groom: "To keep from biting the ball players, precious."

—o—

Tramp—"Could you give a poor fellow a bite?"

Housewife—"I don't bite myself, but I'll call the dog."

A motorist rapped at St. Peter's pearly portal, and, gaining entrance, St. Peter pointed out to him thousands of miles of golden pavement.

"Fine, beautiful highways, St. Peter," said the man, "but where are the automobiles?"

"Well, my dear motorist," said the gatekeeper, "I'm sorry to say you'll find all the automobiles below."

"Tough!" pouted the motorist, "but I'll stay with my car."

Before long he faced Satan at the other gate, within which were parked a score of high-powered autos. "Great!" he remarked. "Which one is mine?"

"Take your choice," smiled Satan.

He rapidly selected an attractive roadster and climbed behind the wheel.

"This is fine, Satan. Now which way do I go and where are the roads?"

"There ain't any," remarked Satan. "That's the hell of it."

—o—

Small Boy: "I want some medicine to reduce flesh."

Shop Assistant: "Anti-fat?"

Small Boy: "No uncle."

—o—

"I want to buy that book in the window called 'How to Captivate Men,'" said the little girl to the assistant in the bookshop.

The man looked dubiously at the child.

"That's not the sort of book for you," he said. "What do you want it for?"

"I want it to give to my daddy for a birthday present."

"But surely there are hundreds of books he would rather have?"

"No, I know he'd like that one. You see, he's a policeman."

—o—

"There goes a fellow who seems to take the worst possible view of everything."

"Is he a pessimist, then?"

"No; he's an amateur photographer."

HUMOR



Tommy had watched the high-hatted and frock-coated ring master at the circus for some time. He was patricularly interested in the way he handled the whip with the long lash.

"Well, Tommy," said his father, "what do you think of that fellow?"

The whip cracked again as Tommy replied: "I'm glad he isn't my father."

"Good morning, ma'am!" said a shabbily dressed visitor. "Is it here that you are offering a reward for a lost dog?"

"That's right," said the cottager, her face lighting up with expectation. "The reward was five dollars. Have you come to tell me you've found my little dog?"

"No, not yet, ma'am," said the other, with a grimace. "But as I was going in search of the dog I though you might let me have a little of the reward on account."

Williams met his friend who asked him how he was faring with his notoriously mean landlady.

"Just the same," he repied. "She still cheats me."

"But can't you cure her of it?" asked his friend.

"I tried the other day," replied Williams. "I bought some potatoes, and before I gave them to her to cook I counted them. 'Remember, Mrs. Freeze,' I said, 'there are eight potatoes.'"

"What happened?" asked his companion.

"That night at dinner when I lifted the lid of the dish I found she had done me again," explained Williams. "She had mashed them."

"People laugh about wives buying cigars as presents for their husbands, but I don't have any trouble," said Mrs. Blivvings.

"How do you manage it? I would like to know," said Mrs. Scollop.

"Why," answered Mrs. Bivvings, "I take one of his old stubs along, and it's a simple matter to find the right shade."

In a shoe store in Tennessee the boss saw a Swedish clerk throw a brand new pair of shoes in the waste basket.

"What is the idea of throwing those shoes away?" he asked indignantly.

"They bane no gude," replied the clerk. "I try them on six fellers and they don't fit any one."

Lover (eloping with his adored)—"How much is the fare?"

Taxi Driver—"That's all right sir. The young lady's father settled all that!"

"Are you the waiter who took my order?"

"Yes, sir."

"H'm, still looking well, I see. How are your grandchildren?"

"Would you mind walking the other w'y and not passing the 'orse?" said a London cabman with exaggerated politeness to the fat lady who had just paid a minimum fare.

"Why?" she inquired.

"Because, if 'e sees wot 'e's been carrying for a shilling 'e'll 'ave a fit."

"Can you tell me, Colonel, what is the difference between capital and labor?" was asked of a retired officer of the engineer corps of the United States Army.

"I flatter myself that I can, sir," said the Colonel. "Sometime before my old and very dear friend, William H. Vanderbilt, died, he was run down by an unruly team at Fleetwood Park. His injuries did not amount to a scratch, sir, but it caused a panic in Wall Street, and the newspapers published from two to four columns about it. At the same instant a laborer fell from the top of a wall he was working on and broke his neck. One-twentieth of a column answered for him. That, sir, is the difference between capital and labor."—Labor World.

"Is that a real bloodhound, Mr. Hunter?"

"A real bloodhound? I'll say. Here, Rover, bleed for the lady,"

TAPERED CIRCULAR COLUMNS

(Laying out and erecting)

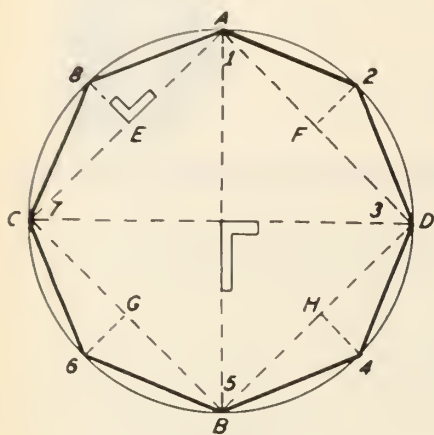


Fig. 1

Scale—1"=1'-0"

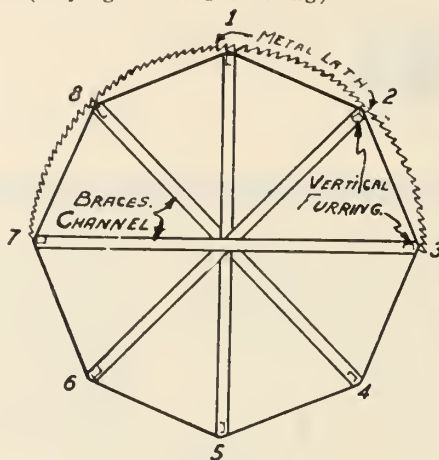


Fig. 2

Scale—1"=1'-0"

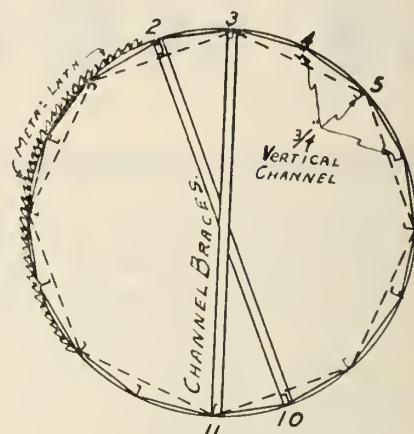


Fig. 3

Scale— $\frac{1}{2}$ "=1'-0"

In this series of drawings we will illustrate a method of laying out round columns which can be accurately and speedily erected.

In this method brackets are made in the shape of a Polygon—with as many equal sides as desired (depending on the circumference of the column) vertical channel is placed in the angles for the Polygon and lath bent around the furring to form the circumference—the closer together the furring is kept, the stronger and more accurate will be the column. It is much easier to make the brackets in the shape of a Polygon (a figure with many angles) for we can readily bend the different members in a hender and make them all alike.

In Fig 1 we have the circle A-B-C-D. Draw the diameter A-B and bisect as shown to form the other diameter C-D. Connect A-D-B-C where the diameters cut the circumference, as shown by dotted lines forming the square. Next bisect the sides of square, as at E, F, G and H establishing points 2-4-6 and 8 where the bisecting lines intersect the circumference.

Connect A-2, 2-D, D-4, etc., establishing the Octagon within the circle. This is the first step in getting ready to erect your column. The brackets in this case would be made the exact size of the Octagon. Note that a Polygon of as many equal sides as desired may be used in making the brackets—in this instance an Octagon is merely used to illustrate the point. Now see Fig. 2.

After laying out and making your brackets, you are ready to erect

the column. First locate the radius point of your circular column—if possible, on the floor where the column is to be erected, then lay out your circle, or in some other manner lay out the circumference of the column on the floor where the column is to be erected, then within the circumference lay out the Octagon (or other Polygon used) as at 1, 2, 3, etc., Fig. 2. The other brackets are then put in place, furring placed vertically in angles of Octagon, and your column braced as shown by cross braces 1 to 5, 2 to 6, etc., or in some other approved manner, and you are ready for lathing. If your furring is placed closely, your lath may also run vertically, bending around furring and tying to same as at 1, 2, 3, etc., the lath bending around, automatically forming the round column.

Fig. 3 represents a 16 sided column. It has the same size sides as those in Fig. 2, according to scale. Notice that an Octagon is first laid out as shown by dotted lines 1 to 3, 3 to 5, etc., and each of these sides are bisected and the 16 sided figure laid out as shown by the lines 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, etc. Vertical furring channel is placed at these points and the column completed as explained in Fig. 2.

In Fig. 4, C-D-E-F-E-C represents the outline of column from a front view. In our case it represents a cross section or section thru the center, in other words, just as though you took a knife and sliced it thru the center, if this were possible, from top to bottom as you would an apple.

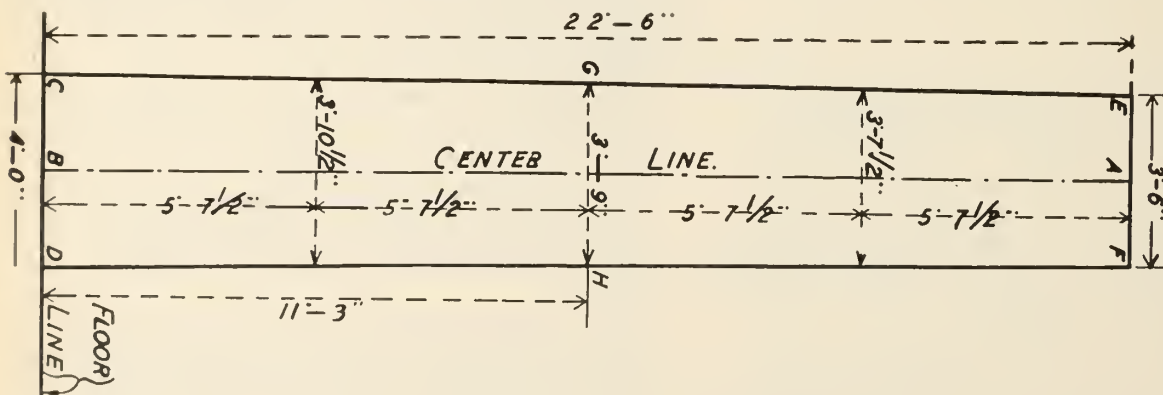


Fig. 4

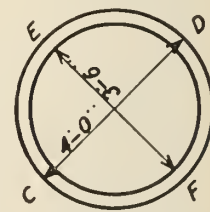
Scale— $\frac{1}{4}$ "=1'-0"

Fig. 5

Scale— $\frac{1}{4}$ "=1'-0"

The diameter for bottom of column is 4 feet and the top 3 ft. 6 in. the height being 22 ft. 6 in. We must first make our brackets in the shape of a Polygon and in order to do this we must first locate the points at which we wish to place the brackets and determine the diameters of the column at those points in order to lay out our circle within which the bracket is laid out.

In laying out the outline of column, C-D-E-F-E-C to work from we first lay out the diameter C-D, bisect it to establish center line B-A, which is extended 22 ft. 6 in. and at that point the top diameter E-F is laid out square to center line as shown. The ends are then connected to form the completed figure or outline.

Now, if the brackets are not to be placed at any particular points on the column, the quickest and most practical thing to do (if column height is convenient) is to first locate a bracket at the center of column, midway between the top and bottom brackets. This is done by simply adding together the top and bottom diameters and dividing by 2, in this instance the top diameter is 3' 6" and the bottom 4' 0" or a total of 7' 6" divided by 2 gives 3' 9" or the diameter of the circle at G-H, this being at half the height of column or 11' 3".

The diameters of the other two brackets used in this figure are 3' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " midway between top and middle brackets and 3' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " between middle and bottom brackets are similarly obtained.

We now lay out the circles, having obtained the various diameters and in the circles lay out the Polygons to be used, and make your brackets to fit. You are now ready to erect the column.

First lay out circle on floor where the column is to be erected, and within it place the Polygon, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3, then place the top bracket in its exact location and position by working from the center point and diameter of bottom bracket (or from layout on floor), so that angles of top bracket are in a direct line with those of the bottom and center of top circle is plumb with center of bottom circle. By stretching a line from center point of top circle to the center point of bottom circle, and a line from angle of top to angle of bottom bracket, the other brackets can be placed (or any other practical method can be used) furring erected, braces placed and the column is ready for lathing.

Fig. 5 merely shows a comparison of the top and bottom of column and that there is a taper of 6 inches from the bottom to top.

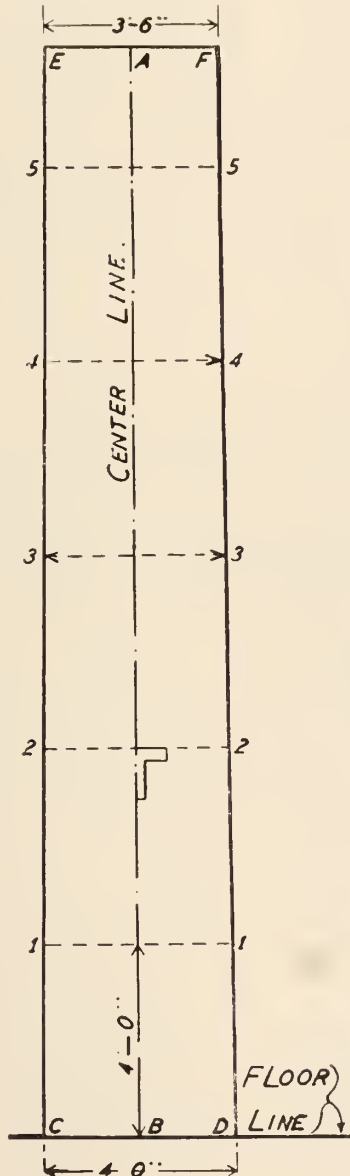


Fig. 6
Scale— $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"

In Fig. 6 we have practically the same layout as in Fig. 4 with the exception that the brackets are placed at different points on the column.

In Fig. 6 we have placed our brackets at 4 foot intervals as 1-1, 2-2, etc., with the exception of the one at 5-5, which is 2' 6" from the top of column.

To properly determine the diameter of column at these points, we start at the bottom and mark off 4 foot spaces on the center line, square off the center line at these points and extend lines until they intersect the circumference as at 1-1, 2-2, etc., these lines representing the diameters of the circles at these points, from which the brackets are then made and the column erected as explained in Fig. 4.

In Figs. 4 and 6 we have shown the cross section of the full column. This is not really necessary when one becomes familiar with the procedure used, as is illustrated in Fig. 7 where only one-half of the layouts of Figs. 4 and 6 are used. This method saves time and space.

We first lay out half the bottom diameter as B-D, erect the center line B-A at right angles to B-D and measure up height of column 22' 6" and establish half the top diameter as A-F.

Mark your center line at 4 foot intervals starting at bottom and at these points lay out lines square to center line and extend them until they cut outside of column as at 1, 2, 3, etc., establishing half the diameters at these points or the radius of circles from which the brackets are laid out. Our circles are then laid out, with Polygon inside, brackets made and column erected as previously explained.

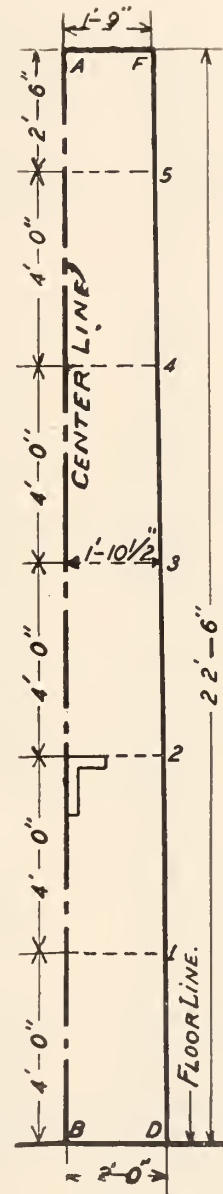


Fig. 7
Scale— $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

MARCH RECEIPTS

March	Local	Amount	March	Local	Amount	March	Local	Amount
1	139	B. T. \$ 4.80	11	48	Feb. report 1.80	18	305	Feb. reports 4.50
1	46	On acct. 500.00	11	21	Mar. report 5.40	18	319	Feb. report 4.50
1	38	Mar. report 17.10	12	71	Feb. report 14.40	18	386	Feb. report 38.60
1	42	Feb. report 108.00	12	105	Feb. report 13.50	18	440	Mar. report 13.85
1	62	Mar. report 17.65	12	238	Jan. report 9.20	18	455	Mar. report 14.20
1	208	Jan. report 6.30	12	255	Mar. report 5.20	18	486	Mar. report (cr.)
1	225	Feb. report 1.40	12	20	Feb. report 8.10	19	14	Mar. report 29.35
1	300	Reinst.; supp. 21.00	12	63	Jan. report (cr.)	19	34	Mar. report 4.50
1	292	Feb. report 4.50	12	388	Mar. report 8.10	19	66	Mar. report 9.00
4	32	Feb. report 37.80	12	429	Mar. report 11.30	19	79	Mar. report 10.50
4	52	Feb. report (cr.)	13	12	Mar. report 11.70	19	83	Mar. report 7.20
4	55	Feb. report 4.00	13	100	Feb. report 16.20	19	120	Mar. report 19.70
4	82	Feb. report 7.75	13	212	Mar. report 31.75	19	263	Feb. report 8.10
4	84	Feb. report 4.50	13	286	Feb. report 14.50	19	378	Mar. report 3.60
4	243	Feb. report 5.40	13	385	Feb. report 2.00	20	2	B. T. 88.95
4	302	Feb. report 5.40	13	75	Feb. report 23.40	20	9	Mar. report 13.41
4	308	Jan. report 50.00	13	111	Mar. report 12.90	20	172	Feb. report 29.70
4	345	Feb. report 34.20	13	268	Feb. report 8.10	20	215	Mar. report 9.90
4	435	Supp. 1.00	13	132	Feb. - Mar. re- port 4.50	20	340	Mar. report 7.20
5	30	Feb. report 18.70	14	47	Supp. 1.00	21	40	Former indt. 1.10
5	57	Mar. report 5.40	14	64	Mar. report 7.20	21	46	On account 194.00
5	72	Supp. 1.00	14	359	Feb. report 18.70	21	97	Feb. report 15.00
5	222	Mar. report 14.40	14	435	Supp. 1.00	21	278	Mar. report 16.00
5	73	Mar. report 83.00	14	132	B. T. 1.80	21	308	On account 150.00
5	46	On acct. 185.00	14	46	On account 229.00	22	67	Supp. 2.00
5	29	Feb. report 18.90	14	158	Mar. report 3.60	22	68	Supp.; on acct. 25.00
6	11	Feb. - Mar. re- ports 18.00	14	250	Mar. report (cr.)	22	224	Mar. report 35.65
6	33	Feb. report 72.00	15	5	Feb. report 25.45	22	244	Mar. report 211.85
6	65	Jan. report 78.50	15	8	Feb. report 18.15	25	26	Mar. report 18.75
6	110	Mar. report 4.55	15	21	Mar. tax (add'l.) .90	25	65	Feb. report 72.40
6	197	Feb. report 5.80	15	27	Mar. report 59.60	25	203	Mar. report 5.55
6	483	Jan. - Feb. re- ports (cr.) 18.00	15	40	Mar. report 7.10	25	151	Reinst.; supp. 3.90
7	165	Mar. report 3.60	15	53	Mar. report 89.20	25	232	Mar. report 11.05
7	171	Jan. - Feb. re- ports 10.15	15	57	Supp. 1.00	25	435	Feb. report (cr.)
7	262	Feb. report 6.50	15	78	Mar. report 10.80	26	246	Jan. report 13.00
7	319	Jan. report 5.50	15	81	Mar. report 11.45	26	208	Feb. report 6.05
7	326	Jan. - Feb. re- ports 11.70	15	102	Feb. report 66.60	26	258	Mar. report (cr.)
8	4	Mar. report 15.10	15	106	Mar. report 13.50	26	260	Supp. 2.00
8	88	Feb. report 25.50	15	109	Mar. report 24.30	26	262	Mar. report 19.65
8	166	Feb. report 19.15	15	122	Feb. report (cr.)	27	47	Mar. report 56.60
8	19	Mar. report 12.60	15	275	Feb. - Mar. re- ports 5.80	27	88	Mar. report 47.55
11	24	Mar. report 39.55	15	299	Feb. report 6.30	27	140	Reinst. 3.90
11	36	Mar. report 55.80	15	344	Feb. report 7.20	27	407	B. T. 6.30
11	46	On account 600.00	15	353	Jan. report 11.70	27	234	Mar. report 19.10
11	67	Feb. - Mar. re- ports 68.70	18	25	Feb. report 6.30	28	1	Mar. report 13.50
11	87	Mar. report 8.10	18	28	Mar. report 12.95	28	30	Mar. report 22.50
11	103	Feb. report 7.20	18	31	Mar. report (cr.)	28	136	Feb. report 4.50
11	108	Mar. report 12.30	18	32	Mar. report 44.00	28	230	Mar. report 12.80
11	123	Mar. report 9.00	18	46	On account 281.60	28	311	Feb. - Mar. re- ports 9.00
11	125	Feb. report 5.40	18	72	Feb. report 108.90	29	10	Mar. report 21.95
11	143	Feb. report 39.50	18	85	Jan. - Feb. re- ports 19.80	29	49	Mar. report 3.60
11	213	Feb. report 2.70	18	104	Mar. report 29.70	29	93	Mar. report 9.90
11	259	Mar. report 3.60	18	147	Mar. report 2.70	29	346	Nov. report 9.15
11	281	Mar. report 6.40	18	155	Mar. report 15.30	29	301	Jan. report 8.25
11	328	Former indt. 9.00	18	162	Feb. report 15.30	29	401	Mar. report 10.30
11	359	B. T. 1.80	18	185	Feb. report 7.20	29	309	Reinst. 18.00
11	413	Mar. report 7.20	18	195	Mar. report 10.30	29	Advertising and sub. —The Lather 28.80	
11	74	Feb. report 545.60	18	254	Mar. report 14.90	29	Transfer indebt- edness 102.45	
11	18	Mar. report 21.60	18	260	Feb. - Mar. re- ports 60.60		Total \$5,880.91	

MARCH DISBURSEMENTS

March		March	
8	Burrows Bros. Co., office snpp.	\$	1.14
8	Distillata Co., Mar. installment on cooler....		3.50
8	Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co., repairs		1.60
8	Western Union Telegraph Co., Feb. messages		8.35
8	C. J. Haggerty, organizer		37.86
8	Feb. tax to A. F. of L.		81.00
8	Feb. tax to Bldg. Trades Dept.		60.75
15	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 2/15—3/15/35		2.10
22	Riehl Printing Co., March journal and local supp.		509.00
22	Central United National Bank, rental of safety deposit box		5.50
22	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service		17.48
29	National Advertising Co., mailing Mar. jour- nal		54.18
29	Office salaries		675.00
29	Funeral benefits paid:		
	Local 54, James D. Geary, 593		200.00
	Local 74, Herbert Wm. Kurth, 31649....		200.00
	Local 81, Albert H. Meldahl, 2184.....		500.00
	Local 74, Wm. H. Moore, 2572.....		500.00
	Local 244, Geo. W. Dorman, 12097.....		300.00
	Local 74, H. H. Renwanz, 28782.....		100.00
	Local 100, John McCoy, 9778.....		500.00
	Local 73, C. M. Berryhill, 25693.....		200.00
	Local 53, Walter S. Ilurst, 17191.....		500.00
29	Wm. J. McSorley, General President.....		925.00
29	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer....		500.00
29	Central United National Bank, service charge on Commercial Account		6.50
29	Postage		18.00
		Total disbursements	\$5,906.96

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, February 28, 1935.....	\$80,815.03
March receipts	5,880.91
	86,695.94
March disbursements	5,906.96
	80,788.98
Cash on hand, March 29, 1935.....	80,788.98

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

244	Edward Anglim, Jr. 36331
234	David Lee Cudger 36332

REINSTATED MEMBERS

300	W. M. Bowser 20713	359	G. J. Generous 31196	151	G. S. Larson 28389
300	H. A. Foley 23452	386	J. E. Montreuil 29944	27	C. L. Brown 29334
300	T. G. Thomas 31760	386	H. Conklin 26517	88	E. W. Large 34890
300	Chas. Thomas 33764	440	C. A. Heinrich 17530	440	J. F. Revo 9848
300	J. J. Watson 23643	260	J. W. Bridges 23014	140	H. M. Sutton 25712
46	Geo. A. Lucas 34191 (Feb.)	230	V. D. Hinds 33469	309	E. A. Clauson 3627
197	F. Lundeen 27124	14	E. D. Swann 31158	309	G. D. Clauson 33491
65	J. A. Hartwell 12232	278	W. Chamberlain 17538	309	A. Johnson 7620
65	W. D. Cook 18021	278	F. Turner 3548	309	O. A. Johnson 3692
65	B. Gill 13428	278	T. Raferty 28115	309	C. B. Manross 16257
255	D. A. McNish 29462	301	W. Heffley 34497	309	C. R. Ross 7619
111	J. K. Thome 24929	301	G. H. Green 32100	311	T. W. Bundy 8924
359	A. Sankey 32692	26	F. B. Hays 33078		

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

42	F. R. Bernard 16222 (Jan.)	32	H. J. Liebig 12008 (Feb.)	65	E. W. Clark 36212 (Feb.)
42	R. K. Douthwaite 30690 (Jan.)	32	L. J. Must 33940 (Feb.)	65	W. M. Clark 23326 (Feb.)
42	J. W. Jackson 4995 (Jan.)	32	O. Stahl 32612 (Feb.)	65	C. E. Edwards 26739 (Feb.)
42	H. G. McKissick 36222 (Jan.)	262	M. W. Pickett 14054	65	E. C. Mann 35898 (Feb.)
42	G. S. Randall 36198 (Jan.)	2	F. J. Bernard 24800 (Oct.)	65	C. L. Snell 15183 (Feb.)
32	F. C. Carpenter 23495 (Feb.)	65	K. F. Carson 5004 (Feb.)		

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

32 E. L. Conners 33752 (Feb.)	88 C. S. Toll 30584 (Ren. Oct.)	106 L. B. Mulford 17532 (Ren.)
32 G. H. Brehm 28740 (Feb.)	9 J. B. Cochran 20119 (Ren. Feb.)	244 Wm. Lipkin 27691
46 F. F. Hines 35719 (Ren. Feb.)	74 G. E. Garren 29042 (Jan.)	244 L. Ehrlich 14770 (Feb.)
46 J. Phol 32298 (Ren. Feb.)	27 R. A. Dougherty 29766 (Ren.)	88 R. M. McKay 16132 (Feb.)

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED

28 R. Gordon 25609 (Feb.)	65 W. Cody 28235 (Feb.)	88 E. Lea 18203
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FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

97 W. Loughheed 12900, \$100.00	254 M. M. Sylvia 19062, \$5.00 and \$95.00	42 J. H. Bernard 36240, \$50.00
97 G. M. Morris 33477, \$100.00	42 D. W. Boardman 22148, \$50.00	42 P. A. Orr 7602, \$50.00
97 J. A. Young 16572, \$100.00	42 Geo. Wass 30766, \$50.00	429 R. Carroll 25525, \$5.00

APPRENTICE INDENTURED

10 Elroy Harry Gehrke, age 18

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
10	G. W. Damon 5123	388	73	L. C. Brown 14490	27	234	J. B. Wallace 16425	45
14	P. Fletcher 35447	32	73	C. Seats 23228	378	246	H. L. Barber 28593	359
20	F. Dean 19591	47	74	J. J. Carroll 10322	224	246	P. W. Duphiney 24830	125
26	L. G. Reynolds 32649	185	75	W. Collins 13419	9	246	M. A. Matikins 31920	125
31	L. Stone 13446	25	88	T. Humphrey 34064	65	254	E. B. Chace 13879	308
36	E. E. Broberg 33575	197	102	G. Codomo 19917	359	254	G. Schroeffel 758	25
36	A. Carr 20387	222	104	C. H. Cook 8545	88	254	G. C. Wight 31508	72
36	B. Green 24568	222	104	E. Merkle 28426	212	255	A. Nicholson 15167	234
36	E. L. Walkington 5637	222	104	E. Morrow 2567	212	258	J. H. Vilas 11749	212
36	F. W. Wiseheart 10251	222	104	A. M. Sherwood 7715	212	258	G. Wilkie 30583	195
46	M. M. Barrick 31575	67	104	W. Turner, Sr. 5967	212	259	E. L. Endicott 33550	238
46	M. J. Barrick 34387	67	108	L. Brodeur 32779	53	268	F. E. Hoffer 34412	88
46	G. Becker 16798	67	108	M. B. Hartman 4630	29	268	F. Soncini 2985	88
46	L. Berry 18425	67	110	A. Young 26361	82	279	E. L. Bright 15936	27
46	S. P. Berry 26217	67	115	F. Nordstrom 16334	483	279	C. M. Wade 7735	27
46	D. J. Conolly 22536	67	120	H. Durell 17620	14	301	J. Chuoke 30637	230
46	J. J. Murphy 32247	67	120	W. Eckerson 12594	166	301	W. J. Tope 29566	224
46	T. Wood 31538	67	120	M. Furness 8980	78	311	M. E. Robin 35097	301
47	J. Duggan 13910	292	120	W. Hunt 24013	166	345	C. C. Taylor 28437	262
47	D. McCarthy 34183	292	120	E. L. Sorrick 30293	166	386	G. Gallivan 29962	166
52	M. Brown 17507	14	143	L. Berry 23689	102	388	E. R. Haaek 33317	299
52	B. Collins 26163	166	144	B. G. Allen 28333	65	419	E. L. Mateer 23262	234
52	C. Colway 19598	151	166	W. Eckerson 12594	120	442	R. T. Seeley 5331	42
52	A. Horning 9350	151	166	W. Hunt 24013	120	442	G. M. Terry 4266	42
52	A. Jones 23270	14	166	A. LaCroix 11614	46	483	L. Hayne 17139	195
52	E. J. Roberts 10761	151	179	C. H. Kane 8623	42	486	P. E. Benson 13358	234
52	B. J. Wales 32470	151	179	W. Young 4145	88	486	G. A. Brower 17521	455
63	C. J. Paige 27818	455	190	J. J. Gutziet 33100	195	486	J. V. Henry 22891	262
63	H. Ramsey 32816	9	190	J. Wilkie 29605	195	486	H. F. Kauertz 18795	234
68	R. Bickard 32032	258	215	L. A. Lavigne 22516	78	486	J. A. Kauertz 7340	234
72	H. Boyd 32586	25	222	W. F. Abel 34086	259	486	J. Knight 36218	234
72	A. G. Henry 14330	246	224	T. M. Jones 29767	301	486	F. C. Meehan 36224	419
72	H. W. LaPointe 34104	246	234	H. M. Bowen 31293	45	486	R. P. Norton 25974	234
72	D. Tobin 24523	254	234	J. H. Nix 25976	45	486	H. T. Perkins 30413	419

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF
TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
230	\$ 3.50	435	V. D. Hinds, 33469.	250	6.00	102	H. Craemer, 33641
230	1.00	435	V. D. Hinds, 33469	57	2.00	166	L. D. Scudder, 25105
120	8.00	166	W. M. Jones, 35127	74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin, 24754
300	2.50	238	W. H. Schrontz, 478	254	8.00	308	E. B. Chace, 13879
32	1.00	14	P. G. Fletcher, 35447	386	1.00	5	N. Bagge, 12870
11	2.00	63	W. C. Cherry, Jr., 34709	120	2.00	166	W. Hunt, 24013
166	6.00	.....	B. M. Damron, 30006	120	18.50	9	H. M. Durell, 17620
108	5.50	53	J. S. Barnett, 28462	151	6.20	166	G. S. Larson, 28389
108	8.00	53	C. F. O'Donnell, 17244	88	4.50	179	W. H. Young, 4145
108	9.00	53	H. Wilson, 33117	234	6.00	255	S. Byrd, 20763
71	4.50	486	C. E. Shreves, 9214	234	3.00	486	H. M. Bowen, 31293
255	3.00	255	J. Pacetti, 36088	301	1.75	224	T. M. Jones, 29767

DUES BOOK LOST

9	J. L. Monroe, 23418	212	C. L. Knopp, 10454
53	H. Haack, 30398	234	S. Byrd, 20763
74	A. C. Elser, 7140		

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
20	Springfield, Ill.	P. Houston	A. Carter		J. E. Shean
25	Springfield, Mass.	A. Talbot	W. H. Dion		L. Moquin
28	Youngstown, Ohio	C. Lescallett	A. J. McClure	C. P. Yeager	C. P. Yeager
82	South Bend, Ind.	E. McKeel	B. F. Mitchell	H. A. Heltzel	
84	Superior, Wis.	C. C. Jubenville	E. Lund		
85	Elizabeth, N. J.	G. Fyffe	J. B. McGarry	J. B. McGarry	J. M. Temple

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It was God's will to remove from our midst, Brother Edwin Treat Stevenson, No. 7026, RESOLVED, That, we the members of Local Union No. 215 extend to his wife and family our deepest sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement in the loss of husband and father, and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International office for publication in our official journal.

EDWIN BALLIET,
Financial Secretary Local Union No. 25.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our Brother Louis Weisenback, No. 1645,

WHEREAS, Brother Weisenback was always a conscientious and sincere worker since his induction into our local, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union No. 67, extend to the family and relatives of Brother Weisenback our heartfelt sympathy, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 67 be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy sent to our International office for publication in our official journal.

PAT. MULANE,
Financial Secretary Local Union No. 67.

WHEREAS, It was the Almighty God's will to remove from our midst Brother Edward Francis Newton, No. 1257, and

WHEREAS, Brother Newton was a true and loyal member since the year 1901 of Local Union No. 97,

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 97 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be published in our official journal.

ALBERT DEARLOVE,
Financial Secretary Local Union No. 97.

IN MEMORIAM

47 Arthur Brown, 10295
65 Martin William Jones, 2129
65 Herman Milton Kuehl, 12990
67 Louis Weisenback, 1645

74 George Riley Chapin, 876
215 Edwin Treat Stevenson, 7026
442 Cyrus Frank Snyder, 1960

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 9 Rowe St., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434, 440 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 831 4th St., San Rafael, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Boro, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.....	.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00
Apprentice Indentures .....	.50	Labels, per 50.....	.35
Arrearage Notices .....	.50	Lapel Button .....	.50
Charter	2.00	Letterheads, Official .....	.70
Charter and Outfit.....	15.00	Manual .....	.50
Constitution .....	.15	Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Contractor Certificates .....	.50	Membership Book, Small.....	1.00
Dating Stamp .....	.50	Reports, Long Form, per doz.....	.40
Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15	Reports, Short Form, per doz.....	.60
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal	4.50
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.....	.25	Secretary Order Book.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50	Solicitor Certificates .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50	Stamp Pad .....	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25	Statements of Indebtedness.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00	Transfers .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00	Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00	Triplicate Receipts .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50	Withdrawal Cards .....	.60
		Working Permits .....	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING
WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R. Miottel, 2622 McDougall.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. G. Gilbert, 106 Mamie Ave., Pratt City, Ala.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Rm. 308, Mather Bldg., G St. bet. 9th and 10th St., N. W. Exec. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Lincoln 2028.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 W. Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121B.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 604 Chili Ave. Tel., Genesee 5172-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2009 Cass St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. Thos. Frouge, 1969 Main St.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Hall 228, 147 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Dr.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 21 Hayden Ave.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 426½ N. W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. H. W. Andrews, mail address, So. W. 30th St. and Agnew; residence, 2416 So. W. Binkley. Phone 2-8090.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. A. J. McClure, 453 Idora Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs. Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., 513 Lincoln Ave. Geo. C. Gaylord, R. 2, Box 59, W. Nebraska. Tel. County 22R1.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 8:30 p. m., No. 220 Front St., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciante, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel., 6-3159-J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

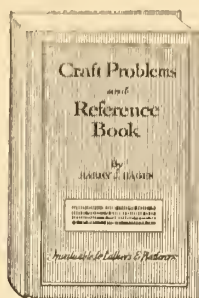
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, R. R. 1, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun. 2 p. m. at home of H. M. Babbitt, B. A., R. D. No. 6, Diverty Rd. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1031 17th St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 50 Linden Pk. St., Roxbury, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon. 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Mon. H. E. Dearing, B. A., 4 Short St. Phone 6-1859. Peter Brandt, Pine Hill Rd.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobraay, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Labor Temple, 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. G. E. Miller, Sec. and B. A., 1621 Excelsior Ave. Phone, Fruitvale 7166-J.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Jack O'Keefe, 904 E. Broad Ave., Glenwood 3894-W.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 611 Gladstone Ave.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 15 Pratt Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone 1140-M.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Labor Temple, Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y. David Christie, 31 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri. 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. E. F. McLaughlin, 3942 Bozeman.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 112 Madison Ave. Phone Plainfield 6-0410-J.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Eden Hall, 218 W. 10th St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 E. Croswell St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. J. Backlund, 312 Dunning St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 618 Smith St. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. C. H. Cody, R. 1, Box 103. Phone 26J11.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9 a. m., Central Labor Union Hall, 3d floor, McCurdy Block, Tuscarawas St. E. at Walnut Ave. H. W. Little, R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 2010 Central Ave.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 3530 No. 27th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. C. O. Goff, B. A., 2522 Exline St. Phone 41113. F. E. Bundy, 1420 N. Beckley St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 8 p. m. McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 288 River St. Waltham 2431R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A., 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 8147.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. T. W. Mercer, 571 Langside St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 219 Grace St. Elmer J. Roberts, 219 Grace St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 506½ Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. J. A. Milzarek, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 121 So. Hawk St. A. Clothier, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone 9-1325.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. A. L. Alexander, 1509 Stanton Pl. Phone 872-16.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 179 Ogden, Utah.—Meets each Mon. 8 p. m., 2203 Washington Ave. J. P. Schat, 3524 Jefferson Ave. Tel., 3192-M.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m. C. R. Wellborn, 1316 No. Lorraine.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Llesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Payton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 E. Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 E. Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. N. Ludwig, 1624 Grand Ave.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. Fred DuBois, Act. Sec., 209 W. Atlantic Ave.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. John O. Hague, B. A. and Sec., 96 Train St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 255 Knoxville, Tenn.—Meets 2d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 311 Moreland St. T. C. Baker, 1302 Sevier Ave., So. Knoxville, Tenn.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Federal Labor Union Hall, Belknap Blk., 2717½ Montana Ave. A. C. Bauer, 410 S. 35th St.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Sat., 2:00 p. m., Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eller, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 831 Fourth St. J. O. Dahl, 831 4th St.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone 2473-J.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.
- 399 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Exec. Bd. meets Sat. 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem., L. Cottell, 120 Howard St.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. 1st Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall, Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1513 Polk St.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st Wed., Labor Temple, 213½ W. 2d St. E. W. Bryden, Route 5, Box 442.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St. Albert Webster, 122 H St., Belmar, N. J.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 2823½ Main St., Ocean Park, Calif. M. E. Harding, 934 Sixth St.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d, 4th Fri., Bricklayers' Hall, 17th and Jefferson. R. W. Routt, R. 1, Box 1154. Residence, 3644 N. 18th St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, Sec. P. T., 1129 N. Cottage.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, care of R. L. Lloyd, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Board meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. B. A. Barrenger, Sec. and B. A., 886a Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone Dial 2—5852.
- 395 Warren, Ohio—W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Bowling, Act. Sec., 515 Eva St.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Builders' Exchange Bldg. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 534 Garfield St.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Pfeffer, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Cor. Parish and Amite Sts. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 486 Columbus, Ga.—Meets every Fri., Central Labor Hall, 1313½ First Ave. R. C. Manning, 928 Front St.

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BUILDING ACTIVITY

Statistics on the nation's building activity indicate that Harold Ickes with his PWA cash is many jumps ahead of Housing Administrator James A. Moffett along this recovery path. Latest figures show that last year the nation's construction amounted to \$3,104,000,000, of which all but \$731,000,000 was Public Works.

Private engineering construction dropped to 73 per cent of 1933, residential building remained at a low level. Encouraging feature of the latest reports is that the 1934 constructions program showed an increase of 27 per cent over 1933. The discouraging point is that it has far to go to reach the eleven billion dollar a year construction pace of pre-depression days.

Labor is eager to co-operate in developing collective bargaining. Labor has much to contribute for the solution of work problems as well as the determination of wages and hours that would promote balance between production and consumption. If only employers would see the advantage of working with unions instead of fighting them, it would be possible to decide industrial problems without conflicts. It would also make available the co-operation of workers in reducing waste in production, in finding new

efficiencies, reporting intelligently on tools and materials, suggesting improvements in production procedure. These are things to be had only through voluntary co-operation, which can rest only on assurance of justice. Good-will is essential to co-operation and it grows out of confidence in a square deal.

The cause of Labor is the cause of human justice among those who carry out work orders. It leads to the spirit of fellowship in the common things of life and raises all of living to a plane where all have a fair chance.

The labor movement is the agency through which the masses can bring order and opportunity into all phases of living. It is rooted in human need and nurtured by those who have given it devotion and life itself. It is for the present generation to carry it forward so that understanding co-operation may be our habit of life.

Make ready to do your part.

Labor is not asking anything revolutionary when it asks the right to organize and bargain collectively. These are fundamental rights implied in our Constitution, which have been repeatedly reaffirmed by judicial interpretation and court decision as well as by substantive law.

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LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA



"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXV

JUNE, 1935

No. 10

1935

Steelcrete

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A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Entered as second-class matter at the Cleveland, Ohio, Postoffice.

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917.
authorized September 6, 1921."

VOL. XXXV

JUNE, 1935

No. 10

Decisions of The General President and Executive Council

Sec. 109—All decisions of the General President must be published in the following issue of The Lather, together with a short, concise synopsis of the case. All decisions of the Executive Council must be published in the following issue of The Lather, showing how each member of the Council has voted.

Sidney Byrd, No. 20763, vs. Local Union No. 255

Brother Byrd appealed against the action of Local Union No. 255 in placing a fine of \$50.00 against him on the charge of working on holidays without permission and violating Sections 158-164 inclusive of the International constitution. The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides, found the appellant guilty of the charges preferred and he therefore sustained the action taken by the local union.

Christopher C. Taylor, No. 28437, vs. Local Union No. 262

Brother Taylor appealed against the action of Local Union No. 262 in placing a fine of \$5.00 against him for violating Section 114 of the L. I. U. constitution. The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides in this controversy, found the brother guilty of going to work in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 262 without depositing his transfer in that local, and he therefore sustained the action of the local union.

R. R. Tillman, No. 26099, vs. Local Union No. 74

Brother Tillman appealed against the action of Local Union No. 74 in placing a fine of \$25.00 against him and in annulling his foremanship privilege for a period of one year, on the charge of discrimination. The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both

sides in this controversy, found the action taken by the local union in this case not justified, and he therefore ordered the same rescinded.

Local Union No. 74 vs. General President's Decision

Local Union No. 74 being dissatisfied with the General President's decision in the aforementioned case, appealed against it to the International Executive Council, which body after receiving copies of all the evidence presented by both sides, voted by a majority to sustain the General President's decision. The vote of the Council is as follows: To sustain the General President's decision: Second Vice-President Wm. J. Murphy, Third Vice-President C. J. Haggerty, Fourth Vice-President Joseph H. Duty and Sixth Vice-President M. F. Nealon. Those voting to sustain the appeal of Local Union No. 74 were: First Vice-President George T. Moore and Fifth Vice-President Edw. F. McKnight.

ARMY ORGANIZATION BILL

Advices from Washington state that a measure called the Army Organization bill is now pending before a conference.

Wealthy Eskimos, natives of Herschel Island in the Arctic, listen to radio and think nothing of paying \$175 for an airplane ride. According to employees of the Hudson Bay Company, recently returned from that country, some Eskimos can make \$40,000 a year by the sale of white fox furs. They pay as much as \$300 a ton for coal, and extravagant prices for radios and other articles supplied by traders. Many airplanes visit the island for commercial reasons.

Decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia Upon the Controversy Existing Between the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the Alleged Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

We are herewith reproducing copy of communication from President M. J. McDonough and Secretary-Treasurer Wm. C. O'Neill, of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; also copy of opinion of the Supreme Court, as well as the findings of fact and conclusions of law, as follows:

Washington, D. C.

June 6, 1935.

To All Affiliated International Unions and
Local Building Trades Councils,
Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.
Greetings:

We are enclosing copy of opinion and decision, as well as findings of fact and conclusions of law issued by Justice Adkins of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the mandatory injunction proceedings sought by the alleged Building Trades Department headed by J. W. Williams and Herbert Rivers.

In the mandatory injunction sought by J. W. Williams and Herbert Rivers, et al, they ask that the officials of the Building Trades Department be restrained and enjoined from directly or indirectly holding office as officials of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, from in any manner whatsoever stating or causing to be stated or believed that they are holding office as officials of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, from directly or indirectly using the name of Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, from disbursing any moneys of said Building Trades Department in their possession or under their control, and we were asked to deliver to Williams, Rivers, et al, all books, records, furniture, moneys and other properties in our possession belonging to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

You will take particular note that Justice Adkins dismissed the injunction sought by J. W. Williams, Herbert Rivers, et al. The seeking of this injunction is without parallel in the annals of trade union history.

We are quoting from the official transcript of the court proceedings, pages 357-358, a discussion between the attorneys of both sides and Justice Adkins:

The Court: Supposing the court should reach the conclusion that the decision of the American Federation of Labor—that the action of the September convention was illegal—was a correct decision, but that the American Federation of Labor went too far in excluding the President of the Building Trades Department from presiding at the convention, where would we be?

Mr. Easby-Smith: We would not be anywhere.

The Court: Oh, yes, we would be somewhere; we would be here. But, do these officers hold over after their term expires, providing their successors have not been legally elected?

Mr. Easby-Smith: No; they have to be appointed by the Executive Council to serve during the term or during the term of vacancy or until they have been properly re-elected.

The Court: Did you have an executive council, and did they continue after the convention?

Mr. Easby-Smith: Yes, your honor, they carry on the work of the Department or the organization until the convention takes place.

The Court: Supposing the convention of September was illegal and the convention in November was illegal, who constitutes the Council?

Mr. Easby-Smith: There would not be any if they were both illegal.

The Court: Would the Executive Council cease?

Mr. O'Donoghue: Assuming that the September convention was illegal and the November convention was illegal, then, if the September convention was illegal there would be a valid Executive Council elected at the prior convention, namely, 1931.

Colonel Easby-Smith: Up to December; only until December 31, 1934. There is nothing in the constitution providing for them to hold over.

The Court: Well, they would have an implied right to do that until their successors were legally elected.

We desire to call your attention to the above opinion ren-

dered by the Court, which clearly proves that the officers elected in 1931 and 1933 are the legal officers of the Building Trades Department, and continue to act as such officers and carry on the business of the Building Trades Department in accordance with the decision of the Court until their successors have been legally elected at a convention called in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Under and by virtue of the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the so-called Building Trades Department headed by J. W. Williams and Herbert Rivers no longer exists.

Assuring you of our continued co-operation and best wishes, we are

Fraternally yours,

M. J. McDONOUGH,

President,

Wm. C. O'NEILL,

Secretary-Treasurer,

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT, A. F. of L.

OPINION OF THE COURT

The Court. You gentlemen are so expert upon this matter and have pointed out the law governing the case, and have presented the case so well I think I am in a position to decide it now.

First, as to the plaintiff's case, it depends, of course, upon the validity of the convention in November. I am unable to reach the conclusion that the American Federation of Labor had the right to change the constitution of the Building Trades Department. That constitution expressly provides that the convention shall be presided over by the president. The term of office of the president ran through the calendar year 1934; so so that I am unable to find that the plaintiffs are the legal officers and, therefore, I think their bill must be dismissed.

Now, as to the relief prayed for by the defendants. It seems to me that the appeal did lie to the Executive Council of the Federation of Labor and the convention. Both of those bodies decided that the delegates of the Carpenters, Bricklayers and Electrical Workers should have been seated. Now, I think that was within the jurisdiction of the Federation and its Executive Council to decide, and that decision is binding. They also decided that the action of the September convention of the Building Trades Department was illegal. I think that was in their jurisdiction to decide.

So, I am not able to find that after the first day of January, 1935, when the old term of the defendants' officers had expired—I am not able to find that they were then the legal officers, so I will have to deny them that relief. That would mean that both their bill and cross bill would be dismissed.

(Thereupon, at 12:35 o'clock p. m. the above hearing was concluded.)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOLDING AN EQUITY COURT

JAMES W. WILLIAMS,
ET AL,

—vs.—

MICHAEL J. McDONOUGH,
ET AL,

} EQUITY No. 58248

The Court makes and files the following

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1 The American Federation of Labor on March 20, 1908 issued a charter of affiliation to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. That Department is a voluntary association composed of various national and international unions which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and are engaged in the building trades industry.

2—In the early part of 1934 the president of the American Federation of Labor undertook to bring about an affiliation with the Building Trades Department of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

These organizations by letter of June 14, 1934, to the presi-

dent of the American Federation of Labor presented their application for affiliation with the Building Trades Department. On that day the president of the American Federation of Labor submitted said applications to the president of the Building Trades Department who immediately called a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department at which all of said applications were approved, and on the same day the president of the American Federation of Labor was advised of that action. On the same day the president of the Building Trades Department wrote to the head of each of said three unions a letter in substance as follows:

"This communication will acknowledge receipt of your application for reaffiliation, which has been acted upon favorably by the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, receipt for your remittance of \$100 to cover charter fee having been handed to President Green of the American Federation of Labor."

Each union paid a per capita tax for the second half of June and the months of July, August and September.

3—The annual convention of the Building Trades Department met in San Francisco in September, 1934. The Executive Council submitted to that meeting its report informing the convention of the action taken by it as aforesaid and recommending approval thereof. Each of said three organizations sent delegates to said convention.

The convention refused to seat the delegates of said three organizations and disapproved the aforesaid action of its Executive Council and refused to recognize said organization as affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

4—On an appeal taken by said delegates of said three International Unions to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor said Executive Council found and ruled that the action of said convention of said Building Trades Department in refusing to seat said delegates was improper and illegal.

Upon appeal of the officers of said Building Trades Department from said finding and ruling of said Executive Council to the convention of the American Federation of Labor then in session at San Francisco, California, in the month of October, 1934, said convention by a vote of more than three-fourths of all delegates present sustained the action of said Executive Council and found that said convention of said Department held at San Francisco in September, 1934, was illegal and its action null and void on account of the refusal of said Department convention to seat delegates of said three International Unions.

Said convention of the American Federation of Labor in October, 1934, ordered the president of said Federation to endeavor to compose the differences existing between said three International Unions and upon impossibility to do so to call and preside over a new convention of said Department for the purpose of transacting the business which should have been legally transacted at said September convention of said Department.

5—The president of said Federation did endeavor to compose said differences but failing to do so called a new convention of said Department to meet at Washington, D. C., in November, 1934.

Delegates of the three above mentioned International Unions and delegates of certain other International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and with said Department undertook to meet in convention and to transact the business coming before said convention, including election of officers of said Department consisting of the plaintiffs herein. The president of the American Federation of Labor presided over said convention.

6—Thereafter in December, 1934, and again in January, 1935, plaintiffs claiming to be proper and duly elected officers of said Department made demands on the defendants to surrender to said newly elected officers the books, records, monies and other properties of said Department and to surrender the offices occupied by said defendants in the building of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., which demands defendants refused.

7—The defendants were elected at earlier conventions of said Department for terms of office expiring January 1, 1935.

8—The constitution of the Building Trades Department provides that its president shall preside over all conventions.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE LAW

1—An appeal lay to the American Federation of Labor from the action of the September convention of the Building Trades Department set forth in Finding 3.

2—The decision of the convention of the American Federation of Labor that the action of the September convention of

the Building Trades Department was illegal and void was within the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

3—That portion of said last mentioned decision which directed the president of the American Federation of Labor to preside at a convention of the Building Trades Department was in violation of the constitution of that Department and therefore void.

4—Plaintiffs are not the duly elected officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

5—The terms of office of the defendants expired on January 1, 1935, and they then ceased to be the legal officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

6—The original bill and cross bill will be dismissed.

JUNE, 1935.

(signed) JESSE C. ADKINS,

JUSTICE.

The above decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has been appealed by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor as represented by M. J. McDonough, President, and Wm. C. O'Neill, Secretary-Treasurer and the following twelve trades:

International Association of Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers.

International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

International Union of Elevator Constructors.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

Sheet Metal Workers, International Association.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.

This appeal is based on several questions of law, involving the right of the conventions of the Building Trades Department to transact their own business under the autonomy granted them by the American Federation of Labor at the time their charter was granted. The above opinion and decision very clearly sets forth that the convention of the Building Trades Department called by President Green during the month of November, 1934, was illegal and that the officers elected at this convention have no standing whatsoever as officers of the Building Trades Department. Also under the ruling of the Supreme Court, the officers elected at the September, 1934, convention of the Building Trades Department were declared illegal.

Therefore, the duly elected officers of the Building Trades Department at the convention in 1931 and the convention in 1933 are the recognized officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. These officers include President M. J. McDonough and Secretary-Treasurer Wm. C. O'Neill and five members of the present Executive Council of the Building Trades Department. Therefore, these officers will be the recognized officers to guide the destiny of the Building Trades Department until such times as a convention is held or an adjustment reached or a decision from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia rendered.

We would therefore recommend to all of our local unions that they continue to get their cards and support all building trades councils under affiliation with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, as presided over by M. J. McDonough, President, and Wm. C. O'Neill, Secretary-Treasurer.

Trusting this conveys to our membership the necessary information covering the status of the controversy between the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the alleged Building Trades Department, we are

Fraternally yours,

Wm. J. McSORLEY,

General President.

TERRY FORD,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

Cool Water, Sunny Beaches Lure Urbanites To Resorts

THE lure of cool water and sunny beaches and soft breezes is calling many from the city to resort places. Because of the number of drownings each year, the National Safety Council sees fit to reissue its warnings against drowning hazards and to give a few hints to swimmers.

While there probably were fewer drownings in 1933 than in 1932, because of the absence of serious floods, the national experience each year has not been encouraging. The 1932 total was 7,712. At present too little is known of the national experience for 1933 to permit a reliable estimate, but during the ten years from 1920 to 1929 a total of 73,733 persons lost their lives through accidental drowning.

Beginners, the National Safety Council message continues, should stay in shallow water and have the aid of an experienced swimmer. Even if one is a good swimmer, he should stay within easy range of a boat, raft, or near shallow water. Swimming when overheated or tired is an exceedingly dangerous practice. Likewise it is not wise to swim until exhausted. Should one become exhausted when swimming, he should turn on his back and rest until he is able to return to shore.

A general rule for diving is to confine one's sport to water known to be five feet deep at the least. A swimmer caught in a swift current or undertow should not struggle. The current will force him to the surface, when he will be able gradually to work his way toward the shore.

There are a few hints given also to persons who wade. They are advised not to wade into water with the hands above their head, for one is then unprepared for the swimming stroke should he step into a hole. Neither should he lean back when entering the water, for should he fall, he would then fall backwards, instead of forward and ready to swim.

Swimmers should remember the story of the boy who called "Wolf" too many times. If one cries for help in fun, his companions are likely to believe that he is joking when he really needs assistance.

Swimmers should learn life saving and resuscitation. This knowledge may sometime be the means of saving a life, either of a stranger, friend or someone whom the rescuer loves.

Cramps are one of the greatest fears of persons who swim. A muscle cramp is not dangerous if one will keep his head. The real danger is fear. Stomach cramps, on the other hand, may be easily avoided. Simply do not swim until two hours after eating, the National Safety Council advises.

For a cramp in the calf of the leg, submerge, seize the cramped muscle with thumbs and fingers

of both hands and squeeze. For a toe cramp, press the nerve in the arch of the foot on the inside edge about one-third the way from heel to toe. Submerge and press the place with the thumbs, sliding them toward the great toe. Treat cramps in the thigh muscles in the same manner.

A source of danger to himself, the National Safety Council adds, is the swimmer who likes to show his ability. The man who will dive in the shallowest water he can find, and who will try to swim distances which are beyond his strength not only endangers his own life but the life of anyone who may try to go to his assistance.

Before entering the water, the swimmer should bear in mind the idea that should he be overcome by fatigue or cramps or from any other cause, he may greatly hinder or assist the person who comes to his aid by his actions. The struggles of a drowning person are proverbial for the difficulty they create. Clear thinking in emergencies is a decided asset.

VERSAILLES TREATY STIPULATIONS DISREGARDED BY GERMANY

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the German refusal to continue to keep within the arms stipulations of the Versailles treaty. It has been feared that she would do this ever since Hitler went in—and every nation hoped against hope that it would never happen. Under the treaty, Germany's army is limited to 100,000 men, and she is not allowed to have much in the way of aircraft, artillery, tanks. Now she will quadruple her army, greatly extend compulsory military training of citizens, and will build up her defensive equipment as much as she likes.

Inevitable result will be a boom in the munitions industries—and another long step toward European war. Every European country will, supposedly in self-defense, also increase armaments and armies. It is easy for diplomats to speak soothingly of security and to avow peaceful intentions—it is a historical fact that nations with first-class military machines usually want to try them out when they think the time is ripe.

Armed forces of principal nations total: Russia, 830,000, with 15,000,000 reserves; Great Britain, 200,000 with 2,800,00 reserves; France, 584,000, with 6,000,000 reserves; Italy, 437,000, with 5,000,000 reserves; Poland, 325,000, with 1,700,000 reserves.

The United States by way of comparison has an army of 135,000 with 309,000 reserves.

A Second Wife As Gift—An Old Babylonian Custom

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—They dug up some fancy Babylonian customs recently which if transported to this country would cause an awful lot of trouble. If those ancient rites were revived, the wife, instead of buying some lurid ties as a Christmas present, would bring home a second wife as a gift. But suppose the choice was just as bad as that of the proverbial neckties? What if the gift woman instead of being hedonic, would turn out to be a hag? Better as we are.

But at any rate, John B. Alexander, in digging up ancient Babylonian records, came across some interesting doings.

According to these tablets, the Babylonian sense of justice decreed that the slayer of a slave must pay for the crime not with his own life, but with the life of one of his own slaves. That certainly was terrible for the slayer.

About this wife-giving business, Mr. Alexander states:

"The record of the purchase of a second wife is in the form of an adoption, the first wife adopting the second as her sister and giving her to her husband as a wife. The possibility that all might not go smoothly is provided against in the stipulation that, if her husband should divorce his first wife, she shall take away with her all the property of the second wife. But if the first wife becomes jealous and wishes to leave her husband she shall have nothing."

Brewers were important personages in those days. And from what the tablets reveal, a brewer's position was just as much sought after as, let us say, that of Postmaster-General today. The office of brewer was connected with the Temple and the job-seeker had to pay a handsome fee to obtain the post. Once in, however, the official brewer had the privilege of handing down the office to his oldest son, and the son would do the same later—that is, if he found himself still in possession of his head when a new regime governed.

Since very few could write, the letters were written by a third party. One records the pleas of what we would consider an ancient "gold-digger."

"Tarish-matum writes to Kubutum begging him to send her a shekel of silver. She has written ten times and he hasn't answered her. She hasn't a single measure of meal. In the name of Pa-bil-sag would he send her one shekel."

To make sure that the plea would stick, the same woman writes to another man asking him to urge Kubutum to send her that shekel.

"Another fair writer," Mr. Alexander reveals, "waxes eloquent and quotes poetry, calling the man

she addresses her 'sun' and her 'cedar in whose shadow she finds shelter.' After lamenting that she must sell the home of her fathers, she says, 'Ah, well, if there is enough to bury me, that is all I can ask.'"

As to the Babylonian sense of justice, the tablets deciphered by Mr. Alexander refer to a letter of Rim-Sin, sent to four men who have appealed to the king for judgment. The king denies their plea, which had to do with the sentencing of a slave to death, in the following words:

"Since they have cast a young slave into the oven, do ye cast a slave into the brick kiln."

Isn't that nice!

LABOR DEFENDERS KIDNAPPED

A grand jury investigation of their kidnapping was promised to Robert Minor and David Levinson last month by Gov. Clyde Tingley of New Mexico.

Minor and Levinson are leaders in the defense of 10 Gallup, N. M., workers who are charged with murder following the death of a sheriff and an unemployed worker in an unemployment demonstration. They were seized by a gang of masked vigilantes in Gallup, taken to the Navajo Indian Reservation some 35 miles from the town and brutally slugged and beaten. They were taken to the hospital by a family of Navajo Indians who found them wandering in the desert.

Attempts of local authorities to discredit the kidnapping as a hoax failed when expert Indian trackers confirmed the story of the victims.

Rep. Marcantonio of New York protested to the Department of Labor against federal agents arresting defense witnesses in the Gallup cases and deporting them to Mexico. The department declared that it had ordered its local agents to hold off deportation of such witnesses.

Extremes to which chiseling employers will go to gain an advantage are limitless. Following defeat of a company union plan in an election, a Cleveland firm sent ballots to individual workers asking them to show how they voted. No visible marks of identification were apparent on the paper until one was exposed to the heat, when up popped the shop number of the voter, having been written in invisible ink. This plan being frustrated, the company again sent out "unmarked" ballots. These defied investigators until it was found that the company number of the voter had been placed under the stamp on the envelope in which the ballot was to be returned. Square shooters? Far from it!

THIS IS NOT RELIEF

WAGE rates under the four billion dollar work relief program, as fixed by the President's executive order, are disappointing. Apart from several wide exemptions permitting even lower pay, eight classifications for unskilled and semi-skilled are below \$30 a month, including one of \$19.

Only one member of a family is allowed employment. So a family in the \$19 a month class must be supported on \$228 a year—even if the family head receives steady work for the entire year, which is highly improbable. A family cannot be supported anywhere in America on \$228 a year, which is less than sixty-three cents a day.

Unfortunately it is not possible to provide the \$2500 a year which government experts estimate is required to assure a "moderately full life" for the typical American family. But certainly no less than one-seventh of this budget, or one dollar a day income should be the absolute minimum. Even

that \$365 a year would mean privation, hunger, malnutrition for adults and children. When the figure is reduced to \$228 or less a year, as in the executive order, we fall far below the danger point of public health, public morals and public order.

With the general theory of the executive order—which varies wage scales through eighty classifications in relation to existing wage differentials in geographic regions, size of population, and skill—there should be no dissent . . . The scale for highly trained and educated professional and technical workers, which ranges from \$94 a month to as low as \$39, is nothing for them to cheer about. It may be justified, however, by the emergency and the fact that this is only relief.

But \$19 a month, or sixty-three cents a day, for support of a family is not relief. It is slow starvation. In our judgment it cannot be justified.—Cincinnati Post.

THIRTY-HOUR WEEK ONLY REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT, GREEN STATES

The prompt enactment of the Black 30-Hour Week Bill and the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill was emphasized as immediate legislative necessities by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at a mass meeting held in Philadelphia recently under the auspices of the Philadelphia organized labor movement.

"I know of no piece of legislation more needed," Mr. Green declared, speaking of the Black 30-Hour Week Bill now pending in the United States Senate. "And I know of no piece of legislation economically sounder. What remedy has its opponents to offer?"

"At hearings and conferences you find our opponents offer no hope, no remedy, no constructive plan. When they discuss the cost of the bill, they deal merely with material things, offering nothing to solve unemployment.

"Ours is a challenge to industry. The 40-hour week has proven insufficient.

"America must choose whether she wishes to go on in the old way and have 10,000,000 unemployed with their 40,000,000 dependents or to adopt the 30-hour week for equitable distribution of work.

"The demand of the workers must be met. The social security they demand must be accorded to the great mass of the people. Law-making bodies must meet the reasonable demands of the people, and Congress must give the people these bills.

"A government that fails to provide an oppor-

tunity for its citizens to earn a living is a failure, and the people will find a new form of government."

The Black bill, Mr. Green asserted, would bring about the re-employment that the NRA failed to accomplish.

Turning to the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, Mr. Green said it is the keystone of labor's program. It is, he declared, "the major piece of legislation in which the American Federation of Labor is interested."

"We must have it," he added, "if we are to make collective bargaining real."

THEY ALL GO BACK

Charles E. Mitchell, formerly head of the National City Bank of New York, was chased from his high estate by revelations of the role he played in the wild boom of the 1920s and the crash that followed. No members of Wall Street rank high in public estimation, and Mitchell ranks distinctly lower in that regard than most of his broking and banking brethren. But he has opened a new office in New York, and is expected to specialize in reorganizing corporations.

There seems to be nothing to say about this performance that has not already been said by Kipling, thus:

"The dog returns to his vomit, the sow returns to her mire,
And the burnt fool's bandaged finger goes wobbling back to the fire."

Housing Program of PWA Enlarged and Advanced

SEVERAL developments have served to advance and enlarge the low cost housing program of the Public Works Administration. Among them is the start of condemnation proceedings for a \$6,000,000 project in Detroit, similar action on New York's \$12,500,000 Williamsburg project, allotment of \$2,800,000 for a project on Cleveland's West Side, signing of a contract for constructing the University housing project in Atlanta and for the \$3,000,000 Cedar-Central project in Cleveland.

Options on 52 per cent of the 378 parcels of property included in the 51-acre Detroit site had been obtained before it was decided to resort to condemnation. Selected for immediate development is a 34-acre tract on which apartment buildings and row houses will provide 3,569 rooms for negro occupancy. The site is within ten minutes walking distance of Detroit's business section.

In New York final condemnation proceedings to secure title to twelve square blocks in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn were instituted, to expedite acquisition of the land. This project is novel in that the land, once obtained, will be leased to the

New York Municipal Housing Authority which will construct the new housing.

Formal announcement of a third slum clearance and low-rent housing project in Cleveland was made recently. It involves a 22-acre site on a hillside overlooking Lake Erie adjacent to Edgewater Park on the west side of Cleveland. The architects selected for the project, Joseph L. Weinberg and the firm of Conrad & Tearl, originally presented it to the PWA Housing Division as a limited dividend project. Plans call for the construction of 621 modern family units in two-story row houses and in two- and three-story apartment buildings.

Awarding of a contract to the N. P. Severin Co. for \$1,985,000 for the University housing project in Atlanta gave that city the distinction of having the first two construction jobs in the all-federal housing program located there. In addition to these two projects, which have reached the construction stage, building demolition work is under way in Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Montgomery, Ala. Demolition bids are being considered for the Outhwaite project in Cleveland and the Williamsburg development in New York.

IF DOLLARS STRIKE, WHY NOT MEN?

The "Wall Street Journal" and other organs of the "Predatory Interests" are dreadfully perturbed because President William Green of the A. F. of L. in urging passage of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act before an immense audience in Madison Square Garden said:

"If Congress fails us we can mobilize our strength and refuse to work until we get our rights. And that's no idle threat. I mean it."

The "Journal" twists Mr. Green's remarks into a suggestion for a general strike, and declares: "Mr. Green loses public sympathy when he advocates government by threat."

Of course, as Mr. Green has publicly stated, he did not have a general strike in mind. He took it for granted that every intelligent student of American affairs knew that the A. F. of L. was on record as opposed to general strikes.

But suppose Mr. Green had threatened a general strike, wouldn't he be following the example set by the big bankers who have billions of idle dollars in their vaults, and who refuse to put those dollars to work except on terms and under conditions satisfactory to them?

If a dollar has a right to strike by refusing to work, by what process of reasoning can a human

being be denied the same privilege? What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

GRAFT IN EGYPT 3,000 YEARS AGO

Thieves were bribing "cops" in Egypt 1,200 years before the birth of Christ, and when arraigned in court they pleaded that "times were so hard in Thebes" they had to steal to live.

This interesting story was told by Jean Capart, famous Belgian Egyptologist, at a dinner in Brooklyn last week. A papyrus has been discovered which contains the confession of three men charged with "swiping" a lot of valuables from an old tomb. Apparently their effort to shift the blame to the depression was not successful. The learned Belgian is confident all three were executed.

The evidence indicates that the criminals divided their loot with the Theban chief of police, but he "double-crossed" them, just as an American chief might to today.

It all goes to show that human nature and human problems haven't changed so very much since Pharaoh's daughter rescued Moses from the bull-rushes.—Labor.

A WOMAN'S PLEA

To the Editor of Labor:

I am a union man's wife and proud of it. Now I can see that women—wives, mothers, and daughters—must concern themselves with the great industrial problems confronting the nation. We must read and ask more questions, and qualify ourselves to help win the battle that is now on for economic and political freedom. We must make it our business to elect men and women to Congress and to the State Legislatures who represent all the people and not a few financial exploiters.

We have just gone through a world war, the most devastating carnage of all time. Only God in heaven knows how us mothers and sons in the army suffered. We have pled with our national law-makers to grant us a guarantee against future wars in the hope that other mothers might not be compelled to go through the travail that has come upon us of this generation. Our prayers have been in vain.

I may be wrong in saying this, but as one woman and a mother I am in favor of refusing to bring more children into the world until we have a guarantee against war. Those so-called statesmen in Washington have evidently lost touch with the plain people of our distraught country. We are forgotten in the conniving for political advantage. To me it seems they are heading this nation into another war, one in which our boys will be victims of even more frightful death-dealing devices than were invented during the last conflict. The women of America can and must prevent such a catastrophe.

Again I read that Congress is trying to pass a so-called sedition law to take away from the workers the right of free speech, a free press and the right of free assemblage. This harks back to the dark ages and would institute a condition of slavery to be compared only with ancient Egypt when Moses became the first strike leader and let the Israelites out of the land of bondage.

Then there is the compulsory military training bill which would conscript all our boys from 18 to 21 years of age. It is amazing to think that our national lawmakers have learned nothing from the fate of the German and Austrian war lords. The mothers of America will never consent to such a monstrous proposition.

I am writing this not only to express my own feeble opinions, but in the hope it will ignite a spark in the minds and hearts of other women who may be aroused to the importance of giving needful aid in preserving to mankind the rights and liberties

for which the father of his country, Washington, and his brave colonials suffered at Valley Forge, and the principles of freedom which made the nation's savior, Abraham Lincoln, a martyr.—Mrs. Rosa A. Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.

PROTEST GUARD IN STRIKES

The use of the National Guard in strikes was attacked recently before the House Military Affairs Committee by union leaders. They were urging support of the Connery resolution requiring express approval of the Secretary of War before the federal arms and equipment with which the Guard is supplied could be used in strikes.

Vice President Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers cited numerous examples of the use of the National Guard against the workers in the last national textile strike. It was called out in Connecticut, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Rhode Island, he pointed out.

"All but one of those who lost their lives in that struggle were striking mill workers," he said, "and most of them were shot in the back."

George L. Googe, Southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The use of the National Guard in strike situations had been more frequent in the Southern states during recent years than in other sections of the country. For that reason I urge my fellow Southerners to bend every effort to have the Connery resolution come out on the floor of Congress for a vote. Governors acting in the interest of employers use U. S. Army equipment including gas bombs, bayonets and bullets to over-awe and intimidate, and often murder and maim strikers."

After the hearing the House Military Affairs Committee adjourned consideration for several weeks.

It pays to belong to a union, even though there are all kinds of government agencies erected for the workers' ostensible protection.

The \$19 to \$55 monthly which the FERA will pay to unemployed on relief work will not be increased as long as there will be no protest from those receiving it.

But, in localities where labor is organized and can enforce its demands, prevailing wages will be paid. Where the condition is otherwise, the announced starvation pay will prevail.

Yes, it certainly pays to be organized.

United States Chamber of Commerce Runs True to Form

THE leopard cannot change its spots. Neither can the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The resemblance ends there, however.

The leopard makes no pretence of being anything but what it is—a predatory animal. The United States Chamber of Commerce holds itself out as a beneficent organization, self designated as custodian and protector of the common weal.

In this guise the Chamber held its annual meeting in Washington early in the month. Its discussions covered a wide range—house maid's knee and the succession to the King of Siam being among the few subjects neglected in the four-day meeting. Then with all the finality of a Papal bull, the Chamber declared itself.

It was against the National Industrial Recovery Act as it stands but for some substitute which would permit "agreements between competitors which would be free from penalties of the anti-trust laws."

It was against "the collective bargaining provisions of the present law," the Black-Connery 30-hour law and the Wagner labor disputes bill, but for "trade associations as a means of carrying on important functions in the interest of business" and free "from governmental control."

It advocated "regulation of public utilities" by "State commissions * * * given ample power," but was against "the utility bill of 1935 as introduced in Congress which 'would seek to superimpose Federal regulation upon State regulation' and 'would undertake to destroy holding companies.'"

It was for "security against the hazards of unemployment and a dependent old age" but against the bill pending in Congress providing for social security.

It was for deposit insurance, but against the banking reform bill as "not supported by a body of authoritative banking and business opinion."

It was for giving the farmer Federal assistance which "would insure him a price for that portion of his crop which is domestically consumed," but against "any extension of Government authority over the freedom of action of producers, processors or distributors of basic agricultural products."

It was for changes in the transportation laws "to be left to the railroads through the newly formed Association of American Railroads," but against Federal Co-ordinator Eastman's recommendations being handled by any other body because it would "undoubtedly cause suggestion of Government ownership of railroads."

Altogether, it was a meeting of noble "aginnners", against everything calculated to help the masses;

for everything calculated to help the moneyed classes.

As noted, the Chamber, like the leopard, cannot, does not change its spots. It did, however, change its attitude on one most important point.

Whereas a year ago it was, like the Tammany Alderman of blessed memory, "for the Government and an appropriation" to save railroads, banks and what have you "and for the President's program," it is now against "Government interference in business," and the President's program.

When the devil was sick

The devil a monk would be

When the devil got well

The devil a monk was he.

—o—

SENATE PASSES WAGNER LABOR DISPUTES BILL

Anti-Union Group Mustered Only 12 Votes Against Collective Bargaining Measure—Legislation Establishes Majority Rule and Outlaws Company Unions—"Great Achievement for Labor," Green Says

Washington, D. C.—The Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Bill, declaring the encouragement of collective bargaining to be the policy of the United States and specifically making it illegal for employers to refuse to bargain collectively with their employes, was passed by the Senate after two days debate.

The vote was 63 to 12.

The twelve Senators who voted against the measure were: Austin (Vt.), Bailey (N. C.), Burke (Nebr.), Byrd (Va.), Gibson (Vt.), Hale (Me.), Hastings (Del.), Keyes (N. H.), Metcalf (R. I.), Townsend (Del), Tydings (Md.), and Vandenberg (Mich.).

The only amendment offered on the floor was one by Senator Tydings of Maryland, which had the backing of the big-business opposition to bona fide collective bargaining. Its purpose was to give legislative support to the company-dominated union by protecting the members of these sham unions against "intimidation" or "coercion" from outside unions.

The argument offered by Senator Tydings in favor of this proposition was considered seriously by the Senate. It was defeated by a vote of 50 to 21.

The bill has already been favorably reported by the House Committee on Labor.

If The Bankers Won't, The Government Must Provide Funds For Building

ERNEST KAHN, a German housing expert, writing in the *Survey Graphic*, asserts that 10,000,000 homes must be built in the United States in the next 10 years.

That is interesting. But not quite as impressive as the real property inventory of the United States Department of Commerce made public a year ago which placed the present shortage of homes in the country at 5,000,000. Today the total is probably in excess of 5,500,000.

Inasmuch as the peak of construction was 600,000 a year and the 10-year average—1920 to 1930—according to Department of Labor records, somewhat in excess of 400,000 a year, there is more than 12 years' work in sight, assuming average employment, and in excess of eight if peak production were equalled in each of the eight years.

The survey included 63 cities, of which Cleveland was the largest. The German expert is of the opinion that were the larger cities included, the total shortage would be bound to be much larger.

Either way, there is an enormous back log of building that must be done sooner or later; in fact the biggest building job in the history of the

world. Compared to it, the rebuilding of the war-torn areas of France and Belgium was small-time stuff.

The question, however, is when the job will really be attacked. There is the need, the materials are available, the men are ready, bank vaults are bulging with money. There is no reason why the work should not be under way. There is an explanation.

That it is not under way is due to the timidity and the cupidity of the banks. There are billions to be had as low as one-half of 1 per cent for gambling in Wall Street. There is little at 6 per cent or higher for building, despite the Government's attempt to break the mortgage money blockade.

Reduced to the simplest terms, the banker is not doing his part.

It is inconceivable that this state of affairs can or will last forever. If the bankers will not, sooner or later the Government, as a matter of self-defense, must provide the money.

Then Mr. Banker, his occupation largely gone, will cry to high heaven against Government in business.

WHEN SPRING IS IN THE AIR

This is the time of year when that seasonal "disease," spring fever, runs its course. One of its more common manifestations is an urge to clean up one's property, in order to get rid of winter's accumulation of rubbish, both indoors and out.

These individual clean-up campaigns are usually inaugurated for the purpose of improving a home's physical appearance—but, whether the property-owner realizes it or not, they likewise, contribute toward fattening his pocketbook, inasmuch as they eliminate many ordinary and unnecessary fire hazards.

The attic is one of the places in the home where odds and ends accumulate—and it is also one of the commonest starting places for residential fires. That accumulation of ancient newspapers—those dog-eared magazines—those old clothes which you'll never wear again—that broken down furniture, all offer an invitation to fire. Start your clean-up campaign by giving these cast-offs to the needy, either directly or through some local charitable organization, where they can give comfort and use again.

Then burn the sheer rubbish—and be sure to accomplish that latter task on a windless day, with the aid of an incinerator.

Closets should be subjected to the same process. And the chances are that your basement is in about the same state of disorder as your attic. Due to the nearness of the heating plant, basements are one of the most prolific sources of fire and should be kept free of papers, rags and improperly stored inflammables.

Spring is likewise an excellent time for having the furnace and heating equipment gone over, to prepare it for fall. Another worthwhile job is inspection of electric wiring—old, defective and sub-standard wiring starts many a fire.

Spring is here! Clean up—lest you burn up.

WHAT NEXT?

A new system of steel-tied brick wall construction employs standard-sized grooved bricks in connection with steel reinforcing rods. It is said to be highly resistant to storm, earthquake, explosion or cyclone shocks.

DEBATE ON 30-HOUR WEEK BILL BLOCKED BY SENATE

By a vote of 56 to 21 the Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of the Black 30-hour week bill. The motion to take up the measure was made by its author, Senator Black of Alabama.

The opposition was led by Senator Robinson, majority leader, who declared that consideration of the bill should be at least postponed until after the Senate Finance Committee had made its report on the bill for the extension of the National Recovery Act. Senator Couzens of Michigan took the same view, adding that he had received statements to the effect that in some sections of the country there was a shortage of skilled labor.

In urging the importance of reducing the length of the work week to 30 hours, which the bill provides, Senator Black said:

"I could remind the Senate that we are still feeding 20,000,000, and that the only way to put them to work in private industry, seemingly is through the adoption of shorter hours.

"I shall, however, not go into the merits of the bill at this time except to say that if there is a scarcity of labor in any line of business, there is scarcity in very few lines; and if there should be a scarcity of labor it would be somewhat of a repetition of the days when labor received a fair wage and the country was moving forward."

STRIKEBREAKING BUSINESS IS HIT IN BYRNES MEASURE

A far-reaching legislative proposal for protection of organized labor against "professional strikebreakers" was made by Senator James F. Byrnes when he introduced a bill making it a violation of federal law for anyone to transport in interstate commerce any person to be employed to obstruct peaceful picketing in any manner.

The South Carolina Senator pointed out following the introduction of his bill that there are a number of organizations in the United States which make it a business of sending professional strikebreakers into a state whenever a labor dispute arises between employers and employes.

"These men are, in some instances," Byrnes said, "employed as guards. Their presence invariably results in violence and bloodshed. The states of the Union are well able to protect the rights of both employers and employes," he added.

The Byrnes Bill fixes a fine of \$5,000 or a two-year jail term or both for any person convicted of

transporting persons across state lines for strike-breaking purposes.

Labor has often complained against the importation of thugs and gunmen in strike areas for the purpose of intimidating strikers. In some cases these hired employes of an out-of-state organization have been made special officers and in this manner destroyed the right of workers for collectively bargaining.

THE SUICIDE BRIGADE

There seems to be a good many people in this country who don't care much for living but who would be the first to be aghast if you accused them of it. For no reason at all, they are constantly and cheerfully risking their necks—and yours.

This group of citizens—who total hundreds of thousands—constitute our reckless, ignorant and irresponsible motorists. Consciously or unconsciously possessed of the idea that their abilities are not second to those of the daredevils of the race tracks, they make a practice of driving faster than the law allows, even though they are going nowhere in particular and have all the time in the world to get there. They weave in and out of traffic—if they waited until the roadway was clear for passing, they'd lose a precious second or so. They drive on the wrong side of the road. They have contempt for traffic lights and signals, which were obviously created for less gifted mortals. They laugh at the rumored perils of hills and curves, and take extreme pleasure in passing on them. When their brakes go bad and their steering and lighting systems falter, they put off repairs until some distant tomorrow—they'll certainly be able to get by until then without a mishap. And so it goes, down the entire list of acts of commission and omission that cause our toll of 35,000 automobile deaths per year.

The rest of us wouldn't have any kicks coming if the suicide brigade risked their own lives only—that, after all, would be their prerogative. But they menace us as well—menace everyone and everything which uses the streets and highways. The innocent suffer along with the guilty—and, unless these drivers are curbed, each of us runs an excellent chance of being eventually numbered among the victims of the suicide brigade.

It is the duty of every citizen and every unit of government to see that a different record is made this year. Traffic laws must be modernized and enforced with the utmost strictness. The dangerous driver has been given every chance. He has been urged to change his ways and has refused. Now he must be forced to drive safely—or be deprived of the right to drive on public streets and highways.

The LATHER

VOL. XXXV.

JUNE, 1935

No. 10

Official Publication and devoted to the interests of
The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.



SUBSCRIPTION

A Year\$1.20
Single Copy10 Cents

TERRY FORD, Editor
Lathers' Building
Detroit Ave. at W. 26th St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone CHerry 5403

Published Monthly
Press of Riehl Printing Company
 28

The Lather earnestly solicits correspondence, but disclaims responsibility for opinions or views expressed under its heading.

All articles for the correspondence columns of The Lather must be signed by the writers of same to insure publication, but publication of signature will be withheld on request.

Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

The Saturday Evening Post will not employ any one who is a member of a Trades Union, and if the management finds out that any employe is a member of a Union he is immediately laid off, the excuse being to reduce the force.

The F. W. Woolworth Company, Ltd., of Canada, while making a profit of \$1,800,000, representing 20 per cent on their investment, in 1932, reduced employes' wages 10 per cent. Average pay was found to be \$10.80, with some getting as low as \$7 for a full week.

Although President Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company, admits he was paid bonuses of almost \$12,000,000 over the last eighteen years in addition to a salary of \$12,000 a year, he opposes the pay-

ment of bonuses to ex-soldiers, a rather inconsistent position to assume to say the least.

General Johnson has been delivering some terrific blasts at the foes of union labor in recent speeches and interviews. "Labor," Johnson told a Washington meeting of industrial executives, "has a right to organize freely and to bargain collectively. Take it from me and a wealth of experience, in this modern day dealing with organized labor is the best and quickest way to economic peace. I would rather deal with officials of the bona fide labor movement than with any Frankenstein you may build up in the guise of 'company union.'"

THE HELPLESS PUBLIC

There is much sympathy for the helpless public wasted these days by the paid press. The public is getting next to things which for a long time it did not understand, as the pinch of food and fuel and the cost of everything necessary to live has aroused the public interest to an unusual extent, so that it is seeing things in a fairer light than formerly.

Capital pretends that the causes of the unusual conditions we are now confronted with may be charged to labor's demands for high wages, but when the public represents a very large majority of those same laborers as it does today and knows that its increases of wages merely followed the upward trend of prices, losing ground at every step, then it knows, beyond any doubt, that capital and its paid press are plainly and positively lying.

NOTICE!

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Brother Frank R. Koop, 20081, will kindly send such information to his wife, Mrs. Frank Koop, 2315 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

If you want to keep out of the RED, treat your brother trade unionists WHITE, and not allow the depression to make you BLUE, buy Union products and services. That's true patriotism because they are made in America.

It is generally admitted and very frequently proved, that virtue and genius and all the naturally good qualities which man possesses, are derived from their mothers.—Hook.

Lifting effort of an airplane is due about one-third to the push from below the wing and about two-thirds to suction from above caused by creation of a vacuum above the wings.

WHY WE WENT TO WAR

Cablegram sent by Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain, to President Wilson, March 5th, 1917: "England cannot continue her present large purchases in the United States without shipments of GOLD to pay for them and she cannot maintain large shipments of gold. The almost immediate danger therefore is that Franco-American exchange will be so disturbed that ORDERS by all the allied governments will be so reduced to the lowest minimum and there will be almost a cessation of trans-Atlantic trade. This will, of course, cause a panic in the United States.

"If we should go to war with Germany, all the MONEY would be kept in our country. TRADE would be continued and enlarged until the war ends, and after the war Europe would continue to buy food and would buy from us also an enormous supply of things to re-equip her peace industries. We should thus reap the **profit** of an uninterrupted, perhaps an enlarging trade over a number of years and we should hold their **Securities in Payment**. I think the pressure of this approaching crisis has gone beyond the ability of the **Morgan financial agency** for the British and French governments. The need is becoming too great and urgent for any private agency to meet, for every such agency has to encounter the jealousy of rivals and of sections. **PERHAPS OUR GOING TO WAR IS THE ONLY WAY IN WHICH OUR PRESENT PREEMINENT TRADE POSITION CAN BE MAINTAINED AND A PANIC AVERTED.**"

A month later we were in the war.

NAMES OF WINDS REFER TO DIRECTIONS THEY COME FROM

The names of winds often refer to the direction from which they blow, hardly ever to those toward which they blow. A wind from the north is a north wind (sometimes a norther), one from the south is a south wind and so on. The sirocco of the Mediterranean, which reaches Italy from the south-east, probably owes its name to an Arabic word meaning east, though the authorities are not agreed on the subject. The levanter of the Straits of Gibraltar and the leste of the Madeira and Canary Islands are both, as their names imply, easterly breezes. This style of nomenclature, which sometimes gives rise to confusion, is evidently due to our habit of thinking of wind as coming from a certain place rather than as merely moving in a certain direction.

Still other winds owe their names to certain of their attributes or characteristics. The wind that

dominates the climate of the Rhone Valley is known as the mistral because the Romans fittingly described it as *magistralis*, meaning masterly. The name of the Egyptian khamsin is an Arabic word meaning 50, referring to the period of 50 days after the Coptic Easter Monday, during which this unpleasant wind is most prevalent. The simoon of the Asian and African deserts, which often proves deadly on account of its excessive heat and dryness, is popularly credited with poisonous properties, and its name is derived from an Arabic verb meaning to poison.

ODDS AND ENDS

Thirty-six billion eggs were eaten in the United States last year.

The huge lake formed by Boulder dam in Nevada is expected to be 115 miles long and eight miles wide.

Most fish have teeth, shed them many times during their life and always grow new ones to replace them.

A twenty-six-pound meteor, almost buried by the force of impact as it crashed to earth, was uncovered in a field near Odessa, Neb., by Earl Turner, Odessa Farmer. The formation was eleven inches long by eight wide.

A large panther which had been hanged was found by fence riders on the Jesse Lockhart ranch in the Blackberry-Vance section of eastern Edwards county, Texas. The animal had become entangled in the fence wires and was strangled.

The second coming of Christ, according to a letter received at Wilmington, N. C., will take place in February, 1936. Fred Hellman, of Johnstown, Pa., writer of the letter, declared he had received a special message from "Almighty God." Hellman wrote that he sent the message to "all our Governors," and was sending it to "all our cities."

An old recipe bearing a canceled stamp blew against the feet of Jay Land at Burlington, Wis., and he picked it up. It came from a bale of paper which a junk man had taken from an old express office in a neighboring town. Land bought the bale for 75 cents. It contained many more stamps of the civil war period. He already has sold \$150 worth to dealers and has made one rare find that may be worth as much as all the others sold.

WHY ORGANIZATION IS NECESSARY

THIS is an age of organization. Turn wherever you will and you are face to face with organization in one form or another. Practically every phase of human activity is governed by some kind of an organization. In this day and age things are done on a large scale, not by the efforts of the single individual, but by the multiplication of man-power. Here and there some individual may stand out in the limelight, but investigation will show that, after all, this individual is merely the figurehead, representing some vast organization of men, money or power.

Organization is brought about by those who have a community of interest, and who seek to advance their interests by combining together. What would be impossible for the individual to accomplish is done with ease when all those who seek the same goal unite and make a concerted effort. As an individual you may be able to drift along without organization, since it is always possible to just muddle along and take whatever comes your way. **BUT THIS IS NOT PROGRESS, THIS IS NOT GETTING ANYWHERE.** Those who are satisfied with things as they are, need no organization, for they have no aims or aspirations. They want nothing, so they never put forth any effort, **AND THEY GET NOTHING.** Those who are not satisfied and who want a greater measure of justice, must organize if they ever hope to gain what they desire. They can grumble, growl and kick, they can weep, wail and gnash their teeth, but they will get nowhere until they combine for a common purpose.

Every bit of progress that has been made has been made as the result of organization lags. What-lags just to the degree that organization lags. Whatever advance has been made in shortening hours, raising wages and elevating working conditions can be measured by the yard-stick of organization. The individual worker may shirk his duty; he may maintain his stand as an individual; he may go from job to job searching for the ideal conditions he wants to enjoy, but wherever he goes he will find the same average level. There is no escape, for he is a worker, and, as such, is forced to compete with every other worker in his industry. A job he must have and any job that he gets is owned by some employer. He may change masters, but that is all he can do under the existing order of society. He cannot even think of abolishing the existing order, for something better, until he has learned that **ORGANIZATION IS THE FIRST STEP.**

Pointing out the shortcomings and weaknesses of the labor movement will not do much good, unless such criticism is backed up by constructive action, and constructive action means that the individual

must sink his identity in that of the mass. In other words, he must organize and become an integral part of some organization. The man who belittles the labor movement and holds it up to scorn, is only giving evidence of his own stupidity and lack of intelligence.

If the entire labor movement should be wiped out tomorrow it would be but a very short time before every unorganized worker, scoffer and critic would face the grim reality that something had happened, for it would be brought home to them forcibly in the shrunken pay-envelope, in the lengthened hours and in the abusive attitude of every petty boss they came in contact with. They would find something missing, and, if they had the mental ability to concentrate their minds for a few brief moments, it might dawn upon them that, after all, the much despised and ridiculed labor movement had been a protection, even to those who made fun of it, and refused to have anything to do with it.

Even though an organization may have many faults and come a long ways from being one hundred per cent strong, it is an organization pregnant with unlimited possibilities. No one can tell how far a toad can jump by merely looking at it, and no one can tell how large and powerful an organization may become or how suddenly it may forge to the front, just by looking at it when it is small. The small, weak, imperfect organization of today may be the large, powerful and efficient organization of tomorrow. The organization that the workers scorn to join today may be the one they will flock into tomorrow.

The employers realize these things, and it is because they do realize the fact that no one can tell what the morrow holds forth, that even a small organization is a protection to a certain degree to all workers, whether organized or not. Make fun of the union if you will; abuse it if you must; call its officers names if that will relieve your feelings; stay out of it as long as you can, but eventually you will be forced to the inevitable conclusion that the day of individual action is over and its sun has set and the day of collective, united, concerted action is at hand; for the good of one is bound up in the welfare of all.

In conclusion may we be permitted to cite here what we believe a classic definition of the true spirit that should permeate all those who recognize the necessity of the organization of the workers. In our belief there has never been a more concise and more clear definition of the real significance of trade unionism and its necessity than the following which is taken from the writings and utterances of one of the

American labor movement's foremost exponents, the late Samuel Gompers. He at one time said:

"True trade unionists are those wage-workers, members in good standing of the union of the trade or calling at which they are employed, who realize as a fundamental principle the necessity of unity of all their fellows employed at the same trade or calling; who recognize the vital and logical extension, the growth, and development of all unions of all trades and callings, and who strive for the unity, federation, co-operation, fraternity and solidarity of all organized wage earners; who can and do subordinate self for the common good and always strive for the common uplift; who decline to limit the sphere of their activity by any dogma, doctrine, or ism. Finally, those organized wage-workers are true trade unionists who fearlessly and insistently maintain and contend that the trade unions are paramount to any other form of organization or movement of labor in the world.

"A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country. He is the first to take advantage of any benefit secured by united action, and never contributes anything towards its achievement. He is used during a struggle to defeat his fellow-workmen, and, though coddled for the time being by the employer he serves, when peace is restored he is cast out, shunned by his employers, his fellow-workmen, and the whole human family."

THE EFFECT OF FREEZING ON STONES

The effects of freezing and thawing on building stones are to be tested at the United States Bureau of Standards by means of an ingenious form of apparatus designed for this purpose.

It is well known that all kinds of stone, slate, brick, concrete, etc., will disintegrate in time when exposed to the action of frost, especially in humid climates like that of the eastern United States, the action being due to the freezing and consequent expansion of water held in the pores of the material. It is obviously very desirable to ascertain the merits of different building materials as to their susceptibility to such damage, and many tests have been carried out for the purpose.

The novel feature of the testing apparatus designed at the bureau is its rapidity of operation. The apparatus will automatically move a charge of stone, concrete or other material back and forth from a freezing chamber to a thawing chamber at the intervals required completely to congeal and thaw the contained moisture. It is expected that by this means 80 to 100 freezings can be made in one day, whereas such a test formerly required several weeks.

Thus it will be possible to determine definitely the number of freezings required to bring about a certain degree of disintegration. Having obtained this information with respect to a given kind and grade of materials, it should be possible, on the basis of climatic statistics, to predict approximately the number of years' service it may be expected to give in a specified locality.

NIBBLES OF SCIENCE

Construction of earthquake-proof buildings is being studied in the engineering department of Stanford University, California, which suffered severely in the big quake of 1906.

Toy buildings are shaken by toy earthquakes, and their behavior is carefully studied. By such experiments as these it is hoped that the menace always present in earthquake countries may be largely robbed of its terror. Describing the experiments, Popular Mechanics of Chicago says:

"Reduction of loss of life in earthquake disasters to great cities, such as the destruction of San Francisco in 1906, and of Tokyo in 1932, is sought in experiments with man-made shocks and models on a huge 'shaking-table' in the school of engineering at Stanford University, California.

"There men produce quakes and control them.

"With skillfully designed apparatus they determine in advance the kind of shocks they will have, fix its character, intensity, and duration. To these known conditions of destruction they oppose the resistance of accurately constructed models of buildings. They then ascertain exactly how and why the structure failed.

"And thus knowing the conditions of destruction, they proceed to work out the principles of safe construction.

"Already they have taken the first few steps in their efforts to learn best methods of building quake-proof structures, humble homes, or tall towers, and how best to build on loose ground and how on rock.

"The experiments indicate that diagonal sheathing in a wall is apt to be more resisting than horizontal or vertical sheathing.

"They have learned that apparently weight, and not surface exposure to the wind, determined the susceptibility of an engineering structure to earthquakes."

When an elderly woman of San Diego, Cal., began to remodel a coat given her by the county welfare bureau she found \$1,500 in the collar lining and returned it to the bureau.

NORRIS RELATES ACTIVITIES

Of Power Trust Spokesmen in the Senate

Washington—How power trust representatives operate in Congress to serve these private interests, was dramatically illustrated by Senator G. W. Norris (R. Neb.) in an attack on Senator W. R. Austin (R. Vt.) for his filibuster against the Norris TVA amendments.

Answering remarks by Norris about his power trust connection, Austin claimed that whereas he had been counsel for various public utilities in the past, he withdrew from that employment when he became a U. S. senator. Norris thereupon produced Martindale's legal directory for 1935 which shows Austin listed as "of counsel" for the New England Power association.

"It seems to me it is rather peculiar," Norris said, "that when we get into the discussion here of something pertaining to power companies, to the power trust, we have always run against the opposition of the senator from Vermont; and, assuming that he is conscientious and honest in it, it is proper to look back and see what his associations were, how he grew up. His associations have become part of the man."

Norris read into the record a letter written by Austin, from the U. S. Senate to Pres. F. D. Comerford of the New England Power association. The senator reported to the head of this power trust holding company in regard to his activities against certain legislation affecting the power trust.

As a member of the Senate judiciary committee, Austin was handling this legislation. He promised in his letter to offer amendments to "neutralize the bad effect of the proposed bill," and concluded by asking Comerford's opinion of the matter and for "any facts that may be applicable to the hearing."

"I do not criticize him for being an attorney for these companies," Norris said of Austin. "He has a perfect right to be. But it ought to be outside of the chamber, not in the Senate."

THE HUMAN SIDE

On many occasions President Franklin D. Roosevelt has shown that the secret of his success is because he seems so human, so genuinely interested in the progress and well-being of humanity. In this connection he showed his keen insight into a condition when he told a press conference that to him the most interesting thing about the speeches of the Chamber of Commerce gathering was that not one of them dealt with the human side of things. Not one touched upon the plight of old age without resources. Not one of them showed the slightest interest in or information on unemployment. All

were dumb on human distress, but worthy if not eloquent on the alleged troubles of wealth.

The President told the press conference of his experience in New York, where he saw chambers of commerce, manufacturers' organizations and other business bodies unite against three important reform laws.

One was the factory inspection law. New York already had a factory law which fixed reasonable requirements for safety. But it did not provide for official inspection; the factories were left to run themselves, as the Chamber of Commerce approves; and the result was the Triangle fire. From 150 to 200 women workers were burned to death because greedy bosses had locked the doors of the firetrap in which the women were working.

And so on it goes, with Labor and its friends almost alone in their efforts to secure safety and justice for the human beings who must toil for the necessities of life. Human life and happiness seem cheap to those who are lacking in the milk of human kindness.

More power to you, Mr. President!

WAY TO HANDLE COMMUNISTS

If Mr. Hearst is suffering from the delusions of senile decay, that is all the more reason why some of his good friends and high priced editorial writers should take the old boy in hand. They might show him the foolishness of his anti-red campaign. Because of the fact that an ultra-radical minority is seldom dangerous, and only becomes so when it is suppressed, Mr. Hearst seems to rant in sheer unreason.

If fellows like Hearst were actually sane, they would see that what few communists we have are reactionary, rather than radical. Such radicalism as they have consists in throwing monkey-wrenches into the labor movement. Their crazy activities do more to hold progress back and to induce the plutes to resort to violent and fascist tactics than anything else.

It is foolishness to take communists seriously and foolishness to pass laws for the suppression of the "red menace." To drive these human windbags underground gives them a better chance to make trouble and serve as a nest for spies.

Wise leaders of public welfare are interested in the promotion of social justice, not in promoting red scares in universities and elsewhere.

The best way to treat the communists is the way we do the nudists—let them alone.

Live each day so that you can look any man in the eye and say: "I buy under the Union Label, Shop Card and Button!"

THE AGITATOR

The eminently respectable word "agitator" has fallen into dire disrepute. It has taken the place of almost every other distasteful epithet with which men were wont to brand the undesirable individual. There is no valid reason, that we can see, why a perfectly good and innocent word should have descended to the level that "agitator" has. Our dictionary gives the meaning of the word as: "One who, or that which, agitates, rouses, or stirs up." And we would venture the opinion that in its proper meaning the epithet "agitator" is something to be greatly desired.

If conditions on this old globe are in every way ideal, then the agitator in whatsoever cause is a menace. If "man's inhumanity to man" and the exploitation of one group of society by another are myths, then the agitator is a nuisance. If improvements in our economic and social life are not to be desired, then the agitator is an undesirable. But, on the other hand, if our methods of government, our economic and social system, our ethical standards are not what they should be, the agitator is an asset to our national life and plays a very necessary part in the process of the race.

To agitate for a higher standard of economic and social life for the worker; to rouse the unorganized from their lethargy and assist them to take their proper place in the line of human progress; to stir up the workers' organizations to a larger conception of their responsibilities, that they may be of greater value to the membership; truly, a great and glorious mission is that of the agitator.

WHERE PWA CONSTRUCTION DOLLARS GO

Approximately 34½ cents out of every dollar spent by the PWA on its construction program, as a whole, went directly to labor in wage payments for work done at the site of construction, according to the Labor Information Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor. The remaining 65½ cents was spent on materials.

More than \$320,000,000 was paid out in wages to workers directly employed on construction jobs financed by the Public Works Administration since its beginning in July, 1933, and up to December, 1934, inclusive. In addition, \$671,000,000 was spent for materials. A large percentage of the amount spent on materials went to pay wages in manufacturing, mining, and transportation fields.

The proportion of money spent on direct labor and on materials varies widely with the nature of the construction project. For instance, in forestry work nearly 69 cents out of every dollar went to labor directly and 31 cents was spent on materials. For

railroad-shop work, on the other hand, only 23 cents went to pay rolls directly and 77 cents was spent on materials.

Nearly one-half of the total amount of money disbursed by the PWA for direct wages went to workers employed on road construction. Out of every dollar spent for labor on road building, 70 cents went to semi-skilled and unskilled workers and 30 cents to skilled labor. Building construction ranked second in the amount of money disbursed in pay rolls. On this type of project, skilled workers averaged approximately 62 cents out of every dollar paid out in wages, while semi-skilled and unskilled labor received the remaining 38 cents.

UNION DUES TAX FREE

Union dues are not taxable for income tax purposes, the Bureau of Internal Revenue ruled recently.

The Bureau held that monthly dues and international assessments are deductible as business expenses, "if such dues and assessments are used to meet the expenses of strictly labor union activities."

Says President Green: "I care not whether the leaders of a Union may dislike the officers of a Central Body because their hair may be red, or their eyes brown or black, or because they belong to some church, or to some political party. There is no excuse under the sun for any local union to remain out of affiliation with a Central Body, and if any local union would try to offer me an excuse why it failed to affiliate with a Central Body, I would tell the representative of that Local Union that he was speaking to me a language I did not understand."

Politics doesn't change very much.

It doesn't get a bit cleaner.

And it is the guiding star of just about as many members of Congress as ever it was.

Excepting always certain grand figures who stand up and fight for what they believe right in spite of all the forces of darkness.

But you can count those on your fingers—a little group out of 500—the dilatory 500.

Well, what do people do at such times?

They rise up and speak their mind.

They make their demands known.

So, if they don't, then they, finally, are responsible.

**NO CONGRESS WILL YAMMER VERY LONG
IF THE PEOPLE SPEAK CLEARLY ENOUGH.**

But the people **MUST** make themselves heard above the din of politics.

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ARKANSAS

BENTON, ARK.—Post Office: \$50,000. Manhattan Constr. Co., Muskogee, Okla., contr.

ARIZONA

KINGMAN, ARIZ.—Post Office: \$50,000. R. E. McKee, 1916 Texas St., El Paso, Tex., Contr.
WINSLOW, ARIZ.—Post Office: \$50,000. R. E. McKee, 1916 Texas St., El Paso, Tex., contr.

CALIFORNIA

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Post Office: \$84,700. K. F. Parker Co., 135 South Park St., San Francisco, contr.

ILLINOIS

URBANA, ILL.—Elementary School: \$151,226. W. C. F. Kuehne, Rantoul, contr. P. W. A.

IOWA

SAC CITY, IA.—Post Office: \$50,000. Midwest Constr. Co., 752 Builders Exch. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.
STORM LAKE, IA.—Post Office: \$50,000. C. M. Peterson & Co., 1036 Builders Exch. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA, LA.—Power Plant Improvements: \$103,351. Mayor and council. P. W. A.

MAINE

PORTLAND, ME.—Department store addition: Brown Constr. Co., 574 A Congress St., contr.

MISSOURI

PERRYVILLE, MO.—Post Office: \$50,000. Lecoutour Parsons Constr. Co., 4124 Forest Park Bldg., St. Louis, contr.
ROLLA, MO.—Schools: C. F. Reinhart Constr. Co., Telephone Bldg., 1010 Pine St., St. Louis, contr.

MONTANA

SWEETGRASS, MONT.—Inspection Station: \$60,883. James Leo Co., 221 South 11th St., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

NEW JERSEY

PITTMAN, N. J.—Post Office: \$50,000. E. J. Kreitzburg, 1333 Arch St., Phila., Pa., contr.

NEW YORK

ALTMAR, N. Y.—Grade and High School: \$105,000. G. Stanley Irish, 102 Benedict Ave., Syracuse, contr. P. W. A.
CORINTH, N. Y.—High School: \$225,000. A. Hecker-man Iron Works, 1106 East Water St., Syracuse, contr.
GENEVA, N. Y.—Residences: To exceed \$105,000. Lewis Home Builders, Bay City, Mich.
GREECE, N. Y.—Constructing 50 residences: \$200,000. Lewis Homes Builders, Bay City, Mich.
HAMBURG, N. Y.—Post Office: \$50,000. Lakeland Eng. & Constr. Corp., Electric Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y., contr. P. W. A.
PORT DICKINSON, N. Y.—St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church: \$105,000. Titchenor Iron Works, 23 Griswold St., Binghamton, N. Y., contr.

REMSEN, N. Y.—School: Metal Lathing and plastering. Henderson-Johnson Co., 1407 Erie Blvd., E. Syracuse, contr. P. W. A.

NORTH CAROLINA

BREVARD, CANTON, FORT BRAGG, LAKE TOXOWAY, OTTO, N. C.—Citizens Conservation Camps: \$77,263. Great Southern Lumber Co., Bogalusa, La., and Workman Bros., Knoxville, Tenn., contr.
HENDERSON, N. C.—Schools: \$322,000. G. W. Kane, Durham and W. L. Jewell, Sanford, contr. P. W. A.

PENNSYLVANIA

RED LION, PA.—Post Office: \$50,000. Hood & Cross, 1535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., contr.

OHIO

STEBENVILLE, OHIO.—Commercial Building: \$150,000. Johnson Contracting Co., contr.

SOUTH CAROLINA

FLORENCE, S. C.—Alterations and repairs to Courthouse: \$106,255. Fiske-Carter Constr. Co., Greenville, contr.

TENNESSEE

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—Altering and constructing additions to buildings 72, 74 and 75: \$107,700. Worsham Bros., Knoxville, contr.

VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—University of Va. Hospital addition: \$130,024. Charlottesville Lumber Co., Charlottesville, contr.

WASHINGTON

KELSO, WASH.—Post Office: \$51,600. Hoffman Constr. Co., 715 Southwest Columbia St., Portland, Ore., contr.
PULLMAN, WASH.—Dormitory: \$119,279. H. S. Wright & Co., 2210—2d Ave., Seattle, contr.

WYOMING

KEMMERER, WYO.—Federal Building: \$56,834. W. A. South Co., 130 South 10th St., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.
MORELAND, WYO.—Post Office: \$50,000. M. J. Greene, Manhattan, Kan., contr.

NEW BRUNSWICK

MONCTON, N. B.—Constructing additional story to public building: \$120,000. Acme Constructing Co., Ltd., Saint John, contr.

ONTARIO

GALT, ONT.—Constructing new public building: \$128,850. Shults Constr. Co., Ltd., Brantford, contr.

The Union Label is the harbinger of Better Times! SPRING that on your merchant!

If you conscientiously believe in Trade Union principles, you can NOT consciously buy non-union trade products.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

No argument is now needed to convince Congress or the country that war is the greatest curse of the world, and the whole system of cunning propaganda behind these schemes for compulsory universal training is a promoter of war. It is intended to foster international rivalries, jealousies and hatreds and to waste the people's substance in billions of dollars expended on useless preparations for war.

These schemes of compulsory universal military training are all built on the criminally false assumption that the main future business of civilized nations is to be the making of war.

If the United States of America can afford to expend a billion dollars a year for compulsory mili-

tary training as a preparation for war, which only results in promoting war, we can well afford to spend three billions a year in preparation for peace which will result in promoting peace.

CORRECTION

E. T. Popple is the business agent of Local Union No. 481 and not J. Schlenker, as published in the May issue.

DUES BOOKS LOST

166—A. W. Clothier, Sr., 16806

215—L. T. Stevenson, 17619

234—W. P. Smart, 29072

309—B. E. Kelley, 28548

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
19	Joliet, Ill.	H. W. O'Neill			E. Johnston
21	St. Joseph, Mo.				Wm. Green
74	Chicago, Ill.	C. Quanstrum	E. Menard	W. Haun	G. Moore
79	Worcester, Mass.	H. Reed	P. C. Brandt	H. Cronin	F. Wilke, Jr.
151	Syracuse, N. Y.	C. Colway	E. J. Roberts	G. Larsen	H. Cronin
					E. J. Roberts (acting)

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It was God's will to remove from our midst Brother Allan Young, 26361, and
WHEREAS, Brother Young was a true and loyal member since the year 1923 of Local Union No. 82, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union No. 82, extend to wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 82 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal.

B. F. MITCHELL, Financial Secretary,
Local Union No. 82.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother John William Wier, 13972, and

WHEREAS, By his death we have lost a loyal brother, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the members of Lathers' Local Union No. 230 extend their sincere sympathy to his bereaved family and be it further

RESOLVED, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal; also a copy be sent to his relatives.

GEO. H. ROBERTS, Secretary,
Local Union No. 230.

IN MEMORIAM

72—Edward Joseph Shaw, 11644

82—Allan Young, 26361

162—Alfred Higgins, Sr., 3583

230—John William Wier, 13972



WIT AND

New hired hand: I never sleep late. I always rise with the lark.

Farmer: Well, you can't work that old gag on me. We ain't got any larks here, and if you waited for a lark to wake you, you'd sleep till doomsday. Here's an alarm-clock set for five, and you get up when it rings!—Outspun.

A play entitled "A Woman's Word" was produced recently. Appropriately enough, it lasted nearly three hours.—Swiped.

"Who invented high heels?" asks a writer. One theory is that it was the idea of a short, pretty girl who was continually being kissed on the forehead.—Wasp.

Al Falfa: For the land sakes, Tim, what is that new contraption you got in the mail?

Timothy Hay: It's a present from young Tim in the city. He wrote on a card that it's a barometer.

Al: I've heard o' them gadgets. I wonder which way you have to screw the blamed thing so's to make it rain.—Pathfinder.

A New York Commissioner of Correction suggests that we beautify criminals to end crime. We suggest that they lift their faces by putting a rope around their necks.—Ski-U-Mah.

"Why do you always buy your suits with two pair of trousers?"

"It keeps my wife guessing as to which pair I have my money in."

Sambo was hired on a railway gang. At the close of the first shift he was all tired out and sought the boss.

"Mister, yo' sho' yo' all got me down on the payroll?"

"Sure," said the boss. "Here's your name—Sambo Simpson. That right?"

"Yes, suh," replied Sambo. "Ah just thought you might have put me down as Samson."—Unidentified.

An old negro had just paid the last installment on a small farm, when the realtor who sold it said:

"Well, Uncle Joe, I will make you a deed to the farm now since it has been paid for."

"Boss," the old darky replied, "if it am all de same to you I had much rather you would give me a mortgage to de place."

The realtor, somewhat surprised said: "Uncle Joe, you don't seem to know the difference between a mortgage and a deed."

"Well, maybe not," said Uncle Joe reminiscently, "but I owned a small farm once to which I had a deed and de Fust National Bank had a mortgage, and de bank got de farm."

Mr. Nurich was showing a friend round the ancient country mansion which he had just bought.

Pointing to some old stone steps near an upright post, he said:

"Those steps are where the ladies mounted the 'osses in the days gone by."

"And what's that post for?" asked his friend.

"That's what they called the 'itching post," replied the host.

"'Itching post!" echoed the visitor. "What's that for?"

"Dunno," said Mr. Nurich. "But I suppose it was for those who wanted to scratch themselves."—Answers Magazine, London.

"Rip Van Winkle," said the teacher who keeps the class interested in telling stories, "went into the mountains, took a drink with some strange people and slept for twenty years."

"I don't doubt it," commented the tall, slim scholar. "There's no tellin' what some o' the moonshine licker will do to a man."

A pretzel contains calcium, magnesium, potassium, phosphorus, chlorine, iron and sulphur. Maybe that's what made your head pound the next day.—Ski-U-Mah.

HUMOR



"I don't suppose you don't know of nobody who don't want to hire nobody to do nothing, don't you?"

"Yes, I don't."—Brown Jug.

—o—

"Mercy, John, these highwaymen must be very strong."

"Why, how's that?"

"Here's an item telling of one that held up an auto with five men in it."

—o—

He was shy and retiring and had waited half an hour at the gate of Mary's home, hoping she would come out. Suddenly the door swung open and a formidable-looking woman emerged.

"What are you waiting for?" she snapped.

"For—for—Mary," he stammered.

"Then you'd better clear out," came the reply. "You're not the sort of man we want for her. Why, when her father was courting me and I didn't turn up he climbed the garden wall, strangled the watchdog, forced a window, locked my father in his room, put the ring on my finger, and told me we would be married that evening. That's the kind of a man for Mary!"

—o—

A traveling circus had arrived at a small village, and the local gossip-carrier hastened out to look things over. He found three circus hands sitting in dejected silence.

"What's wrong?" asked the villager.

"The elephant is dead," was the reply.

"I'm sorry, but I'm glad to see you men thought so much of a dumb animal," the villager continued.

"It ain't that," retorted one of the three. "You see, we chaps has got to dig the hole to bury him." —Grit.

—o—

She: "Oh, I simply adore that funny step. Where did you pick it up?"

He: "Funny step the mischief! I'm losing my garter."—Buffalo Bison.

The undertaker's very smart,
He'll never need the dole;
For he gets rich when other folks
Are going in the hole.

—Old Line.

—o—

Housewife (to tramp): "Well, do you want a meal bad enough to work for it?"

Tramp: "No, mum. I'm just plain hungry, mum. Not desperate."

—o—

The chief of police of Dinksville was also Dinksville's veterinary surgeon. An agitated woman called up his home.

"Do you want my husband in his capacity of veterinary or chief of police?" asked the chief's wife.

"Both!" came the reply. "We can't get a bulldog to open his mouth; there's a burglar in it!"—Grit.

—o—

"How's John getting along at college?"

"Fine and dandy. He's taking up swimming now evidently for he writes that he spends all his time at Kelly pool."

This business of editing is becoming a hazardous job. We have just learned of a fellow scribe who dropped fifteen stories into a wastebasket.

—o—

A college student failed in the six subjects he took, whereupon he wired his sister: "Have failed in six subjects, prepare father." His sister wired back: "Father prepared, prepare yourself."

—o—

"Allow me to present my wife to you."

"Many thanks, but I have one."—Centre Colonel.

—o—

Nutt: "The Biblical story of the creation must have been written by a baseball reporter."

Butt: "How so?"

Nutt: "It starts out, 'In the big inning—'"

—o—

Wife: "How will I know when he has passed the crisis?"

Doctor: "Talk baseball and see if he asks what the score was."

ARCHED OPENINGS

In the same manner tie the carrying bar or carrier channel to the nails driven into plank at 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., on the line O-P.

Determine by measurement the length of vertical furring channel to be used at line 1-1st. The channels at lines 5-5th, 13-13th, and 17-17th are the same length as 1-1st, so that these channels for small arches may be bent in groups of four. The channels for the large arch may be bent in groups of two.

Should the construction be double wall as illustrated in Diagram C the shoes on the furring channels may be bent in groups of eight for the small arches and groups of four for the large arch, thus eliminating the necessity of measuring each furring channel separately and also saving iron.

The other furring channels are then made the required lengths and the whole tied together.

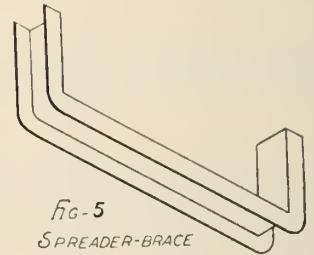
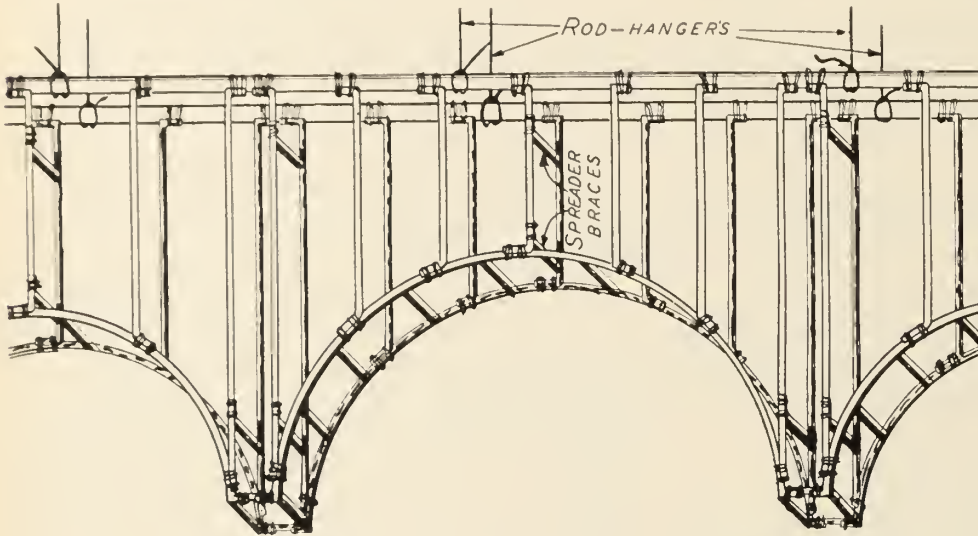
The temporary ties are then removed and the frame work placed on the hangers previously bent to receive it.

Should the frame work be too large to handle conveniently it may be assembled in sections, lifted into place and the sections then spliced together.

When familiar with this system, it will be found that this class of work can be erected in an amazingly short time and it will be found that with the proper care the arches so erected will be accurate.

In double wall construction as illustrated in Diagram C, it is advisable to fasten the two walls together with spreader braces to be made of channel iron by bending a shoe on each end as illustrated in Fig. 5.

The double walls may be tied together with these braces before lifting the frame work into place, but should they be too large to handle conveniently or should there be plumbing or other construction between the two walls, they may be hung separately and the braces tied in place afterward.



RAISING OR LOWERING A SUSPENDED CEILING

Sometimes it is desired to raise or lower an entire suspended ceiling either in an old building or on a job where an error has occurred or the Architect desires to change the height after the ceiling has been erected.

A convenient method of accomplishing this and moving the entire ceiling as one unit, instead of cutting all the iron down and reconstructing is illustrated and explained in this article.

We will assume that the ceiling as erected extends under two concrete beams, one at each end of the room, as shown in Fig. 1 and that it is desired to raise this ceiling a certain distance above the soffit of said beams, as shown in elevation in Fig. 2.

The present height of the ceiling is shown by the furring channels in Fig. 1. On the right and left sides are concrete beams. On the beams the dotted lines A to B are first laid out level to indicate the height of furring channels will be when raised to its new elevation. (See Fig. 2.)

Next plumb down from edge of beams to furring channels as at C in front and D in rear of room. Draw a line from C to D and mark the balance of furring channels as at a, b, c, d, etc. The ends of these channels are then cut off slightly back from these points to allow the ceiling to be raised to its new elevation above the beam soffits.

Then unfasten every other hanger or as many as practical, as indicated at W, X, Y and Z. These hangers are then marked and bent at their new points, which is level with the dotted line A-B on the beams. This new height is also indicated by the dot

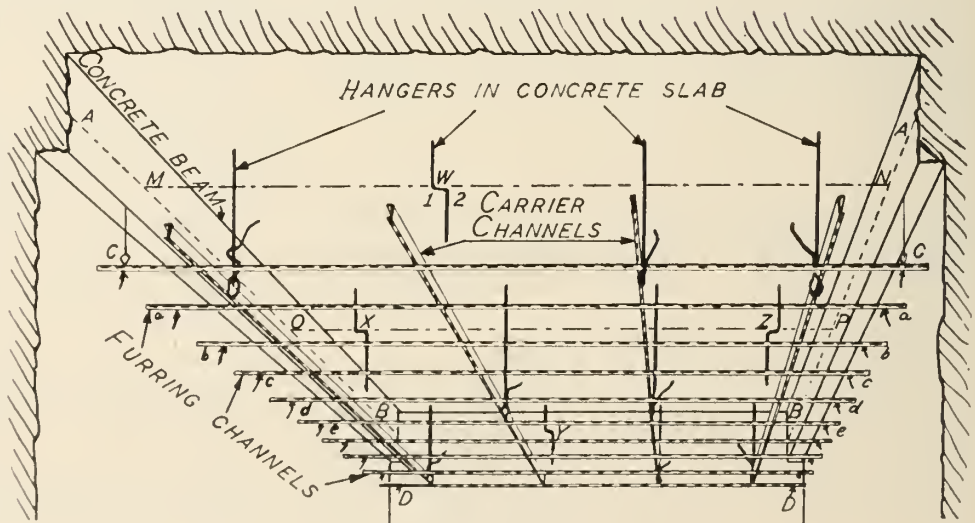


Fig. 1—Present Height of Ceiling

and dash line from M to N and O to P (indicating the top of furring channels).

The balance of hangers may then be unfastened and the ceiling lifted up so that the carrier channels rest in the new bend in the hangers (at W, X, Y and Z) as indicated in Fig. 2.

The hangers are then fastened around the carrier bars, the furring anchored in the walls in the usual manner and the ceiling is ready to lath.

In Fig. 1 on the hanger marked W the Figures 1 and 2 are marked at the angles where the hanger is bent. The bend at 1 is important as this bend is made at exactly the same height as the dotted line A-B. The bend at 2 is not so important but has been made thus to permit the carrier channel to slip into its new position conveniently.

No mention of the use of a water level has been made in this article as it is assumed that one is used in practically all overhead construction for accuracy.

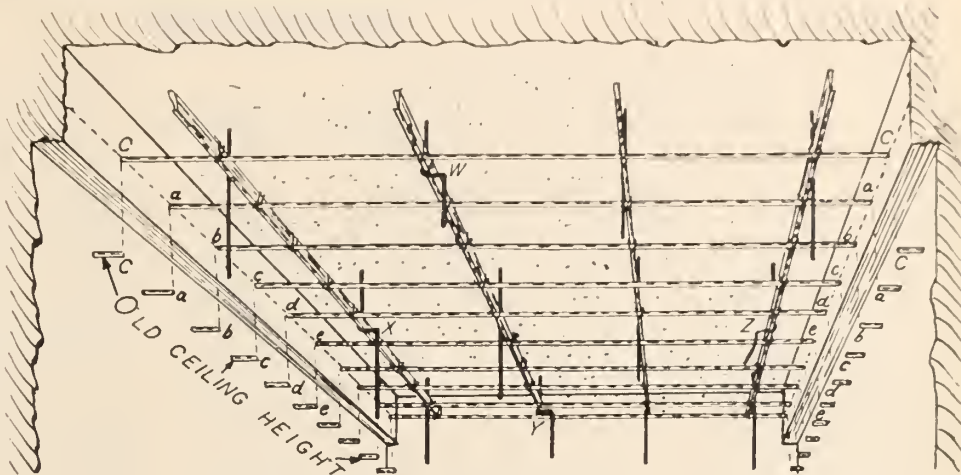


Fig. 2—New Elevation

In outlining specifications for this type of ceiling, such construction as will make them proof against failure is urgently recommended. Stability of a ceiling when exposed to fire or other accident is an important element in safeguarding the lives of the occupants of a building. Suspended ceiling construction is also the most reliable method of eliminating joist streaks or shadows, which are such a continuous source of annoyance and expense to owners. In the illustration given below, both of these factors were given proper consideration and we urge that architects' and builders' specifications be revised to conform with it:—

"All nailed-on metal lath used on the underside of wood joists or other horizontal wood construction shall be applied with not less than six penny nails or equivalent, applied not to exceed 6 inch centers along joists. Such nails must penetrate into the wood not less than 1 inch. No device used in lieu of such nails shall be of less diameter, or have less penetration or have less holding power."

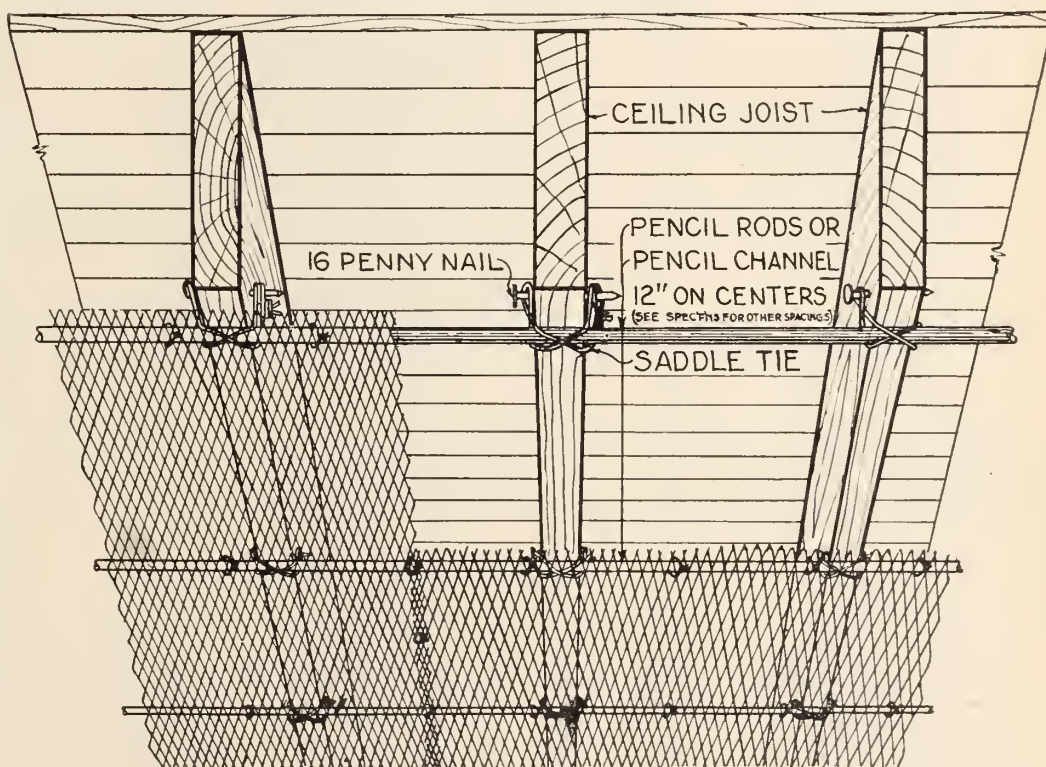
Experience has shown that although 4 penny nails provide considerable holding power that they can not be relied upon for a period, nor is a ceiling attached with such nails proof against vibration or shock caused by objects repeatedly falling on the floor above.

Another inexpensive method of attaching metal lath to wood joist, as shown above is by use of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch pencil rods, or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch pencil channels, saddle tied with triple strands of 18 ga. galvanized, annealed wire to spikes driven into the sides of the wood joists about three inches above underside of joists. To these rods or channels the lath is wire tied at 6 inch intervals as in Standard Metal Lath Ceiling Construction.

Suspended Ceilings

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch pencil rods or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch pencil channels shall be suspended at proper spacing by means of saddle ties with triple strands of 18 ga. galvanized annealed tie wire to 16 d. common nails driven through joists not less than 3 inches from bottom. Suspend rods so they clear bottom of joists by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR METAL LATH CEILINGS UNDER WOOD JOISTED CONSTRUCTION



Suspended Ceiling

Rods or channels shall be spaced not to exceed 12 inches and 13 1-2 inches on centers for 3.0 and 3.4 flat expanded metal lath, 16 inch centers for 3.0 lb. flat rib lath, or 23 1-2 o. c. for 3.5 lb. $\frac{3}{8}$ inch rib lath.

Lath to be tied to furring at 6 inch centers with No. 18 ga. galvanized annealed tie wire.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

MAY RECEIPTS

May	Local	Amount	May	Local	Amount	May	Local	Amount			
1	21	B. T. & reinst....\$	10.20	13	268	April report....	7.20	22	36	May report.....	9.00
1	30	April report....	22.50	13	279	April report....	6.70	22	40	May report.....	9.00
1	46	On account....	118.00	13	353	February report	11.70	22	55	May report.....	12.10
1	47	April report....	66.60	13	392	May report.....	12.60	22	88	May report.....	26.60
1	55	April report....	4.00	13	419	April report....	3.60	22	125	April report....	5.40
1	62	May report.....	16.55	13	345	April report....	38.20	22	300	May report.....	5.20
1	64	May report....	6.30	13	108	May report.....	6.40	22	244	May report.....	208.80
1	126	March report...	9.30	14	330	Enrollment;		22	240	May report;B.T..	16.20
1	132	April report....	5.40			reinst; charter &		23	26	May report.....	24.05
1	260	Supp.	1.05	14	14	April report....	21.50	23	308	On account....	35.00
1	401	April report....	9.75	14	46	On account....	261.06	24	24	Supp.	2.00
2	45	April report....	3.30	14	106	May report.....	17.10	24	42	May report.....	112.00
2	481	Supp. ....	.70	14	136	March report...	10.80	24	104	May report.....	33.85
2	82	April report....	5.40	14	155	May report.....	15.10	24	243	May report.....	7.00
2	70	April report....	7.20	14	244	Supp.	1.00	24	105	Supp.	3.20
2		Union Labor Life		14	258	May report (cr.)		24	222	May tax (add'l.)	.90
		Ins. Co. Dividend	120.00	14	344	April report.....	8.00	24	9	May report.....	63.60
3	46	On account.....	256.10	14	388	April-May repts.	6.30	27	46	On account.....	127.40
3	24	May report.....	27.30	14	166	April report....	22.95	27	32	Reinst. spec....	3.00
3	49	April report....	5.40	15	8	April report.....	14.40	27	2	April report;	
3	52	Apr. report (cr.)		15	11	April-May repts.	23.00			B. T.....	447.20
3	308	B. T. supp.....	45.00	15	228	B. T.....	2.70	27	28	May report.....	17.23
6	32	April report....	39.60	15	25	April report....	9.90	27	111	May report.....	9.30
6	33	April report....	72.00	15	34	May report....	2.90	27	123	May report.....	9.00
6	38	May report.....	18.00	15	45	May report.....	.90	27	215	May report.....	14.40
6	57	May report.....	5.80	15	359	April report....	18.55	27	309	Reinst. spec.;	
6	67	May report....	29.70	15	79	May report....	11.70			supp.	10.00
6	142	April report....	19.50	15	109	May report.....	9.30	27	234	May report.....	19.00
6	46	On account....	329.80	15	158	May report.....	3.60	28	31	May report (cr.)	
6	481	Supp.	1.00	17	162	April report....	21.70	28	43	May report.....	8.10
6	212	May report.....	14.50	15	275	April-May repts.	5.43	28	52	May report (cr.)	
6	215	April report....	16.70	15	286	April report....	13.50	28	103	May report.....	7.20
6	224	May report....	32.40	15	319	April report....	4.50	28	232	May report.....	9.00
6	225	April report....	2.70	15	326	April report....	6.65	28	435	April report....	4.00
6	374	April report;		15	309	May report.....	14.50	28	120	May report.....	10.40
		B. T.	7.05	15	308	On account....	60.00	28	166	May report.....	5.80
6	74	April report....	515.90	16	27	May report.....	37.90	28	246	March report...	10.50
7	5	Bal. spec. disp.;		16	29	April report....	14.40	28	401	May report.....	7.00
		supp.	1.70	16	48	April report....	.90	29	47	May report.....	68.40
7	100	April report....	15.30	16	73	Supp.	1.00	29	65	May report.....	93.40
7	110	May report.....	3.60	16	76	April report....	3.60	29	93	May report.....	10.80
7	203	April report....	4.50	16	82	May report.....	9.00	29	230	May report.....	11.00
7	262	April report....	1.50	16	197	April-May repts.	9.90	29	7	B. T.....	4.50
7	413	May report.....	7.20	16	222	May report.....	18.90	29	308	On account.....	390.00
8	1	May report....	13.50	16	281	May report.....	5.40	29	172	May report.....	44.70
8	73	May report.....	88.20	16	72	April report....	99.30	31	10	May report.....	18.90
8	99	April report....	15.70	17	5	April report....	42.60	31	20	April report....	7.20
8	171	March-April		17	63	March report...	6.30	31	54	April report....	37.90
		reports	9.00	17	78	May report.....	9.00	31	66	May report.....	11.40
8	378	May report.....	4.50	17	87	May report.....	16.55	31	76	May report.....	4.50
8	65	April report....	73.20	17	263	April report....	8.10	31	126	April-May repts	9.00
9	165	May report....	4.00	17	340	May report....	6.30	31	481	May report.....	8.10
9	385	April report....	11.70	17	332	April report....	5.60	31	45	B. T. & reinst..	24.90
10	305	April-May repts.	16.05	20	18	May report....	20.70	31	359	B. T.....	2.70
10	151	April report....	4.50	20	32	May report.....	39.60	31	428	Reinst.	13.00
10	21	May report.....	6.30	20	81	May report.....	10.25	31		Miscellaneous ..	.15
10	46	On account....	250.40	20	122	April report....	4.50	31		Transfer	
10	4	May report.....	16.00	20	143	April report....	37.80			indebtedness .	218.70
10	429	May report.....	10.60	20	147	May report.....	2.70				
13	19	May report....	10.80	20	185	April report....	10.00				\$6,605.69
13	75	March-April		20	250	May report.....	10.80			Less payment on	
		reports	36.90	20	260	May report.....	36.80			returned check	
13	53	May report....	84.60	20	278	May report.....	17.70			of Local No. 100	
13	85	May report;		20	440	May report.....	14.35			published in De-	
		B. T.....	29.70	20	455	May report.....	14.40			cember Lather—	
13	102	April report....	63.00	21	39	May report.....	39.00			included as part	
13	105	April report....	13.50	21	83	May report.....	26.10			of 100's October	
13	115	May report....	5.40	21	254	May report.....	9.90			report	7.50
13	121	May report....	10.25	21	262	May report.....	11.45				
13	213	April report....	2.73	22	46	On account....	227.00			Total Receipts..	\$6,598.19
13	259	May report....	3.60	22	2	Back tax.....	139.94				

MAY DISBURSEMENTS

May		May	
22	The Independent Towel Supply Co., service 4-12-5-10	Local 54, Wm. McDonald, 604.....	482.50
	\$ 2.10	Local 113, Fred L. Bennett, 2445.....	500.00
22	The Distallata Co., May Installment on cooler, water service.....	Local 39, Geo. W. Stevenson, 9743.....	300.00
	4.07	Local 102, Geo. G. Gordon, 2235.....	500.00
22	Western Union Telegraph Co., Apr. Messages	Local 1, Jos. A. Martin, 1464.....	300.00
22	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service	Local 42, W. H. Olson, 12079.....	100.00
	28.76	Local 47, Harvey L. Kessler, 29895.....	200.00
22	Chas. J. Case, delegate to A. F. of L. and Bldg. Trades Dept. conventions in Cincinnati	Local 65, Chas. E. Wise, 2150.....	500.00
	140.00	Local 4, M. F. Malloy, 13171.....	500.00
22	April tax to A. F. of L.....	Local 32, Edw. G. Burley, 946.....	500.00
	81.00	Local 72, Luke Carney, 783.....	500.00
22	April tax to Bldg. Trades Dept.....	Local 115, Elmer E. Higby, 2925.....	300.00
	60.75	Local 244, Harry Levine, 12450.....	50.00
22	Workers Education Bureau, 2d quarter dues	Local 74, Robert Boston, 4037.....	500.00
	20.00	Local 332, Hector Prudhomme, 13317..	200.00
22	Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, tax for Jan.-June, 1935.....	Local 442, Cyrus F. Snyder, 1960.....	300.00
	9.00	Local 234, Wm. M. Hughes, 20601.....	85.50
22	Photostat Corporation, office supp.....	Local 158, John J. Longhurst, 11789....	300.00
	114.40	Local 319, James S. Searer, 8907.....	300.00
22	C. J. Haggerty, attending Trade Area Agreement, Phoenix, Arizona.....	31 Wm. J. McSorley, General President.....	950.00
	31.20	31 Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer..	500.00
24	National Advertising Co., mailing May journal	31 Postage	17.00
	55.15	31 Central United National Bank, service charge	6.73
24	Maryland Casualty Co., premium on hold-up policy	31 Sales tax stamps.....	3.01
	15.00	31 Misc. supply express charges on outfits returned	3.61
31	Riehl Printing Co., May journal, office and local supplies		
	487.85	Total disbursements	\$11,102.01
31	Office salaries		
	795.00		
31	Funeral benefits paid:		
	Local 72, Myron W. Curry, 20241.....		
	Local 97, Wm. H. Johnston, 16461.....		
	Local 74, O. A. Dickerson, 10878.....		
	Local 103, P. J. Goliwas, 30406.....		
	200.00		

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, April 30, 1935.....	\$80,948.05
May receipts	6,598.19
	\$87,546.24
May disbursements	11,102.01
Cash on hand, May 31, 1935.....	\$76,444.23

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

Local		Local		Local	
42	Floyd Richard Locke 36337	326	Willis Freeman Adams 36341	42	Loren Theodore Dalton 36345
330	Goldie Vattion Bridges 36338	5	Harold Arthur Block 36342	234	John Thomas Evans 36346
330	Hubert Cotton 36339	440	Bud Hillhouse 36343	65	Herbert Rex Ford 36347
330	Spencer Tindall 36340	440	Don Robert Wallace 36344	42	Anthony Edward Gray 36348

REINSTATED MEMBERS

309	L. A. Johnson 33581	65	G. L. Bradley 31317	46	P. J. McKiernan 34337
309	R. R. Brown 28368	5	P. W. Connors 15350	46	J. F. Ruzicka 35952
65	N. A. Adrigo 33017	46	J. J. Griffin 35716	46	J. R. Geiger 24605
65	J. B. Cromwell 6876	330	A. Smith 27739	32	O. Stahl 32612
65	R. W. Iodence 21029	330	E. M. Morrison 27738	309	W. M. Volk 19854
65	O. W. Olson 28237	14	Wilbur Jones 35127	308	N. Accordina 28057
42	A. W. Jackson 10969	359	J. M. Fox 33361	308	V. J. Adamo 28963
66	T. McDonough 20836	359	L. P. Turbitt 35467	308	F. Ananio 27776
172	A. F. Lee 36208	5	C. A. McGovern 4810 (Apr.)	308	B. Araso 21560
345	O. H. Marsh 28210	162	R. F. Houseman 30271	308	G. Artole 21379
428	G. O. Dobbs 32756	162	A. F. Smith 5981	308	S. Adonetto 27009
428	J. L. Hayes 25366	260	J. D. Greer 33406	308	C. Badolato 23076
428	J. I. Lockart 23772	260	E. Carroll 7788	308	J. Balliro 28299
428	A. F. Whisler 32066	278	T. H. Pope 6803	308	G. Basile 28650
428	J. C. Louderback 34122	39	G. E. English 30081	308	E. Bauer 4253
126	C. J. Chinn 15600	300	C. H. Collins 11126	308	J. Bila 31771
21	M. A. Bowman 36186	55	L. Honea 26162	308	W. L. Brannigan 25488
24	H. R. Kerwin 27969	2	J. Umina 34836	308	E. J. Burns 32073
42	C. W. Souder 31620	42	C. N. Hoaglin 30547	308	A. Caleca 36057
215	Charles Levine 21510	46	J. A. Barclay 34386	308	J. Callan 4353
65	E. R. Watters 34623				

REINSTATEMENTS

308 S. S. Carbo 34086	308 G. Lanza 20927	308 J. E. O'Brien 34057
308 E. Carlson 35257	308 J. Leone 26773	308 C. Orifici 28499
308 J. Carlson 4374	308 S. Leone 8230	308 J. Orifice 27791
308 W. Carrie 30369	308 V. Leone 34250	308 S. Orifici 23406
308 J. Civile 32173	308 A. Lirosi 8176	308 R. E. L. Page 24251
308 R. Collymore 27782	308 V. Liveli 27007	308 S. Perrone 36058
308 W. Connors 28489	308 C. LiValsi 14467	308 A. Petraglia 34162
308 N. Costa 24657	308 C. Lobello 24776	308 C. Piazza 31779
308 R. Costanzo 32363	308 R. LoCurto 24856	308 L. Piazza 34834
308 J. A. Curtachio 27868	308 S. LoGiudice 24655	308 S. Pitrone 8280
308 A. Dagesse 28802	308 P. Maddaloni 25734	308 M. J. Postich 35058
308 P. Damato 28490	308 J. Magistro 35498	308 W. F. Postich 28501
308 V. D'Antonio 31066	308 T. Maniscalco 32104	308 J. Priviti 28646
308 A. J. DeCoursy 31065	308 A. Marino 8149	308 G. Prince 34607
308 F. DeCoursy 33129	308 S. Mazzeo 31927	308 F. Quinlan 24434
308 J. DePalermo 26188	308 V. Messina 35038	308 R. F. Raccuia 8229
308 S. DiPietro 8257	308 F. Miano 32078	308 G. Ranieri 8135
308 S. Dorttor 20077	308 F. Miller 34544	308 J. Renna 25841
308 C. D. Endicott 29917	308 H. Miller 8487	308 T. Rice 7151
308 R. J. Erra 27871	308 A. Milone 28267	308 S. Rizzo 32856
308 L. Evola 31774	308 J. Milone 27995	308 A. Rizzotta 25326
308 G. Falcone 28263	308 A. Mione 28268	308 P. Rositto 8264
308 P. W. Finnigan 35625	308 D. Montalbano 24526	308 C. Sartorio 8284
308 E. Fitzpatrick 18834	308 S. Monatt 28643	308 J. Savoca 24668
308 F. Grasso 24424	308 A. Mooney 31205	308 L. Schmeig 24253
308 G. Greco 29585	308 T. Moore 6472	308 M. Smith 25762
308 D. Guido 27994	308 D. Moscato 34674	308 G. M. Strang 24433
308 O. Halbeck 31778	308 J. T. Mulhern 32079	308 W. E. Taylor 5980
308 W. T. Hughes 13902	308 D. Munaffo 7724	308 P. J. Tenety 28969
308 P. J. Humbert 4370	308 D. Munafio 31204	308 G. Tricolo 31370
308 G. Ingrassia 8174	308 F. Munafio 33441	308 J. Vengalli 24536
308 J. J. Jones 27298	308 E. N. Neal 5528	308 C. Wade 27644
308 P. Kehoe 31206	308 J. H. Newman 31533	308 J. J. White 32727
308 G. Klauss 1205	308 C. Nicolosi 27008	308 D. J. Wrenn 28282
	308 G. Novelli 8219	308 J. Zabbia 32008

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

53 W. J. Blackburn 36183 (Apr.)	121 H. M. Bickler 27270 (Apr.)	120 W. L. Finn 24255
53 C. I. Thomas 23799 (Apr.)	18 H. A. Worden 33381	

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

126 W. W. Yant 2873	74 H. A. Gerke 34167 (ren. Apr.)	74 G. K. Smith 33881 (ren. Mar.)
24 W. Griggs 19942 (Apr.)	74 M. Kennedy 15726 (ren. Mar.)	74 E. W. Turner 5518 (ren. Apr.)
215 C. Cross 19989 (ren. Apr.)	74 F. H. Martin 26169 (ren. Mar.)	100 Edw. Clements 10880 (ren. Apr.)
46 W. R. Boyd 28741 (Nov.)	74 M. J. McDougall 8900 (ren. Mar.)	100 G. DiFrisco 24778 (ren. Nov.)
46 L. J. Wall 32266 (ren. Nov.)	74 A. E. Meister 17258 (ren. Mar.)	74 F. Andre 5960 (ren. Mar.)
46 W. J. Brennan 26935 (ren. Mar. '34 and '35)	74 M. O. Powley 17331 (ren. Mar.)	47 R. B. Huber 35606 (ren.)
74 J. Airolde 32425 (ren. Apr.)	74 C. M. Schofield 24471 (ren. Apr.)	46 H. T. Mohrmann 26971 (Mar., '34; ren. Mar., '35)
74 A. L. Gerke 23074 (ren. Apr.)		162 F. J. Baker, (ren. Mar.) 28874

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

238 F. P. Wehling 7433	102 D. Miller 32442	244 P. Lein 14414
67 L. DeCarlo 26902	308 A. Castro 35116 (Apr.)	244 J. Oneta 19267
215 B. DeFilippi 25704	244 J. S. Amenita 18625	244 D. Weintraub 12478
100 G. DiFrisco 24778 (Apr.)	244 P. Capriotta 21219	9 J. B. Cochran 20119 (Apr.)
102 M. Ginsberg 20906	244 P. Haines 34044	32 G. H. Brehm 28740

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

5 J. Derin, 18999	158 O. H. Blase, Jr., 33692
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RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE DEPOSITED

14 C. L. Wilson 19371

APPRENTICES INDENTURED

275 Elmer Mick, age 19	74 Raymond James Eby, age 19
74 William Earl Eby, age 19	74 Eugene Leonard Wade, age 19

REINSTATED LOCAL UNIONS

330 Durham, N. C.	428 Ponca City, Okla.
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FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

78 J. P. Frouge 34204, \$50.00	42 A. A. Johnson 25069, \$50.00	42 C. C. Caldwell 21038, \$50.00
78 T. Frouge, 33552, \$50.00	42 A. S. Douthwaite 30318, \$50.00	9 E. H. Embree 7972, \$100.00
42 W. R. King 30330, \$50.00	42 R. Golish 445, \$50.00	9 E. W. Embree 17855, \$100.00
429 R. J. Carroll 25525, \$95.00	42 A. A. VanMeter 31418, \$50.00	9 E. H. Embree 7972, \$27.00
481 E. G. Lee, 31612, \$50.00	42 R. Tietsort 22442, \$50.00	9 E. W. Embree 17855, \$27.00

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

255 C. H. Crockett 36246
255 E. F. Sammons 36315

255 U. Brown 29460
255 D. A. McNish 29462

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To
4	W. Duggan 11616.....	401
8	A. R. Cash 20167.....	136
8	W. S. Chickentanz 5002...	136
9	C. Burke 9702.....	75
11	T. S. Mateer 23284.....	419
20	F. Hill 22901.....	36
20	L. Rodier 17359.....	222
21	J. F. Ahern 36284.....	73
21	F. Shoptaugh 19715.....	73
24	R. Stuchell 15671.....	5
31	A. G. Duby 9324.....	309
31	A. J. Robichaud 29267...	72
32	J. N. Hall 32981.....	309
33	C. H. Carney 22873.....	385
33	M. E. Carney 34112.....	385
33	C. W. Domalsky 11924...	385
33	J. Roesch 34084.....	385
33	R. R. Roesch 29361.....	385
36	J. Sheppard 19653.....	222
45	J. H. Nix 25976.....	234
45	J. B. Wallace 16425.....	234
46	M. Barrick 31575.....	215
46	G. C. Becker 16798.....	215
46	S. V. Perrine 23724.....	346
46	J. Robinson 11796.....	215
53	P. M. Dunlevy 29350....	87
53	H. Greble 10785.....	234
53	J. J. McSorley 20776....	87
53	G. H. Muir 17428.....	87
53	W. L. Morgan 19374.....	87
53	C. E. Nichols 8409.....	87
53	C. Snyder 24610.....	53
64	W. E. Miller 8423.....	222
68	G. E. Lindquist 16483....	49
68	J. E. Ready 19083.....	49
72	A. G. Henry 14330.....	359

From	Name	To
72	R. J. Henry 34477.....	359
72	H. W. LaPointe 34104....	359
72	L. McIver 24519.....	31
72	J. Reid 16358.....	123
72	G. Wight 31508.....	123
78	F. Bamback 29425.....	215
78	M. Furness 8980.....	166
78	C. Rivers 33415.....	215
81	H. J. Ward 2886.....	300
88	W. H. Young 4145.....	65
100	G. DiFrisco 24778.....	308
102	P. Ayres 36020.....	246
108	P. Martin 26578.....	53
110	J. E. Riney 22520.....	222
120	P. W. Casey 28452.....	166
120	E. H. Farmer 25437.....	14
120	L. H. Fuller 32342.....	14
120	R. A. McCabe 15025.....	46
120	G. A. McGrail 28798....	166
120	J. F. Morrow 30197....	166
120	H. Smith 18775.....	46
120	E. L. Sorrick 30293....	166
139	L. A. Crepeau 29521....	359
139	A. Leclair 26269.....	254
139	A. Lizotte 3326.....	254
144	H. R. Cushman 17202....	65
151	L. Fuller 32342.....	120
166	G. McGrail 28798.....	120
166	J. Morrow 30197.....	120
166	W. Yockel 20188.....	46
190	G. Wilke 30583.....	481
190	J. Wilke 29605.....	481
212	B. Baker 15270.....	305
212	O. E. Crouse 29674....	305
212	E. Merkle 28426.....	104
212	R. E. Moore 7587.....	104

From	Name	To
212	E. Morrow 2567.....	305
212	C. J. Sinclair 26333.....	258
212	R. E. Smith 2282.....	305
212	W. Turner 5967.....	104
212	A. A. Wattam 34510....	305
222	H. C. Abel 7765.....	74
222	W. E. Miller 8423.....	9
234	H. F. Kauertz 18795....	419
246	A. G. Henry 14330.....	72
246	H. W. LaPointe 34104....	72
246	G. DiFrisco 24778.....	142
254	C. Armstrong 19101....	139
254	N. Chevalier 26122....	139
254	J. L. Coullahan 27168....	72
254	A. Gagnon 33787.....	139
254	R. Gagnon 26123.....	139
254	A. G. Leclair 26269....	359
254	A. Lizotte 3326.....	139
254	W. Zaiser 19508.....	72
255	T. C. Baker 18369.....	262
255	C. R. Nicholas 4985....	279
258	D. C. Kerr 32060.....	305
258	E. A. Thurston 24156....	305
268	H. G. Fox 4597.....	65
279	C. R. Nicholas 4985.....	62
292	J. J. Duggan 13910....	47
292	D. J. McCarthy 34183....	47
302	H. J. Pike 34672.....	65
311	B. M. Damron 30006....	52
319	C. J. Moll 15454.....	105
340	C. A. Ricer 10321.....	47
359	G. I. Codomo 19917....	246
386	J. E. Montreuil 29944....	79
429	L. Leedy 13589.....	309
429	D. McKerrocher 28756....	309
429	G. W. Shenck 32867....	309

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account
45	\$4.00	262	J. L. Henry 25245
45	2.00	262	C. C. Taylor 28437
45	4.00	262	J. V. Henry 22891
45	6.00	340	J. A. Kauertz 7340
45	8.00	9	J. A. Kauertz 7340
142	3.00	246	J. A. Thomas 14277
142	5.00	72	T. C. Stafford 23789
212	5.00	104	W. A. Vilas 19915
215	4.00	46	J. Robinson 11796
5	2.00	9	W. Fry 16597
5	1.50	24	R. H. Stuchell 1567
385	4.00	2	W. V. Kelly, Jr. 32272
305	10.00	258	E. A. Thurston 24156
53	6.00	108	P. Martin 26578
279	1.00	326	W. E. Summers 30541
14	10.00	166	W. M. Jones 35127
166	4.30		P. Damron 30006
11	2.00	9	C. A. Sevy 22596
45	6.00	340	J. A. Kauertz 7340
45	1.60	234	J. A. Kauertz 7340
359	3.00	139	L. A. Crepau 29521
Local	Sent	Local	Account
74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754

42	25.00	172	A. D. Conner 31840
250	18.00	102	H. Craemer 33641
250	14.00	250	D. Gallagher 23550
254	7.50	139	A. Lizotte 3326
300	4.00	81	H. J. Ward 2886
88	1.80	65	C. Clark 4071
240	.50	486	F. Matthews 26928
240	.50	486	W. H. Lofton 29947
240	1.50	486	A. Christian 36283
26	22.00	73	G. D. Brooks 24716
105	4.00	319	C. J. Moll 15454
9	3.00	222	W. E. Miller 8423
234	3.00	486	R. P. Norton 25974
234	6.00	255	S. Byrd 20763
65	4.00	88	F. Soncini 2985
230	2.00	224	J. F. Johnson 21435
359	3.00	139	A. G. Leclair 26269
481	3.00	190	J. Wilke, 29605
481	1.50	190	G. Wilke 30583
52	1.10	14	M. Brown 17507
46	3.00	67	M. M. Barrick 31575
46	3.00	67	G. C. Becker 16798
212	12.00	305	J. P. Nelson 7456
301	2.00	407	W. C. Jones 35422

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 9 Rowe St., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434, 440 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 831 4th St., San Rafael, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 5th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Pettridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Boro, N. Y.
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.....	\$.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00
Apprentice Indentures .....	.50	Labels, per 50 .....	.35
Arrearage Notices .....	.50	Lapel Button .....	.50
Charter	2.00	Letterheads, Official .....	.70
Charter and Outfit.....	15.00	Manual .....	.50
Constitution .....	.15	Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Contractor Certificates .....	.50	Membership Book, Small.....	1.00
Dating Stamp .....	.50	Reports, Long Form, per doz.....	.40
Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15	Reports, Short Form, per doz.....	.60
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal	4.50
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.....	.25	Secretary Order Book.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50	Solicitor Certificates .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50	Stamp Pad .....	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25	Statements of Indebtedness.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00	Transfers .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00	Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00	Triplicate Receipts .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50	Withdrawal Cards .....	.60
		Working Permits .....	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R. Miottel, 2622 McDougall.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. G. Gilbert, 106 Mamie Ave., Pratt City, Ala.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Rm. 308, Mather Bldg., G St. bet. 9th and 10th St., N. W. Exec. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Lincoln 2028.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 W. Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121(B).
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, Route 1, Box 558C.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 604 Chili Ave. Tel., Genesee 5172-J.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. Thos. Frouge, 1969 Main St.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Hall 228, 147 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Dr.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 21 Hayden Ave.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 426½ N. W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. H. W. Andrews, mail address, So. W. 30th St. and Agnew; residence, 2416 So. W. Binkley. Phone 2-8090.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. A. J. McClure, 1831 Hillman St.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs. Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. following regular meetings. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., 513 Lincoln Ave. Geo. C. Gaylord, R. 2, Box 59, W. Nebraska. Tel. County 22R1.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 8:30 p. m., No. 220 Front St., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Sat. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson Gen. Del.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciante, 1417 Nye Ave.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 5 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple.

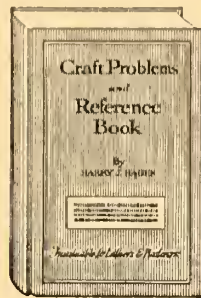
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel., 6-3159-J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 1:00 p. m., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 12:30 p. m. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, R. R. 1, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun. 2 p. m. at home of H. M. Babbitt, B. A., R. D. No. 6, Diverty Rd. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1031 17th St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 50 Linden Pk. St., Roxbury, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon. 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. H. E. Dearing, B. A., 4 Short St. Phone 6-1859. Peter Brandt, Pine Hill Rd.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Castler Hall, 387 12th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat. 10 a. m. to 12m. G. E. Miller, Sec. and B. A., 1621 Excelsior Ave. Phone, Fruitvale 7166-J.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Jack O'Keefe, 904 E Broad Ave., Glenwood 3894-W.
- 97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 611 Gladstone Ave.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone 1419-R.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri. 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. E. F. McLaughlin, 3942 Bozeman.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 112 Madison Ave. Phone Plainfield 6-0410-J.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Eden Hall, 218 W. 10th St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 E. Crosswell St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. J. Backlund, 312 Dunning St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 618 Smith St. Phone 4-2177.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. C. H. Cody, R. 1, Box 103. Phone 26J11.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9 a. m., Central Labor Union Hall, 3d floor, McCurdy Block, Tuscarawas St. E. at Walnut Ave. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 3530 No. 27th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.
- 140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. C. O. Goff, B. A., 2522 Exline St. Phone 41113. F. E. Bundy, 1420 N. Beckley St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 8 p. m. McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 288 River St. Waltham 2431R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364J.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A., 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 8147.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 219 Grace St. Elmer J. Roberts, 219 Grace St.
- 152 White Plains, N. Y.—A. J. Primps, Box 422, Elmsford, N. Y.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 506½ Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clothier, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone 9-1325.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. A. L. Alexander, 1509 Stanton Pl. Phone 872-16.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall; phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.
- 179 Ogden, Utah.—Meets each Mon. 8 p. m., 2203 Washington Ave. J. P. Schat, 1902 Childs Ave.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m. C. R. Wellborn, 1316 No. Lorraine.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Payton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.
- 226 Yonkers, N. Y.—David Christie, pro tem., 31 William St.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. N. Ludwig, 1624 Grand Ave.
- 233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets Thurs., Langdon Grill Hall. J. E. Moran, pro tem, 2597 Bainbridge St., Bronx, N. Y.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. Fred DuBois, Act. Sec., 209 W. Atlantic Ave.
- 240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. John O. Hague, B. A. and Sec., 96 Travis St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone 110-J.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone 1210.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Federal Labor Union Hall, Belknap Blk., 2717½ Montana Ave. A. C. Bauer, 410 S. 35th St.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Sat., 2:00 p. m., Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eller, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 831 Fourth St. J. O. Dahl, 342 B St.

- 175 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone 2473-J.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel 3537-W.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Exec. Bd. meets Sat. 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem., L. Cottell, 120 Howard St.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. 1st Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall, Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1513 Polk St.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st Wed., Labor Temple, 213½ W. 2d St. E. W. Bryden, Route 5, Box 442.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery
- 330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindall, 808 Pine St.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St. Albert Webster, 122 H St., Belmar, N. J.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 2823½ Main St., Ocean Park, Calif. M. E. Harding, 934 Sixth St.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 38 Brookdale Ave., Oaklawn, R. I.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bricklayers' Hall, 17th and Jefferson. R. W. Routt, R. 1, Box 1154. Residence, 3644 N. 18th St.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, Sec. P. T., 1129 N. Cottage.
- 385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Board meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. B. A. Barringer, Sec. and B. A., 886a Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone Dial 2—5852.
- 395 Warren, Ohio—W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Bowling, Act. Sec., 515 Eva St.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—J. L. Hayes, pro tem, 211 S. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone 2-1007.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Builders' Exchange Bldg. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Lab Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 375 W. 10th St.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No Franklin. L. Pfeffer, 252 Charles St.
- 485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Cor. Parish and Amite Sts. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.
- 486 Columbus, Ga.—Meets every Fri., Central Labor Hall, 1313½ First Ave. G. W. Newton, sec. pro tem, Gen. Del.

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STEEL TO DEFY U. S. GOVERNMENT IF WAGNER BILL PASSES

New York.—The steel industry has removed all necessity for guessing on the part of labor as to what to expect under the Wagner bill.

"I would rather go to jail or be convicted as a felon, than accept any provision of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill," Vice-President Arthur H. Young, of the U. S. Steel Corporation, declared in accepting a medal for his "outstanding and creative work in the field of industrial relations." Those achievements were the building of the Rockefeller spy, gunman and company union system and later heading the biggest spy system in U. S. industry.

Young, condemning all Government supervision of labor relations, expressed the utmost confidence in industry's ability to handle labor problems "to the complete satisfaction of all."

Chairman Tom M. Girdler, of the Republic Steel Corporation, said that the Roosevelt social security program would have a "detrimental effect on private industry."

When asked if the NRA had benefited the steel industry, he answered, "Slightly." (In 1934, Re-

public Steel reduced its net loss for the first time since 1930.)

But the NRA had "decidedly benefited steel workers," Girdler felt. (Steel workers' wages were cut three times during the depression, and so far only one cut has been restored.)

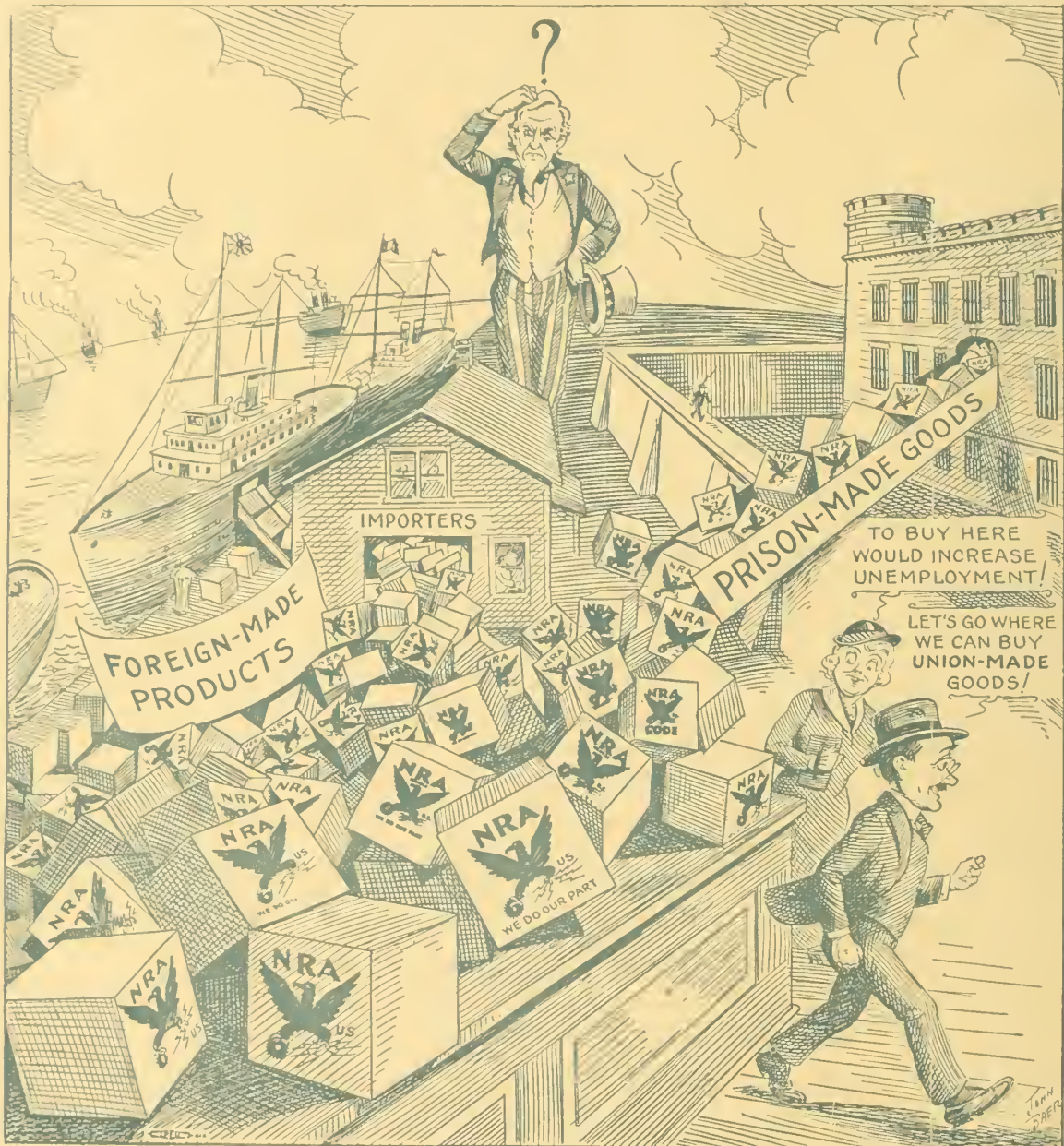
Girdler admitted that it was still the policy of his company to blacklist any employee who is a member of any society or political party opposed to capitalism.

—o—

SECRET ORDERS IN CHINA

A curious story is told of the complications in China where so many belong to some secret society or other. An imperial general once chasing a notorious bandit noted part of his army falling back to form a line of reception, and on inquiring learned that his army was preparing to receive with full honors the very bandit he was chasing. The bandit in question was head of a great secret society, and the only way the imperial general could get ahead with the work of capturing the bandit was to hold a full council of the society right there, declare himself the head of the society, be accepted as such, and the business of the campaign was resumed.

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